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No Man's Land--- *Your Farm*

THE law recognizes that every man's home is his castle. His right to defend it against all intruders is unchallenged. A large measure of the same right is granted to industry. The owners of factories are protected by the law. Breaking and entering them is a serious crime for which the law imposes a heavy penalty.

The farmer has no such protection. His home is his castle, the same as every other man's. But he has no protection for his factory. His farm is a playground for sports, under the guise of sportsmen, during the open season for hunting and fishing. The law does not make it a crime to enter his premises.

Not only does the law fail to give him this protection, but, to avail himself of even a poor remedy for this condition, the law imposes on him an obligation. He must conspicuously post his land with "No Trespass" signs. Then, if he can identify the trespasser, he has the doubtful privilege of bringing civil suit against him for damages. The damages awarded under the law, when the charge is proven, may be as little as six cents.

This is the farmer's only remedy. It is an excuse for the trespasser, rather than protection for the landowner. His farm—your farm, to which you hold title and deed—is really "No Man's Land" so far as your right to protect it during the "Open Season" is concerned. You can politely ask the trespasser if he won't please get off; but you mustn't pull any rough stuff, lest the trespasser have the law on you.

This situation is the result of a beautiful ideal that has survived from the time when our pioneer forefathers subsisted on wild game, while they started a "clearing" and made a little farm in the wilderness. Free hunting and free fishing for the public is that ideal. It is being carefully fostered by powerful organizations under the guise of the

conservation of fish and game. Legal restrictions as to open seasons for the protection of fish and game are numerous. Provisions for the propagating and planting by the state are made the excuse for special privileges for hunters and fishermen, but there is apparently no thought for the protection of the landowner.

It is time the tables were turned and adequate protection given to the owners of farm land against the rabble who flock to the country in automobiles and run over the farms and their owners at will.

There is no better time than the present to start an active campaign to bring about this desirable result. The Michigan Farmer is starting it now, with a definite plan for pushing it. Every Michigan Farmer reader can help to abate this nuisance and get a square deal for farm owners at the hands of the next legislature. Here is how you can help:

Write the Michigan Farmer, giving your experiences with trespassing hunters and fishermen. Tell other farmers through our columns, what you are up against, and get everybody interested. Tell how these self-styled sportsmen have disregarded your property rights and insulted you, or members of your family, and how the pot hunters have killed the quail you have carefully fed. Then, when candidates for the legislature seek your support, pledge them to support you in this matter.

In future issues, every phase of this problem will be discussed. Follow these discussions carefully and give us your opinions regarding them. This is your problem and we must all work together earnestly and tirelessly to solve it. Future articles will show that this program means real game protection as well as the protection of the properly inherent, but previously disregarded rights, of farm owners.

Ever Try to Clap Your Hands Under Water?

Ever try to clap your hands under water? It can't be done! Yet, out of water, you can noisily clap your hands until they smart and burn.

At 30 miles an hour every moving part of the engine in your motor car "claps" against some other metal part several thousand times a minute.

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WASHINGTON NEWS

SUMMARIZE WHEAT SITUATION.

IN summarizing the wheat situation, the bureau of agricultural economics says that present conditions point to a good domestic demand and a fair export inquiry for the 1926 crop of winter wheat, which promises to be much larger than last year's production. Reserves in the United States are likely to be unusually low when the new crop comes on the market, since the prospect of low prices for the new crop have led owners of wheat and flour to reduce their holdings. European supplies of wheat are becoming small and reports indicate that considerable imported wheat will be required before the new crop becomes available.

HAUGEN BILL DEFEATED.

THE defeat of the Haugen bill by a vote of 167 to 212 in the house on May 21, has led to the quite general conclusion of agricultural organization leaders in Washington that there will be no farm relief legislation enacted during this session of congress.

The fight for farm relief legislation has now shifted to the senate. Both Senator Gooding, of Idaho, and Senator McNary, of Oregon, have given notice that no adjournment can be had until some definite legislation is enacted.

ASK FOR SURVEY OF CANAL ACROSS NEW YORK.

IN spite of much opposition by interests favoring the St. Lawrence ship canal route, the house rules and harbors committee has reported out the provision in the waterways bill authorizing a survey of the all-American canal across New York state from Lake Erie and Ontario to the Hudson.

PLAN CONFERENCE FOR AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

THE National Industrial Council, at its session in Washington adopted a resolution approving the holding of a general conference between the representatives of the manufacturing industries and agriculture. Among the agricultural leaders participating in this meeting were C. A. Dyer, of Ohio; W. J. Thompson, of Maine; Sherman J. Lowell, of New York; Dr. T. C. Atkeson, of the National Grange, and Chester Gray, legislative director of the American Farm Bureau Federation. All of these men were favorable to the calling of a get-together conference. It is proposed to set up an executive committee of Washington representatives to arrange for the invitations to the conference and decide as to the time and place of meeting.

SWEET CLOVER HAY OFFERS PROBLEM.

THE recent sudden increase in the growing of sweet clover in the northern states has brought many inquiries to federal hay inspectors and to hay dealers regarding the marketing of baled sweet clover hay, say specialists of the department of agriculture. The acreage of sweet clover available for harvesting this year is the largest ever known, yet sweet clover hay is not held in high favor in the leading hay markets and dealers report much difficulty in disposing of the sweet clover hay consigned to them.

This is due to the fact that the hay from this crop heretofore offered for sale has been of very low quality and of poor condition. The cause of the

poor quality is laid to the carelessness in harvesting and in the nature of the crop itself. Animals may bleed to death from internal or external hemorrhage when fed spoiled second-year sweet clover hay, according to the department's investigators. The department of agriculture reports that no official standards or grades have been established for sweet clover hay and no such grades are contemplated for the immediate future.

ORGANIZE TO PREVENT FIRES ON FARMS.

AT the recent annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Association a special committee on farm fire prevention was organized. The farm organizations, insurance companies and other interested groups will be represented on this committee. Its primary object is to encourage fire prevention on farms. It will study and promote activities bearing on three phases of the problem, reduction of fire hazard, simple fire protection equipment for the farm, and organized rural fire protection districts.

SOLDIERS FAVOR POULTRY RAISING.

POULTRY keeping is the favorite course of instruction with disabled veterans, according to the United States Veterans' Bureau. Diplomas are now being sent to a large group who have completed training courses designed to fit them for useful occupations.

It is remarkable, says the bureau chief, how those specializing in poultry predominate, and how successful those trained by the bureau are in winning prizes for their flocks in poultry shows, and in handling commercial poultry plants.

The military branches of our government are the largest consumers of optical glass in the country.

OUR NEW HIRED MAN—ELECTRICITY.

Miss Aggie Culture fell behind,
And could not seem to gain;
Tho night and day she racked her mind,
And tried with might and main.

A hundred million mouths to feed,
Also, some millions more,
And, all the world demanding help;
It made poor Aggie sore.

And, Aggie's help discouraged grew,
As things kept getting worse;
And she could naught else do,
But cry, or growl, or curse.

But, just then, Elec Tricity
Came shooting down the road,
And lightning like, he got beneath
Poor Aggie's heavy load.

He warmed her rooms in winter time,
And cooled them when 'twas hot;
He washed the clothes and ironed them, too
And boiled the coffee pot.

He lighted up the house and barn,
And warmed the brooder chicks;
He milked the cows, and ground the feed,
And killed the mice and ticks.

The eggs increased, the herds grew fat,
And Aggie changed her tune,
For now, the work of every day
Was finished up at noon.

She wedded Elec Tricity,
And now, she lives in Clover,
With every day a honey-moon
And all her troubles over.

And Elec seems so glad to fit
Into the situation;
He's everywhere, and all the time,
He fills each obligation.

(This rhyme by Rev. A. A. Allington, of Union City, was read before the recent conference on rural electrification held at Chicago, by Ralph Arbogast).

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

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MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER XXIII

Cure the Hay Crop Properly

Extension Men Have a Message for the Thousands Who Grow Alfalfa

By L. D. Kurtz

HAY buyers in this state are finding it difficult to secure good grades of hay for their markets.

The usual method of handling hay lets most of the desired ingredients get away before the crop is even stored in the barn. The leaf surface and the green color of the hay, as well as maturity, all play an important part in the "quality" of hay and, at the same time, are the most easily destroyed.

The hay crops are the most neglected and carelessly handled, yet one of the most important of our crops. This is especially true of our legume crops which are characterized by their high content of crude protein, and therefore serving especially for muscle building and other protein tissues of the body.

Alfalfa being the king of legumes, needs a little more special attention in methods employed in its handling, so that the best quality of hay may be secured. Its small leaf surface, when compared to its stem, needs to be protected from the direct rays of the sunlight; otherwise, it becomes very brittle and shatters easily. Within these leaves lies most of the feeding value of the entire plant. The stems, on the other hand, are large and coarse, with a large percentage of moisture of the plant locked up within them. This moisture must be discarded if one is to have hay to keep in storage.

Direct rays of sunlight, rain or other seasonal conditions have a detrimental effect on the green color—so desired in legumes, and especially in alfalfa. Color alone will put \$5.00 to \$10 on the market value of a ton of alfalfa.

This very important factor, which

is known as "quality" in hay, can be conserved only by proper curing methods—methods that will cure the hay and still save the leaf surface, conserve the green color and, at the same time, dry the hay so that it will not "mow burn."

Curing hay is an art that cannot be entirely discussed in books. Many who are growing large acreages of alfalfa already know that the leaf surface and green color of the hay are highly desirable qualities to have, but their

problems have been to actually keep these in the cured hay when it is handled with labor-saving implements.

The Farm Crops Department of Michigan State College has realized what alfalfa growers are up against in regard to handling such an important crop and conserving those valuable ingredients of the hay. Curing of hay is an art that can be shown only by actual field demonstrations where the hay is handled by this so-called "new" system of hay curing

with the improved labor-saving devices.

Many have been discussing the advantages and disadvantages of the methods employed under such a system of hay making, and often wonder wherein lies the real advantages of these new left-hand rakes. The only real way to determine for one's self is to see such implements in actual operation, so that each step in the curing process can be made clear. It is not always safe to depend on the arguments of a machinery salesman as to advantages possessed by a certain line of tools over competitive lines.

Value of Left-hand Rakes.

The new left-hand rakes have been developed because they are able to do a better job of handling green alfalfa. They are so constructed that they work more directly against the heads and develop a windrow that places a major portion of the stems on the outside. This gives the leaves a chance to go right on evaporating moisture from the alfalfa plant. When this hay is cured and ready to haul, one has hay that he need have no fears as to what it will look like when he feeds it out next winter.

"Hay Days" will be held in nineteen counties this summer, where hay curing demonstrations of this "new" method will be in operation. Anyone desiring to see what there is to such a system can do so by attending such a "Hay Day" in any of the following counties: Jackson, Washtenaw, Livingston, St. Clair, Tuscola, Saginaw, Clinton, Barry, Allegan, Van Buren, Kent, Newaygo, Midland, Eaton, Otsego, Antrim, Charlevoix, Ionia and Sanilac.



In the Swath the Leaves Are Exposed to the Sun, While the Stems Are Buried; Whereas, Good Haymaking Requires that These Conditions be Reversed.

From Poverty to Song

How the "Most Enlightened Agricultural Population in the World" was Developed

By M. M. McCool

ALITTLE more than one-half of a century ago, Denmark was in a terrible condition, both, economically and socially. These conditions were due to the wars that she had passed through. The Napoleonic era left this country in a bankrupt condition. The prolonged resistance to Prussia resulted in a loss of about two-fifths of her entire area. The death rate of the people was high, and it was said that tuberculosis was quite prevalent, and illiteracy was common. Denmark was a grain growing country and had to compete with the United States and Canada in the world market. Her live stock was of inferior quality, as well as were the various products produced.

Today Denmark is an agricultural fairland, with an area of 10.7 million acres, 7.4 million acres of which are under cultivation. She has a million agricultural workers; 206,000 land holdings; 1.5 million cows; 1.8 million pigs, and 19.1 million chickens. She supplies about one-third of the butter to the world market, nearly one-half of her bacon and eggs to Great Britain, and has the most enlightened agricultural population in the world. This little country has gone further with cooperation than any other coun-

try in the world. Her social conditions and her cooperative buying and selling methods are the wonder and study of hundreds of students from many countries yearly.

When one enters Denmark from Germany, he is at once favorably impressed by the general conditions of the country. The farmsteads are neat, everything is in order, there is no rubbish, there are no implements exposed to weather conditions. Very often the surroundings are landscaped, the houses are whitewashed at least once in two years, and near the sea coast the cows that are grazing in the fields are blanketed. When one travels on the railways, he observes that over much of the right-of-way, pine trees have been planted and are kept in good condition. As I stated above, Denmark impresses one as being an agricultural fairland.

One does not see, as he does in Berlin and other German cities, statues of great warriors. It is obvious that Denmark is a peace-loving nation. On holidays the people appear to enjoy themselves immensely. I have seen trainloads of school children on excursion.

sions. They were well dressed, the picture of health, as a whole, and refined. The children and the grown-up people of Denmark appear to be courteous, not only to visitors, but to each other as well.

There are only two thousandths of one per cent of the people in Denmark who are illiterate—thanks to her educational system. In an educational way Denmark owes much to the vision of Mr. Kold, because he started the people's high school movement for adults. According to Dr. R. Kampp, in the "World Agriculture," the high school movement, which started in a very modest way some seventy years ago, when an old farm building was altered to give room for a school where a few grown-up sons of farmers spent a winter studying under the leadership of that remarkable man, Mr. Kold. The aim of these schools is to broaden the mind of the pupils, to teach them individual thinking, and to make them see the joy of life and the joy of work in a simple and modest way, as well as to encourage their patriotism.

The new national movement, which

arose after the loss of South Jutland, was greatly supported by the high schools. As one of the results, a large number of national songs were added to the old folk songs. The singing of these songs became a special feature in the daily life at the schools. And from the fields, where the farmhand is digging large mangels, and where the lad is driving his team from behind the plow, or from the milkmaid in the stable, sound the tunes of the old national songs in praise of the land with the broad, undulating plains, the light green beech-forests, and the sweet smelling clover fields. There are sixty-five of these people's high schools. With the exception of three, they are located in the country districts.

There are twenty-two agricultural schools in Denmark, the enrollment ranging from twenty to three hundred pupils. They have farms in connection with the schools, where the scientific as well as the practical aspects of agriculture are studied by the pupils. The courses last from six to nine months for a period of two years. In addition, short courses are offered on a great variety of subjects. It is interesting to note that all of these

(Continued on page 731)

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CURRENT COMMENT

More Milk, Less Tobacco

SINCE school children have been found to thrive and gain weight and do better class work when they have a mid-morning lunch of milk, many factories and business concerns have tried the same plan for their adult employees. The results have been encouraging, says a report recently received.

The workers no longer get hungry in the middle of the morning, slow down their work and watch the clock. They use less tobacco, and the work is done more efficiently. More production and less sickness makes this plan appeal to the executives as does the altruistic motive of promoting greater happiness through better health. In other words, what's sauce for the gosling is sauce for the gander.

The farm is an ever-ready source of supply for this nature's health food. A mid-morning glass of cold milk from the thermos jug, carried back to the field, undoubtedly would have the same refreshing, stimulating effect for the man behind the plow. At least, it would be well worth trying.

You Should Provide For it

AT the northernmost point of the domains of the United States, far within the Arctic Circle, lies Point Barrow, a station from which one of the several polar expeditions is operating. During the establishment of a base at this point, one of the aviators learned of a nurse who was suffering from typhoid fever. Her recovery was problematical, due largely to the fact that she had to subsist upon the usual mid-winter ration of dried and preserved food. On his next trip the aviator brought all the way from Fairbanks a box of fresh fruit, and he

stated that it was worth the privations of the trip to see the nurse's face light up as he delivered the box.

The benefits derived in this case from the use of fresh fruits illustrates how essential it is to the proper functioning of the body, particularly when it is fighting against the ravages of disease, to have certain highly vitaminized foods. In too many farm homes there is, during the winter seasons, a general lack of this type of food.

More "dishes" from the garden and orchard will go far in keeping the family in better health throughout the year. Parents should take their responsibility in this matter more keenly. The farm garden and the farm orchard should not be neglected to the degree that they now are. A little work in these departments of the farm may not only avoid doctor bills, but may multiply a hundred fold the happiness and contentment of those on the farm.

A Matter of Habit

SUCCESS in farming often becomes a habit. The successful man uses farming methods which have proven successful. Of course, soil and other natural conditions favorable to success, may make it easy, but proven methods of farming are quite certain to produce good results, even where conditions are not the most favorable.

Undoubtedly a greater portion of those not getting satisfactory results from their farm operations have yet to be convinced that certain methods will produce better results than those they are now using. At least, if they are convinced, there is some factor, undoubtedly preventable, which is keeping them from following successful ways.

There is no difficulty in finding the way to more profitable farming. The county agents and the college field men are always ready to help one get on the right track. And the farm papers, also, offer many valuable suggestions. A prominent agricultural educator has said: "The great difficulty is to get people to change wrong practices for right ones, because it necessitates the giving up of old habits for new ones."

Recent data from the United States Department of Agriculture shows that this is not as difficult as one would think. It has been found that seventy-five per cent of the farmers in states where extension service is available have adopted new and improved methods recommended by state agricultural authorities. Suggestions found in the agricultural press have brought improvements on sixty-eight per cent of the farms. This shows that the farmer has established the habit of being alert to suggestions for improving his farming methods.

Demand For Quality

THE demand for quality is most generally greater than the supply. But with the recent increase in the standard of living, the quality demand has increased immeasurably.

We need but to look back in history to learn that the choicest viands were only for the aristocrat, but since the spirit of democracy has prevailed, all people, including the most humble laborers, often avail themselves of the best food products obtainable.

The demand for quality is so great that one almost wishes that some genius would develop an all-porterhouse steak cow, or a breed of pigs that were all pork-tenderloins. The fact that the greatest problem of the butcher nowadays is to get rid of the lower quality of meats, indicates how much such an impossible type of animal would be in demand.

We all delight in choice foods of all kinds, for it is but human to enjoy the best. This results in a larger demand for quality products than we

at present can hope fully to supply.

The problem of producing quality in foodstuffs is distinctly an agricultural one, for only on the farm can quality in milk, meat, eggs, fruit, and vegetables be produced. And he can only hope to put quality in his products by better production methods.

This thought, it seems, should suggest the unlimited possibilities for improvement in farm production—in other words, that there is still a great future for farming.

Keep Up the Testing

A REPORT has just reached this office from the Lansing-Ingham Cow Testing Association. This association has been functioning for three years. The average butter-fat production of its cows for the first year was 245 pounds; the second year it advanced to 275.7 pounds, and the past year it was 313.9 pounds. Certainly increases like this are worth while, and, no doubt, a very large part of the gain was due to the influence of the tester.

At the end of the first year's work in nearly every cow testing association, the question of continuing the work is a foremost one with many members. While it would be natural to think that the greatest advancement would be made during the first year, the worth-while progress of a permanent character is made only after years of testing work.

In the first place, the dairyman finds that the seasons are not alike. He has new conditions to meet; his cows grow older; young heifers are coming into milk; new cows are introduced into the herd; a different combination of feeds result from variation in the seasons. In fact, the dairyman who is making an effort to incorporate efficient methods in his business finds an ever changing situation to meet.

The tester produces facts for meeting these new conditions. A knowledge of the amount and quality of feeds consumed, and of the performance of the individual cows are essential to the intelligent handling of highly developed dairy animals. Further, as the dairyman continues for a long term of years to eliminate the poorer animals from the herd, he naturally will produce heifers of greater milking capacity, thus further improving his herd. So the man who continuously supplements his own knowledge with the definite information that a tester can furnish, is in a position to keep his cows producing at their best.

Push the Crops

CROP reports indicate that the present season is from one to three weeks late. This backward condition exists throughout the country. It suggests the strong probability of a shortage of agricultural products this fall.

The chief danger from a backward season is that crops may not fully mature. Much of the corn, for instance, is likely to be unsound when killing frosts arrive. Can the farmer do anything to increase the chances of securing a fully matured crop? In this respect the results of some recent experiments are interesting.

Tests made in Indiana showed that corn on unfertilized land yielded 13.2 bushels, with 6.5 bushels unsound; whereas, in the same field, the plot fertilized with a complete fertilizer yielded 43.2 bushels, of which only 4.2 bushels were unsound. In Iowa a plot without fertilizer grew 34.9 bushels per acre, with 23.9 bushels soft. On an adjacent lot where manure, lime, and acid phosphate had been applied, the yield was 63.3 bushels, with only 7.6 bushels soft. Similar results were found in tests conducted in Delaware and Ohio. The chief agronomist at the Ohio station says that the maturity of corn may be advanced by

proper fertilization from ten days to two weeks.

Much of the corn in the northern tier of states will not be planted before the first of June. Only a long favorable growing period after that time will give a mature crop unless the most favorable soil conditions have been provided. This promises, therefore, to be a year when the user of properly compounded plant foods will realize a larger profit than usual from his fertilizer investment.

What of the Future?

EVERY little while a newspaper informs us that another world's record has been broken. Recently in one week the north pole was passed twice. An automobile is being built to travel 272 miles an hour.

In agriculture, production records are also being surpassed. A few years ago, the record milk production was 27,000 pounds. The present record is over 35,000 pounds. And it won't be long before we may hear of a hen that laid an egg every day in the year.

There is no limit to accomplishment. No one can rest content with their present laurels. The future holds big possibilities in every line of activity.

An Open Mind

ME and Sam Johnson was havin' a discussun about bobbed hair the other day, and about the only thing we convinced each other of was that we couldn't convince each other.

I says, "Sam, let's cut it short and be friends." Sam says, "No, I ain't even fer bobbed discussuns." And I says, "Well, you kin have it as long as you like, I'm cuttin' it off right now. See you again sometime, Sam."

I told Sam he ain't got no open mind or I'd convince him. And Sam says that's the trouble with me. Seems like it's always the one you can't convince what ain't got a open mind. But of course, everybody is willing to admit his mind is a open one.

Really, a open mind is as scarce as hens' teeth—there hardly ain't no such thing. Fer inst., me and Sam, in discussin' bobbed hair took sides and each o' us would stretch the truth a hull lot ta make our point, which we don't make. Fer that reason, discussuns don't get nowhere.

'Cause minds ain't open, it takes a long time fer things ta get into 'em. New facts is gotta pry their way into minds, 'cause they're closed. But after they force their way in, they're generally in ta stay.

Now, fer inst., it ain't necessary ta work so hard, but I simpully can't get it into Sofie's head. She works her head off and thinks I gotta do the same. I'm fer conservashun o' energy, and I'd use all the energy I got ta convince folkses energy's got ta be conserved.

It's funny how set folks are. There's Adolf Swanson, who's absolutely convinced these modern conveniences is makin' people lazy, and is spendin' his time settin' around the cracker barrel tellin' folkses about it, while his wife is takin' in washin' ta make a livin'. He don't even wring the clothes fer her, 'cause he don't want her ta get lazy. Meanwhile, she's wearin' herself out while Adolf is rustin' out, 'cept his jaw and that works pretty good, chewin' terbacker and talkin'. But I noticed his failin' 'cause he ain't so good at spittin' as he used ta be.

Now, if you folkses don't agree with me on this open-minded business, I'll know you ain't open-minded.

HY SYCKLE



The Bean Situation

What Shall the 1926 Acreage Be?

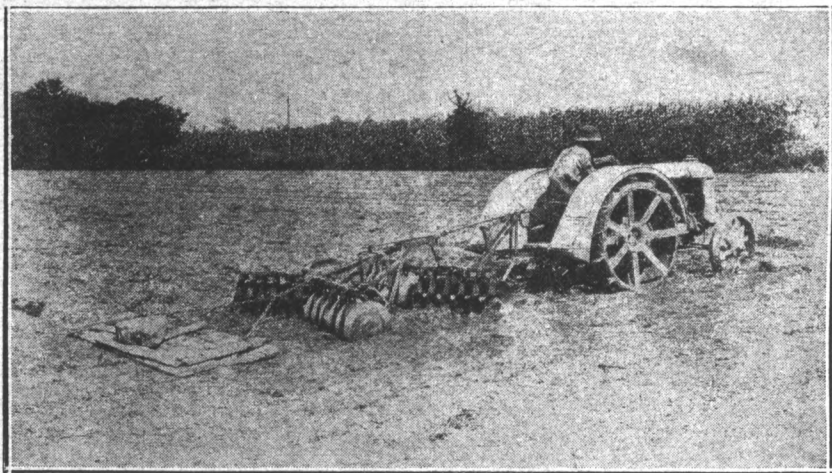
PLANT beans" is one of the important jobs on the farmer's calendar for June. How many acres will be devoted to this crop is still a matter of conjecture. Comments on what the acreage may be, as well as on what it should be, are timely.

Having been more profitable than many other crops in the three years preceding 1925, the bean acreage has steadily increased. Last year, the area was the largest ever planted, with the exception of 1917 and 1918. Because of a favorable growing season, the yield per acre was twelve per cent above the average. As a result, a crop of 19,590,000 bushels was grown, the largest on record, and twelve per cent greater than in 1918, the previous record year.

The following table, giving the yield in important states in 1925 and 1924,

weather damage, the market started on the downward trend, which lasted until a month or six weeks ago, when a moderate rally occurred. On May 22, these beans were quoted at \$4.40 per hundred pounds, as compared with \$5.50 at the corresponding time last spring. Current prices are said to be the lowest at this time of year since 1914, with the exception of 1921. They are not much lower than in May, 1924, however.

The production of the Great Northern bean, which is grown chiefly in Ohio, Montana and Wyoming, has made rapid strides during the past few years, and the 1925 crop was the largest on record. Previous to this season, increased production of these beans had been absorbed at prices equal to, or higher than, those prevailing for pea beans. But, the harvest



Although Farmers Are Rushing Work with All Possible Speed, Much Land Intended for Other Crops will be Planted to Beans Because of the Lateness of the Season.

and the average for the past five years, shows where the principal increases have occurred:

	1925	1924	1920-1924
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Mich. ...	8,289,000	6,447,000	4,896,000
Cal.	4,570,000	2,417,000	3,815,000
Col.	2,240,000	952,000	689,000
Idaho ..	1,584,000	1,268,000	625,000
N. Y. ...	1,426,000	2,015,000	1,409,000
U. S. ...	19,590,000	14,865,000	12,482,000

While the heavy rains, early frost and snow caused severe damage to the 1925 crop at harvest time, the supply suitable for food was estimated at close to 18,000,000 bushels, or about 3,000,000 bushels more than in 1924, and more than in any previous year. The thirty per cent decrease in the yield in New York, shown in the foregoing table, was due to this unfavorable weather.

Besides the large domestic production, imports since last summer have exceeded exports, as is true practically every year. Considering the imports and exports to date, and making due allowance for the probable balance of trade in the remainder of the season, total supplies of beans available for domestic consumption during the current crop year, undoubtedly were the largest on record.

More than fifty per cent of the United States bean crop consists of the white varieties. Last year, two million bushels more white beans were raised than in 1924. Three-fourths of this increase was produced in Michigan. Because of the heavy pickage and the reduced crop in New York, the supply of cleaned white beans in the two states was about the same as in 1925. Nevertheless, partly because of greater competition from other varieties, prices have averaged lower than for the 1924 crop.

The market advanced following the unfavorable weather last October, until Michigan choice hand-picked whites climbed as high as \$5.30 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points, last November. But, when it became apparent that the crop was still generous in spite of the

of nearly two million bushels last fall, which was a third more than in 1924, could be consumed only at lower prices. The farm price in the three principal producing states on December 1, the latest available date, averaged \$2.92 a bushel, compared with \$3.65 on December 1, 1925.

Pinto beans, which represent about one-eighth of the total United States bean crop, are grown mostly in Colorado. The 1925 harvest in that state of 2,128,000 bushels, exceeded the previous one by more than a million bushels. The pinto bean is a dry-land crop, with production largely dependent upon weather conditions. In spite of a reduced acreage in Colorado last spring, the heavy yield was made possible by favorable weather. Prices have ruled considerably lower than for the 1924 crop.

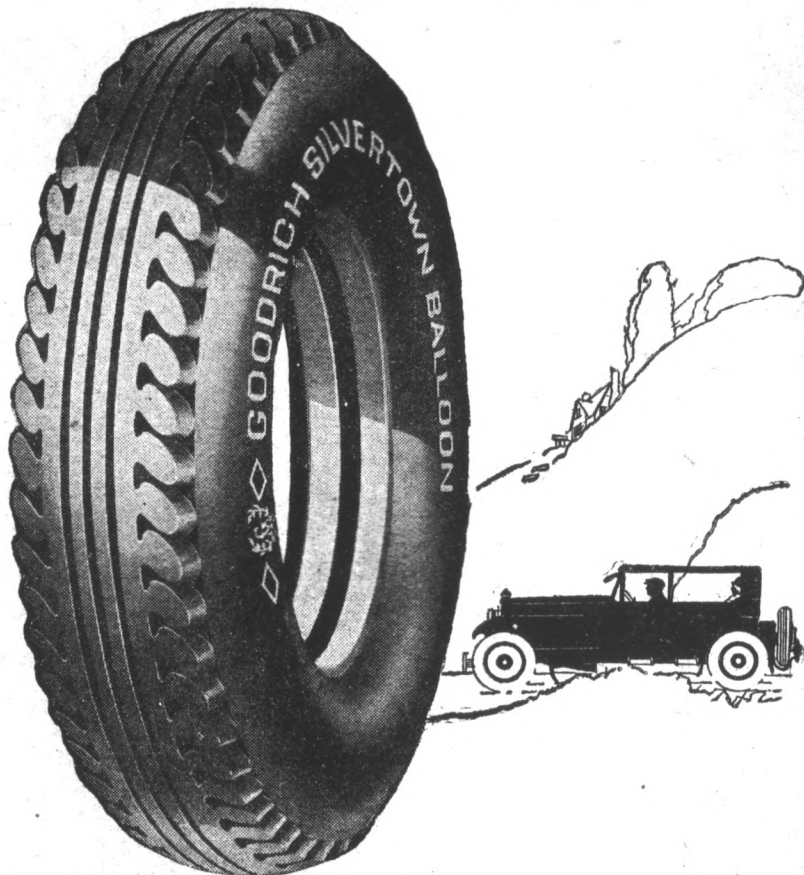
Producers have sold reluctantly on the declining market, and it is believed that, in most sections, they hold more beans than is usual at this season. Carlot shipments from Michigan since September have been more than a thousand cars larger than in the corresponding period last season, but this represents only a third of the increase in production. Shipments for the entire country to date have totaled 14,413 cars, compared with 11,730 cars last year.

Canner demand is practically at a standstill, and may not show much activity before the new crop is available. Consumer demand for dry beans usually slumps during hot weather, and even the comparatively low prices are not likely to keep it above normal this summer. That a larger quantity of beans than usual will be carried over into the next crop year appears quite certain.

This suggests that a reduced crop would be desirable this year unless growers are willing to accept lower prices than they received for the 1925 crop. The unsatisfactory returns on the 1925 crop would logically be expected to bring some decrease in acre-

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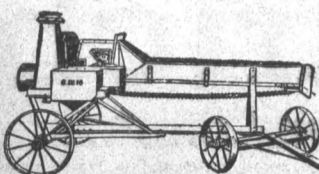
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age. However, the backwardness of the season, especially in Michigan, is likely to mean a smaller acreage of early, spring-sown crops, and an increased acreage of beans, because of their later planting season. Thus does the weather often frustrate the wise adjustment of production to probable demand.

The United States Department of Agriculture makes the following recommendations or suggestions, as to bean acreage:

"With an average season and average yield and quality, a planted acreage in Michigan and New York in 1926, equal to eighty per cent of the acreage planted in 1925, would produce a crop of cleaned beans about equal to that of 1925, which appears to be sufficient to meet present demands. The decline in the price of Great Northern beans should be sufficient warning against too rapid expansion in the acreage of this type."

STUDY PRODUCTION INFLUENCES ON MILK PRICES.

AN economic study of the relation of price structure of the Philadelphia milk market to farm management in the area is being made by the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The object is to study the influence of the price of milk on the production of milk under different farming conditions, and the relation of the price structure to the types of farming.

WANT NATIONAL MILK STANDARDS.

AT the annual conference of state health officials with the United States Public Health Service, a uniform milk standard for the nation, which is now in use in eight states, was endorsed. The object of this movement is to improve the quality of milk, and encourage greater milk consumption. Pasteurization of milk will also be encouraged.

GERMANS AID GRAIN TRADERS.

THE German Reichstag has passed a bill granting a loan of \$7,150,000 to a German grain trading company, composed of farmers, fertilizer syndicates and others, according to W. A. Schoenfeld, American agricultural commissioner at Berlin. The company is to study ways and means to render German agriculture profitable, and to stabilize grain prices by buying, storing and selling German grain.

CONSERVING TIRES.

IF your car is to stand idle for some time, be sure to jack up the wheels in order to take the strain off of the tires. This will also prevent injury to a tire in case one of them goes flat. The result of this would be to pinch the tube, and also weaken the casing so that you would probably have a blowout the very next time the car was taken out.

SAVING THE LEAVES ON ALFALFA HAY.

IN making alfalfa hay the problem is to save the leaves. The leaves are the most nutritious part of the plant. The Crops Department of the Michigan State College, has devised a way of making alfalfa hay which reduces labor, and to a large degree prevents the shattering of the leaves. Their method requires a specially devised left-hand side delivery rake and a hay loader.

Arthur Shepard, of Charlevoix county, was not acquainted with the methods employed by the college, but he had worked out one well suited to his farm. He had observed that when the dump rake was used in the opposite

direction to that in which the mower was drawn, the stalks of the alfalfa plants would largely be left on the outside of the windrow where they would dry more quickly, while the leaves would be rolled toward the center and bottom. The result of this practice is that the hay has a higher feeding value. Although Mr. Shepard bunches the hay and lets it stand for a few days before hauling, he finds that this simple change of driving the team on the rake around the field in the opposite direction to the mower, saves much high quality feed. Farmers without the more expensive equipment, or those who have too little alfalfa to justify its purchase, can well afford to try Mr. Shepard's stunt.—W.

News of the Week

Lieut. George H. Goddard, a McCook aviator, plans to ascend 30,000 feet at Dayton, Ohio, and will attempt to photograph Detroit 218 miles away. Cities 150 miles away have already been photographed from the air.

A Camden, N. J., real estate operator who did a \$50,000,000 business last year, went into bankruptcy recently, with even less than the eighty-five cents with which he started his fortune.

The coal lock-out in England, which has lasted over twenty-four days is bringing about 4,000,000 to face starvation.

"Siamese Twins" were born to Mr. and Mrs. Medich, of South Bend, Indiana recently. They are girl babies and are joined together so that they face each other.

Fifty thousand "reds" paraded in Berlin, Germany, on May 23, without any demonstration, or trouble.

Drought is so serious in the Philippine Islands that the Catholic hierarchy of the islands has instructed the Catholic clergy to pray for rain. There has been no rain for five months, and heat has been excessive. Fresh water is getting scarce.

The women Fascists of Italy are not permitted to wear black skirts, as has been the custom, because black is a symbol of virility and the fighting spirit. The Fascist officials want their women to remain womanly, good, generous and full of piety.

The young men of the Goshen High School, of Middleton, New York, have decided to let their beards grow as a protest against boyish bobs and smoking by girls.

A twelve-year-old girl will graduate from the Gardner High School in New York. She is Ellen E. Benson, who at five years of age started to write tales.

"Mellie" Dunham, the Maine fiddler made famous by Henry Ford, has at last quit his vaudeville tour to go home and fish.

Paris, France, is so short of servants that a petition was recently sent to the Poor Law Department asking permission to take orphans into the homes to train as servants. The petition was refused.

President Coolidge has authorized the use of state and municipal officials in the federal prohibition service.

Miss Evangeline Booth, national commander of the Salvation Army, has been seriously ill but is recovering.

Napoleon's villa on the Island of Elba will be restored by the Italian government.

The population of New York was estimated by the United States Census Bureau at 5,924,000; Chicago, 3,048,000; Philadelphia, 2,008,000; Detroit, 1,290,000.

The department of commerce announced that 1,412,742 autos and trucks were produced by the auto factories of this country during the first three months of this year. This breaks previous production records.

Arthur LaFluer, a vaudeville actor, drove his automobile 1,170 miles without a license plate on it before being stopped. He bought the car in Chicago and was recently stopped in Jamaica, N. Y.

Abd-el-Krim, the Riff rebel leader, has surrendered himself and his family to the French, thus ending five years of war in Morocco.

An increase in the sale of American cars in France broke the strike of 20,000 auto workers in the Renault factory in Paris. The strike was for greater pay, but American car invasion made the workers realize that they would have to get busy to hold the home market.

OVER-PRODUCTION USUALLY FOLLOWS UNDER-PRODUCTION.

THE law of supply and demand must be working overtime, for I just bought a bushel of potatoes, for which I paid the small sum of \$2.75. Naturally, I have vowed to plant more potatoes this year, and naturally, too, many others have made the same vow. We may expect potatoes next year to show an over-production, with consequent low prices. This is a biennial occurrence, but the wonder is, that our potato growers do not see it. It has occurred time and again, as I know to my cost. Last time this happened, a young man in our county mortgaged his farm to buy seed potatoes at a very high price, and planted many acres. That was about the only crop he did have, and that fall his spuds sold for next to nothing, so he found himself head over heels in debt.

I wonder why potatoes do best on new ground? Is it because of the ashes from the clearing, because of the long accumulated humus in the soil, or just why is it? I do know that our county does not raise good potatoes, or enough of them, and I suspect that it is because our soils are so old. Our clay soils are infested with nematodes—wireworms, we call them—and our sand soils are deficient in humus, while there is not enough manure to go around.

Despite the propaganda, no sweet clover is grown around here as a soil builder, although it grows rank along our roadways, which have been improved with stone. The limestone dust blown from the stone roads makes the sweet clover line our highways. We are beginning to raise more alfalfa, but there is a little complaint that cows will not eat the coarse stems from the first cutting.—Reber.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Tests at the college show that an average of only seventy-four per cent of last year's seed corn germinates.

One-half of the bean crop in the United States is of the white varieties. Seven per cent of it is red kidney, and ten per cent of it is lime.

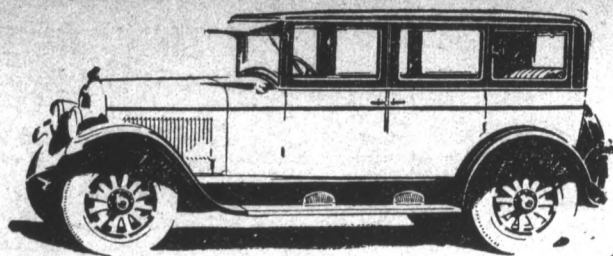
Only one county in the United States is completely free from scrub and grade bulls, and that is Union county, Kentucky. An official count showed that there were 140 pure-bred bulls in the county. The last scrub was sold to the butcher on April 22.

A freak chick was born on the farm of Mrs. Bulah Schultz, near Sparta. It had four legs, three wings and two bodies, but only one head. It died shortly after emerging from the shell.

The Saugatuck Fruit Exchange will limit its apple pack for 1926 to fifty varieties. It is following the plan instituted by the Fennville Fruit Exchange. The plan is gradually to get the orchards down to a moderate number of standard kinds.

Business men and commercial clubs are cooperating with the state department to make the corn borer campaign effective. In southeastern Michigan 150 banks have joined with the state and federal agents in an intensive educational effort to make the growers of corn feel the need of doing clean work promptly and thoroughly.

The matters of draft equalization and the handling of from three to six horses are thoroughly discussed and illustrated in a recent publication of the Horse Association, called the "Hitch Booklet." Every farmer using horses or mules who is striving for the maximum output per man hour should secure this booklet at once. Free copies can be obtained from the Horse Association of America, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.



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- 18 Great roominess combined with Chrysler compactness for easy parking.
- 19 Duco finish in striking color combinations.
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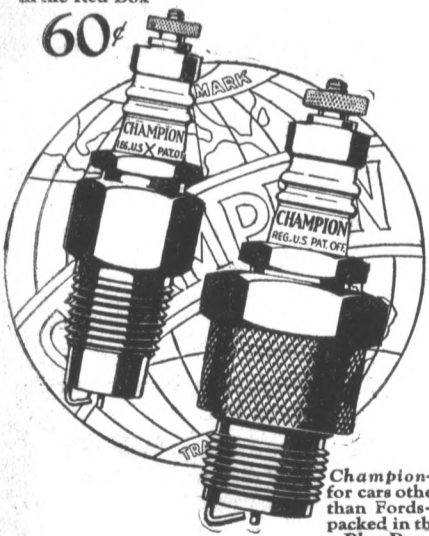


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A HORSE DEAL.

I sold a team of horses at an auction sale without putting any guarantee on them. They both kicked in the harness, but were not dangerous. I worked them, and that was all that was said about them. Was it unlawful for me to sell them without making it known that they were kickers? Can I be forced to refund part of the money or take the horses back?—D. D. C.

There is no implied warranty that a horse sold will not kick, nor any law to prevent the sale of such a horse without warranty for what may be obtained. On the facts stated it is not apparent how the seller is liable.—Rood.

FLAW IN CONTRACT.

My neighbor gave a real estate firm an option on his farm, thinking it was for ten days. After examining same we find flaws. It is dated from February 17, 1926, to February 27. No year showing after February 27. My neighbor reserved all the buildings, which he will remove in eight months from date of land contract. Could he move buildings before a contract is made? We were told that option would be outlawed in six years. Is that correct?—Subscriber.

If the writer is correct in his supposition that the writing is an option, it has long since expired and has no further force or virtue. The failure to specify the year would raise a presumption that the following twenty-seventh was intended. If the writing created an interest in real property it would not outlaw in six years, but in fifteen years.—Rood.

MORTGAGE OVER DUE.

A man held a mortgage on his brother's farm. When the mortgage became due and the mortgagor could not pay it, his brother told him in a letter that he would not foreclose, but would wait until his brother was able to pay it. The mortgagee died, no new writing having been made. Is the old mortgage good? The mortgagee had been married only five months. Could his wife collect the mortgage? In full or partly? How much of the property are the brothers (three) entitled to? The property is in Minnesota. One brother is in Min-

nesota and two in Michigan.—Mrs. P. L.

Upon the death of the mortgagee an administrator should be appointed to administer his estate and collect debts due him, of which one is this mortgage debt. The liability on the debt secured by the mortgage still continues, and the mortgage may be foreclosed by the administrator at once.—Rood.

DEFAULT IN PAYMENTS.

Some time ago, I bought a house and lot. As work is getting slack I cannot see how I can keep up my payments. The payments are to be made on or before a certain date. How many payments may I let pass before the contract becomes void?—S. B. H.

The contract does not become void by defaulting in payments. The contract relation continues until the seller tires of the default, and serves notice of forfeiture based upon it. Even after the contract is forfeited the purchaser may redeem within reasonable time.—Rood.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Our telephone exchange gets the same rentals as telephone exchanges in the neighboring towns, but gives only part time service. The hours on week days are from 7:00 a. m. to 9:00 p. m., and on Sundays just a few hours. The other lines give full time service. Is there any way in which our exchange could be compelled to give full time service?—Subscriber.

If satisfactory service is not obtained, communicate with the Public Utilities Commission, at Lansing, Michigan.—Rood.

PAYMENT OF TUITION.

I bought a home in town in August, 1925. I expected to move September 1, but conditions prevented this. We didn't get moved for about seven weeks. Can the school officers collect tuition for that time? Can they collect tuition from another district for families moving in September 1? We paid taxes for 1925.—S. S.

Tuition is collectible only from non-residents and for the period that the non-resident was in attendance.—Rood.

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TO those subscribers wishing to clean the radiators of their automobile and tractors of lime and other deposits, we would say that whenever motor appears to run too hot and the mixture and spark are known to be correct, and a good cylinder oil is being used, it may be suspected that deposits in the water jacket and cooling system are at fault, especially if a water has been used which contains a good deal of hardness. Such a clogged cooling system may be safely cleaned as directed below.

Drain the radiator, unscrew the drain cock and then place the nozzle of a hose in the radiator opening and force water under pressure through the system, while the engine is run a few minutes. Then take about enough water to fill the cooling system, dissolve in it all you can of common washing soda or sal soda, fill the cooling system with the mixture, run with a retarded spark until the water starts to boil, then let it stand for several hours. Draw off the soda solution, flush out the cooling system thoroughly with a hose, and fill with clean water. Exceptionally bad cases may require two or three such treatments. Whenever possible use rain water in your cooling system. Concentrated lye may be used in place of the washing soda, if the directions given by the manufacturers are followed carefully.

In exceptionally bad cases, it may be necessary to use a mixture of one part commercial hydrochloric acid to nine parts water, getting the mixture hot, and then letting it stand overnight, then flushing out very thoroughly. There is some danger of damage to radiator and pump parts with such a solution, however, depending on the materials and construction used, and the advice of the manufacturers should be secured before using such a solution. In some cases, a mixture of one part muriatic acid to five parts water is used, but this should not remain more than thirty minutes.—G. W. D.

WANTS FIVE HORSES ABREAST ON DISK HARROW.

Have you any diagram for an evenner for using five horses abreast on a disk harrow, with a pole or tongue at the center? Any suggestions will be appreciated.—J. A. J.

I know of no practical arrangement by which five horses can be used on a disk harrow with the pole at the center of the harrow, as this will throw a decidedly heavy side draft on the disk. One possibility is to remove the pole and put a stub tongue on the truck to hold the evenner, and use the disk without a pole. Another is to hitch at the center of the disk, but to set the pole over to one side about fifteen inches so it will come between two of the horses as they pull straight forward. This can be done, using heavy braces made of heavy wagon tires or of old cultivator axle, or similar material. The third possibility is to replace the pole by two lighter shafts and two neckyokes, so the center horse will walk between the shafts. If any reader has worked out a satisfactory way of using five horses abreast on a disk harrow, we would like a description and sketch of it.—D.

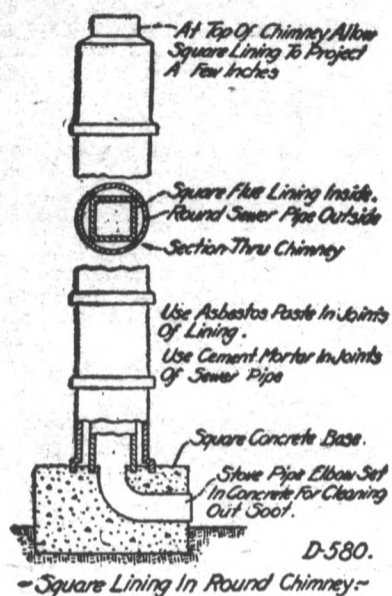
SQUARE LINING IN ROUND CHIMNEY.

ABOUT fourteen years ago, I put up a thirty-foot chimney for my house furnace, and it gave such good satisfaction, that about three years ago I put up another like it.

I used square flue lining, placed inside of round sewer tile, being careful

to select good straight, square flue linings, and they are as large as the flue sizes called for by the furnace requirements. Most people use too small a flue. This must be guarded against. Next select round sewer pipe of good quality, just large enough to slip the square lining into.

In constructing, I first built a square concrete foundation coming up about eighteen inches above the basement



floor, putting in the middle a common stove pipe elbow, coming out at the side high enough to get a pan under it, for ease in cleaning out the soot, as shown in diagram. Then the first joint of the square flue lining was centered accurately over the stove pipe opening at the bottom, and forced down an inch or so into the soft mortar, being tested with a plumb to see that it sets plumb in all directions. The concrete was then smoothed down inside and out, and the first joint of the sewer pipe set over it carefully, bell part down, and also forced down into the soft concrete about two inches, and the concrete again smoothed up. This should be tested again to see that it is plumb in every direction. After giving time for the concrete to harden, the chimney was finished by putting on additional joints until the height desired was reached. I used asbestos paste to fill the joints of the lining, and cement mortar for the tile joints.

Care should be taken to get the furnace pipe or flue pipe holes at the proper height, and those holes should be made in square and round sections before they are put into place, making measurements carefully. At the top the square lining should stick up a few inches higher than the round part. The pipe will keep cool, and this makes a cool, strong, and safe chimney.—O. Blackmore.

TO REMOVE RUST.

WHEN any part gets rusty put kerosene on it, but be sure to wipe it off after it has stood awhile. Kerosene is useful in removing rust, but it will also cause rust. After wiping off all of the kerosene very carefully, put oil on the parts, or wipe with an oily rag. Crude oil is also very good to remove rust.

ADJUST CARBURETOR FOR SUMMER.

HAVE you changed the winter adjustment of your carburetor? After the engine is thoroughly warmed, try a slight change in the spray nozzle adjustment. If the speed improves, continue until no further change is apparent. If the engine loses speed, try changing in the other direction.

POWER



Outward sign of Goodness Within!

YOU feel and understand human power better than other kinds. A picture of an athlete lets you feel more power than a picture of an elephant, ox or gorilla.

You know that only a well-conditioned human animal can produce real power. When power and buoyancy are yours you tingle with clean, sure strength. You feel it and use it in everything you do.

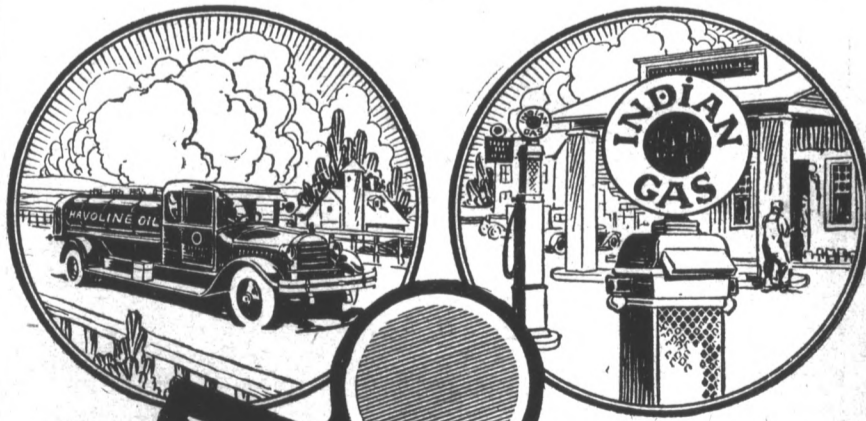
Clean, eager power in an automobile gives you a similar sense of well being. Power is a natural measure of goodness in an animal, truck, tractor or common everyday automobile. No one knows this better than the farmer, who works with power almost every waking hour.

When we tell you to expect more power from Havoline Oil we are describing its merit in the most simple and practical way. Our tests have proved it. Use in your engines will prove it. Fresh Havoline in your crankcase means a quick, lasting power response that will answer your every quality question.

Here, at least, is one oil that will more than pay for itself by its power to increase work. Havoline—in 5-gallon cans or 30 and 50 gallon drums—is sold by Havoline dealers and Indian stations all over this part of the country. Telephone your order and you can be sure of quick supply.

Indian Refining Company, Inc.
Lawrenceville, Ill.

Oil is more than oil—it is power



HAVOLINE
—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.

Sky High or Cottage Low lead paint withstands all weather

The Dutch Boy trademark on a pail or keg of white-lead paint is your assurance of an all-lead product, made from the metal lead. Other products made under this trademark are—flattening oil (for use with white-lead in decorating interiors), red-lead, solder, and babbitt metals.



LEAD paint protects and beautifies the city skyscraper. And out where the grass begins, lead paint brightens and preserves the smallest country cottage.

The trained industrial builder, the careful small house owner—both use paint made with Dutch Boy pure white-lead. The reason? If you ask your painter he will tell you several.

It costs little. Even though Dutch Boy white-lead is made from the metal lead, its cost is low enough to satisfy those who scan appropriations, those whose household budgets are limited.

It goes far. One hundred pounds of all-lead Dutch Boy white-lead makes seven gallons of paint. These seven gallons will cover, one coat, from 3900 to 4500 sq. ft. of surface. And to "cover" means to hide, to protect against the elements, and to beautify. Here are added economies.

Any quantity can be mixed. There's no waste in a keg of Dutch Boy white-lead. Mix just the quantity of paint needed for a job—a half-pint or twenty gallons. It can be bought, too, in small 1 lb. tins up to 100 lb. kegs.

Have the colors you like. A greenish blue, a shadowy gray—all the tints

and tones of the rainbow are possible with Dutch Boy white-lead. It's easy to tint, saves money, gives you what you want.

For porch chairs or the house itself. Dutch Boy white-lead can be used inside or outside. Odd jobs or big jobs; rich interior finishes; weather-resisting exterior work—this paint accomplishes all quickly and economically.

Home-owners' paint guide free "Decorating the Home" is a new booklet, illustrated in color, which suggests decorative treatments for exteriors and interiors. It will be sent you, along with a booklet that gives complete directions for painting wood, plaster, metal and masonry about the farm, if you will write our nearest branch for Booklets F.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
New York, 111 Broadway • Boston, 131 State Street • Buffalo, 116 Oak Street • Chicago, 900 West 18th Street • Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue • Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue • St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street • San Francisco, 485 California Street • Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue • Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.

Dutch Boy White-Lead Makes an All-lead Paint

Advertising Pays You!

ADVERTISING brings to millions, at reasonable prices, comforts and conveniences which without advertising would be luxuries that only a few could enjoy.

America is an advertising nation. That is one reason why the man with moderate means here enjoys more comforts than most wealthy men abroad.

Because thousands on thousands of people ask for a certain article by the same name, which they have read in the same advertisements, it is possible for the advertiser to sell this item at a minimum of effort.

It is therefore possible to manufacture and to distribute this product at a saving which you share with the advertiser.

When you figure the number of these items in your daily life built by advertising, you can appreciate that advertising does pay you!

Advertisements Enable You to Buy
Better Things at Less Cost

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner



WOOL BED BLANKETS & BATTING

We are now equipped to manufacture your virgin wool into bed blankets and batting at moderate cost to you. Custom work a specialty. Give us a trial. West Unity. Custom work a specialty. Give us a trial. West Unity Woolen Mills, 108 Lynn St., West Unity, Ohio.

WANTED Shippers of Frogs' Legs

Highest market prices paid. Write or wire
WM. L. BENJAMIN
Wholesale Meats, Poultry & Game, 1511 Gratiot Ave., Detroit. Phone, Cherry 2757, Cherry 1908

VITREX for Poultry Houses, Hot-beds, Cold-frames, Hog Pens, Etc.

Unbreakable, transparent, weather-proof. MADE ON STRONG WIRE MESH, not coated cloth. Freely admits ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS which glass shuts out. Ideal for hot-beds, cold-frames, poultry houses, enclosed porches, garage and out-house doors and windows. Easy to put in anywhere without glazing. Used successfully the world over for years. SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER—Send \$5 in check or P. O. Money Order for trial roll containing 50 sq. ft. (enough for 2 cold-frames) or write for free sample and descriptive folder.

J. D. HAGE & CO.
(Dept. Vitrex D66)
80 Wall Street, New York City



HOW TO KEEP THE WEEDS CHECK.

WEED control is a subject that deserves our best attention. Land that is under cultivation year after year often becomes badly infested, because the cultivation is not kept up late enough in the summer. Unfortunately, the worst pests of the garden in the weed line are those that grow after cultivation is suspended. The summer grasses and millets are very persistent, also the mustard and allied weeds. We start out bravely in the spring and keep the seedlings from getting a start, but the seeds in the soil do not all germinate at once, so just as soon as cultivation stops, another crop comes on and this crop furnishes seed for next year. If we would keep down all weeds during the entire season for a year or two, there would be no further trouble, at least, until a new crop of seeds was introduced.

Rotation Helps.

Even though we keep the garden proper practically free from weeds, there may be a few plants left around the borders, and even one or two plants are capable of producing a lot of seeds. Somehow, it seems that weeds are more prolific than plants of value. Doubtless, that is why they are weeds. Rotation of crops will help to keep weeds in control. It is really a difficult thing to keep a garden patch free from weeds year after year. The opportunity for rotation is not sufficient. However, it will help some if we plant the worst infested parts to crops like cabbage and celery, which must be cultivated during the latter part of the season. This will kill many of the late grasses that are particularly persistent in cultivated lands.

Sheep Eat Them.

Permanent pastures are difficult to keep free from weeds. A flock of sheep allowed to graze it every other year will come nearer to doing the trick than any other method. It is not wise to pasture sheep and other stock together, but cattle and sheep may be alternated with profit, one one year and the other the next. Sheep will eat most any kind of weed, while cattle will eat very few of the genuine weeds if they can get sufficient forage of other kinds. A great many of the weeds of permanent pastures are perennials, but most of them spread principally through the agency of seeds. Most of the weeds of cultivated lands are annuals and the increase is always from seeds. Some of the seeds will remain in the ground several years, so it is impossible to free the weedy garden in one or two years. Keeping down the weeds is a sort of continuous performance, anyway.

Constant Cultivation.

Weeds are spread in manure. Mixed hay fed during the winter to stock, contains certain weeds, and the seeds get into the manure, with the result that trouble spreads. There seems to be but one way, then, that weeds in the garden can be controlled, and that is by constant cultivation. Land that is to be planted to potatoes may be harrowed two or three times. In the early spring, a crop of weeds will start. Disking or harrowing will take care of them, but another crop will sprout in a few days. Where potatoes are not planted until June, many of the weeds may be destroyed by two or three harrowings of the ground.

Fall cleaning of the fence rows, garden borders and roadsides, will help a good deal. Cut the weeds before the seeds are ripe, and burn the whole bunch. It will help some, also, in the permanent pastures, if they are gone

over with a scythe before the weeds are mature. Cut them off and they cannot ripen seeds. More will sprout, but the frosts will get the late ones. If we are able to keep the weeds from ripening seeds for a few years, we will have them largely under control. —C. H. C.

TO KEEP GLADIOLI STEMS FROM BREAKING.

GLADIOLI are a beautiful addition to any flower bed, but few people know how to start them so that the buds will not bend or break off before they come into full blossom. I find by digging a trench about six or eight inches deep, putting back only enough of the soil to cover them nicely that they get rooted deeper so that when they are ready to bloom, the stem comes so firmly out of the ground that they almost never bend over or break off. As they grow I keep putting the soil around them.

Any soil that will grow corn will grow gladioli successfully. Early blossoms can be obtained by placing the bulbs in a warm place in the cellar about the middle of February and sprinkling them daily with warm water. But beautiful blossoms will be produced if they are placed directly in the ground outside as soon as the weather conditions permit.

The gladiolus is one of our most beautiful mid-summer flowers and is rapidly winning the favor of every lover of flowers. The nurserymen have dubbed the gladiolus the glads, a name they surely deserve.

BLOCKING TOMATOES.

TO hasten maturity of tomatoes and get the higher prices which prevail in the earlier part of the season, South Jersey growers practice blocking tomato plants.

The plants are grown in frames spaced four-by-four inches apart. The growers let the soil dry out around the plants by withholding water about two weeks before the plants are to be set in the field. When dry, they take a large knife, or a hoe which has the blade straightened out to form a knife, and cut half way between the plants in both directions. This cuts the cross roots between the plants.

After the "blocking" has taken place they soak the bed and keep it well watered until the plants are set in the field. In this interval of a week to ten days, the plants will develop a new supply of feeder roots which enable the plant to begin immediate growth when placed in the permanent location in the field.

This plan will also work with plants grown in flats.

WESTERN POMOLOGICAL TOUR.

THE American Pomological Society will tour the fruit districts of the northwest, starting from Chicago, on June 22. The trip will take about fifteen days and will include stops at the following places:

Boise and the famous Idaho apple districts; the Hood River district; Portland and the Willamette Valley; fruit growing section of Puget Sound; Seattle; Tacoma, and the Puyallup raspberry section; Yakima fruit district, and Wenatchee, the most concentrated apple district in the world. A stop at a national park will be made on the way back.

The cost will be about \$200—\$225 from Chicago and return. Those desiring to make reservations should send \$10 to H. C. Miles, Secretary of the American Pomological Society, Milford, Conn.

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

PRAISES FOREST TRAIN.

I BELIEVE the Forest Fire Prevention train in upper Michigan, the biggest thing ever put over in the United States from the standpoint of educational work concentrated on fire prevention, and reaching such people as are best suited to take initial action and make fire prevention a real success," wrote John McLaren, district forest inspector for the Rocky Mountain district, U. S. Forest Service, to a district forester.

"Not only have civic associations along the line taken great interest in the work," continued the report, "but the railroaders, lumbermen, lumberjacks and farmers have turned out in large numbers and have been very interested in the exhibit cars, as well as listening attentively to the speeches. It is a foregone conclusion that the boys and girls are interested. When we stop to think that an average of one thousand persons are reached each day, one gets a better perspective of the size of the undertaking.

"From the interest in the display, and the casual remarks overheard," concluded Mr. McLaren, "I am sure that the people in Michigan tend toward a new record in fire prevention. I shall be surprised if the effort now put forth does not react favorably during the coming season."

MORE CLEARED ACRES NEEDED FOR SUCCESS.

NO less than 268,000 pounds of pyrotol, the cheap war salvage explosive, has been bought by Upper Peninsula farmers this spring, according to George Amundson, of Marquette, agricultural engineering specialist, in charge of its distribution in this district. This amount is said by Mr. Amundson to be more than double that used in any one year before the extension work in land clearing started in 1921.

"The distribution of the war salvage explosive goes hand in hand with the dairy program," declared Mr. Amundson. "To make the most profit in live stock farming, it is necessary to raise all, or a large percentage of the feed, on the farm. To do this, we must have more cleared acres, and the cheap explosive will be of great benefit as long as it lasts."

LAND SURVEY NEEDED IN DELTA COUNTY.

DELTA county should take steps immediately to procure the services, at the earliest possible date, of the party of conservation department

experts who have been assigned to land and economic survey work in the Upper Peninsula, in the opinion of L. M. Beggs, and W. A. Cotton, who heard the report of the experts in Menominee county.

"Menominee county got much beneficial information from the survey," Mr. Beggs said. "The work was done in a thorough manner, by and at the expense of the state. The funds and the men for the work are limited, and it would be a fine thing, if Delta county could induce the state to place us on the list at an early date."

It is understood that Chippewa county will be the next county to secure the services of the survey party, and it was regarded as unlikely whether anything could be done in Delta before 1927.

COMPLIMENTS DISTRIBUTORS OF BOOKLET.

PROF. O. E. REED, head of the dairy husbandry department in Michigan State College, writes as follows: "I have just read the booklet on dairying printed in the Finnish language for the benefit of Finnish farmers in the Upper Peninsula. I understand the development bureau was largely responsible for the publication and distribution of this booklet, and I want to put myself on record by telling you that we certainly appreciate this wonderful cooperation which your organization gave to J. G. Wells, our dairy extension specialist, in this work. I am certain that you will get a big call for these booklets and that they will bring good results."

RADIO PROGRAM FROM WKAR.

STATION WKAR, Michigan State College at East Lansing, will put the following program on the air for the coming week:

June 5—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box.

June 7—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box; 8:00 p. m., Farmerkins bedtime stories; 8:15 p. m., gardening; 8:35 p. m., engineering.

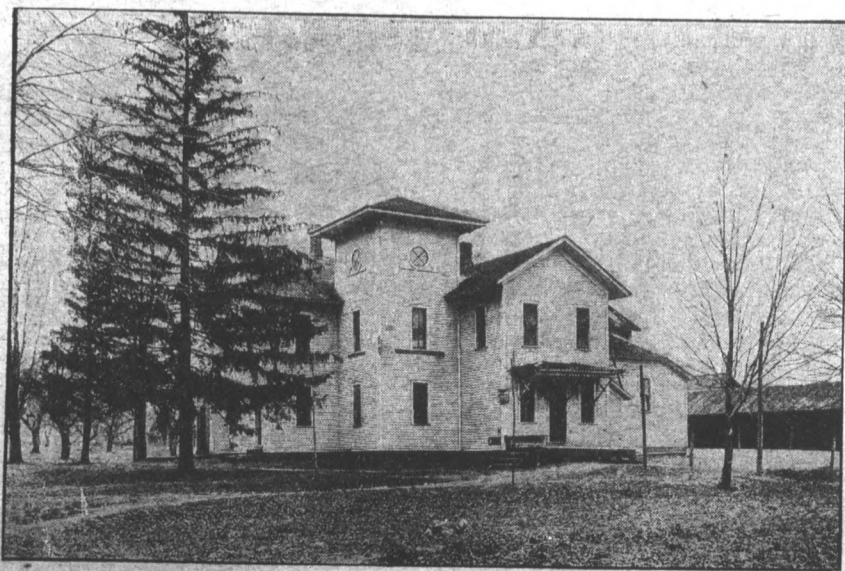
June 8—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box.

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

June 10—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box.

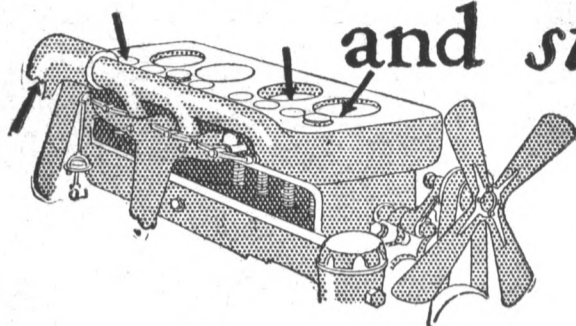
June 11—12:00 noon, weather, markets, question box; 7:45 p. m., landscape architecture; 8:00-9:00 p. m., state department program.

The only wet candidate in the Oregon primary election got fourth place.

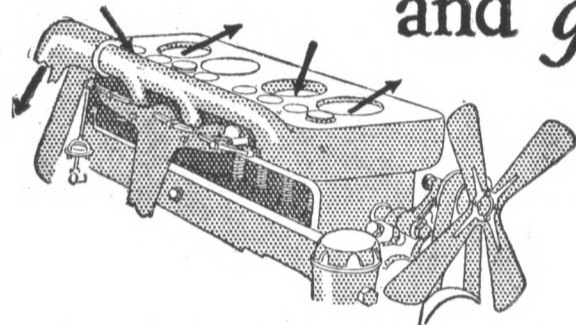


Fruit Belt Grange Hall—the Home of an Institution for the Development of Helpful Companionship, Capable Intellect, and Noble Character.

Ford Owners: Most carbon comes and stays



Here's carbon that comes and goes



YOU can't stop carbon from forming in your Ford engine. It forms in *every* motor. But there are different types of carbon. Some oils leave sticky carbon. Some oils leave hard-as-flint carbon.

Mobiloil "E" is unique in leaving light, fluffy carbon that is readily expelled through the exhaust. First-time users of Mobiloil "E" say over and over that they have carbon cleaned out far less often than with other oils—running two to three times their usual previous mileage before the need is felt.

When you cut down carbon you cut down expenses in *many* directions. The engine needs opening less often. The gasoline consumption is lower. The power is greater. The engine runs smoother and more quietly. New spark plugs are needed less often.

Cheap too, to prove it

Next time you drain and refill be sure to have 4 quarts of Mobiloil "E" put in your Ford crankcase. It will be the beginning of a real economy administration in the affairs of your Ford.

And you can carry this economy over to your Fordson by using Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Mobiloil "A" in winter.

Vacuum Oil Company, Headquarters: 61 Broadway, New York. Division Offices: Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis.

Mobiloil "E" for Fords

GARGOYLE
Mobiloil



VACUUM OIL COMPANY

You pay once only for any
Concrete Farm Improvement

If Your Farm Could Talk- It Would Say:

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

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

More milk and more beef per acre result from concrete silos.

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.

Concrete gives fire protection. It protects people in houses, cattle in barns, and feed in silos. It is fireproof.

Send today for our free booklets,
"Permanent Repairs on the Farm" and
"Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings"

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

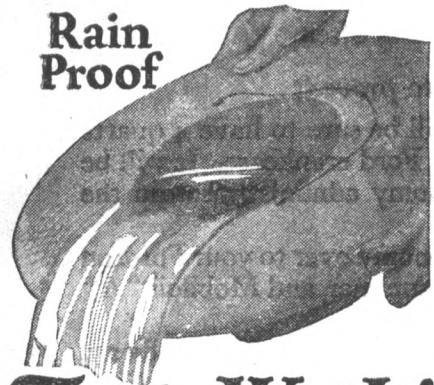
Dime Bank Building
DETROIT, MICH.

A National Organization
to Improve and Extend the
Uses of Concrete

OFFICES IN 31 CITIES

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

Rain
Proof



Try to Wet It!

Impossible! Fill it full of water till it overflows the brim. Another hat would be ruined. But water cannot harm this new kind of harvest hat. It holds its shape through rain and wind and wear.

KOKO-KOOLER is an entirely new and different kind of harvest hat—cooler, lighter and far more durable.

This hat is hand woven from special *Bamboo Bark*, tough, wiry and yet as soft and flexible as a \$10 panama. It is as light as a feather—weighs but little more than a handkerchief. It will give you cool comfort on the hottest days.

This amazing hat is also instantly adjustable. Just loosen the patented buckle and wear it "free and easy" on the hottest days. Tighten the buckle for snug fit on windy days.

Broad brimmed, durable, light as a feather, and rain proof—your dealer has it or will get one for you at the low price of 75c. Slightly higher in the West. Look for the name inside the hat. If your dealer can't supply you order direct, C. O. D.

KOKO-KOOLER

MEXICAN AMERICAN HAT COMPANY
Dept. E-22 Eighteenth and Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Brickbats and Bouquets

A Forum For Our Readers' Opinions, Not Ours

THE ROAD TAX.

THE writer has a farm upon which the road tax is approximately one-third of the whole tax. The nearest state or county road is a half mile away, and while the farm operator was busy with his summer work, this road was practically ruined by city truckers. The farmers are taxed for the county roads, but he gets little in return for he is compelled to cultivate his crops while the city people are driving on the roads.

The writer's tax receipt showed nine different road taxes as follows: Road repair, \$10.40; highway improvement, \$3.01; county road tax, \$5.05; road tax, sp. (I), \$4.52; road 2, \$7.33; road 3, \$13.58; road 4, \$2; road 5, \$3.52; road 6, \$3.52. All of this road tax on an eighty-acre farm valued at some \$5,000. The farmers should see to it that the legislature does not cancel the money due the counties on roads, but that it be paid so the farmer himself will not have to add still more burden for road taxes.—F. E. W.

THROW THE HAMMERS AWAY.

HERE is a quotation from a banker who makes a business of investing money for his clients in gilt-edged first mortgage securities on Illinois and Indiana lands. A borrower who had one of these mortgages had written asking the banker to increase the loan on his farm.

Here is the answer: "There is so much published in the papers about the farmer being in bad shape, it hurts the sale of his paper among private investors." And so, unless someone, one of these fine days strikes up a chord of optimism and makes it popular, we are going to have a case similar to that of the man who came down in the morning and all of his associates tell him how bad he looks. And presently, he is so overcome by their words that he really becomes sick, and has to call a physician.

Around me I see a good many results of the present agitation. Farmers trying to sell their farms, not sowing seed because they expect to sell, and their farms growing worse each year. And who can expect folks to buy farms when the present incumbents are telling how hard it is to make a living off the soil, and "there's nothing in farming?" Young farmers who ordinarily go right ahead with their spring work, are now standing on first one foot and then the other, wondering what the government is going to do for them.

The position of agriculture would be doubled overnight if all the hammers were dropped into the Gulf of Mexico and the same effort used to toot a horn. I live in territory that is fairly representative of the corn belt, but I can't see that the delinquent tax list is any larger than usual, and no more farms are going on mortgages than usual. Some of the big noise is from farm leaders who consider they must do something colossal in order to stay on the top rung.—I. J. M.

ON FARM LOANS.

IT is not the custom of the Federal Land Bank to engage itself in controversy concerning either its fixed policy or the judgment it exercises in making loans. The history of the institution proves both to have been reasonably good.

A letter in your "Brickbats and Bouquets" department, under date of May 8, signed "A Plain Farmer," calls upon us, however, to deviate from our practice in an attempt to correct a number of mis-statements which the communication contained.

Your correspondent minimizes the

value of some of the Michigan farms on which loans have been advanced. His criticism becomes idle chatter in the face of the evidence which shows that out of 9,000 loans negotiated by the Federal Land Bank in Michigan, amounting to more than \$21,000,000, and on which \$1,260,000 is due annually, we have delinquent payments of ninety days or more, amounting to only \$6,373.50.

This does not bear out "A Plain Farmer's" assertion that we have been "loaded up with a lot of small loans in sections where there is really no suitable farm land." Indisputable figures prove the contrary to be true.

"A Plain Farmer" bemoans the fact that "the loan drags on for thirty years."

The fact is that our borrower, on whose side will be found all the privileges, may pay any part, or all, of his principal on any interest-paying date after five years without commission charge or other expense.

"The present rate of interest charged makes it certain that the borrower will pay an amount of interest that will be one and one-half times greater than the principal," says your correspondent.

Evidently he knows very little about a Land Bank loan. Before making such a statement, he should have fortified himself with the facts, which are that a borrower pays five per cent on the amount of money he is using, and that only for the actual time he uses it—no more and no less. We ask "A Plain Farmer" where else he can do as well?

"Any farmer able to qualify for a loan must have improved property greater than the loan that he will receive," he writes.

We gather from this that "A Plain Farmer" was not able to qualify. In any event, one could hardly expect a loan that was in excess of his improved property value. If that were possible he would be justified in questioning both our fixed policy and our judgment, as well as our right to continue in business.—Elton J. Van Leuven, Director for Michigan and Wisconsin.

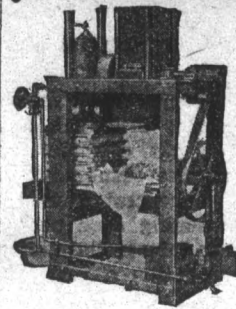
NORMAL TRAINING.

THE Central Normal School was established, primarily, to train teachers for work in the rural schools, and it would seem that one of the four normal schools should look after the schools to which the farmer has to send his children, and to furnish them with the very best training for work in the rural sections. The Central Normal would like some \$700,000 to replace the building that burned some months ago, and there is no question but that the building should be restored, but the farmer should ask that the normal stay by its first given task of training rural teachers, and leave the training of city high school teachers to the University, State College, Normal College, etc. The Central Normal is well equipped to train the rural teacher, and they have done, and are doing, excellent work, but there is a tendency to neglect the great privilege of training the rural teacher and stress the training of the city teacher, who is already well provided for in other state institutions. If the Central Normal is to do its greatest service to the state, it must keep to its original task of training teachers for the rural schools.—Francis E. West.

A Liberty Bell made of 20,000 electric lamps, and as tall as a six-story building, is to be a feature of Philadelphia's Sesqui-Centennial.

Shipments of sandalwood from India to this country are steadily increasing.

More Profits for Orchardists



YOU can practically double the value of your apple crop—if you convert your sound undergrades into cider. Successful orchardists—in every section of the country—now take advantage of the popular demand for refined apple juice to realize extra profits from every crop their trees yield.

Mount Gilead HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESSES

—FAMOUS FOR FIFTY YEARS

Are helping these progressive fruit growers to increase their incomes. These quality built machines are made in varying sizes, including roadside, orchard and custom presses. Whether you have a small or large acreage in trees—whether you handle only your own fruit—or do custom pressing for a large community, there is a Mount Gilead Press for you. And these truly superior presses can be depended upon to extract every available ounce of juice from your fruits—and to change your undergrades into cider that sells at top prices.

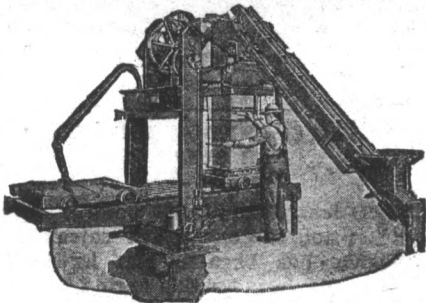
The Mount Gilead Process

Developed as a logical sequence to fifty years of building cider presses, the Mount Gilead Process of refining fruit juices produces a clear, sparkling juice that remains sweet for years. No preservatives or other adulterations are used and it complies with every requirement of the Federal Prohibition Regulations.

Write us today for free copy of our book, "A Golden Harvest from Undergrade Apples." Completely describes and illustrates the full line of Mount Gilead Presses and the Mount Gilead Process.

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

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

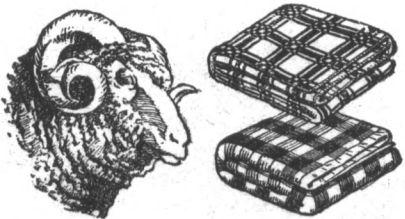


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Efficient Farm Power

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IN Sanilac county when a project to widen an eight-foot ditch to fifteen feet with a ditching machine came to a halt because the ground was too soft for the machine to go farther, the county drainage commission called on N. A. Kessler, the Agricultural College representative in the Lower Peninsula, for advice. He recommended blasting and made a successful demonstration shot which was witnessed by fifteen hundred spectators.

The owner of a water power plant who wished to change the course of a canal, saved some \$3,000 by doing the work with dynamite, and a summer resort owner saved about \$5,000 by using dynamite for ditching, the blasting in both these cases being done by men who had taken the Land Clearing Short Course given by the Michigan Agricultural College.

W. E. McCarthy, county agricultural agent for Ogemaw county, reports that he has assisted in the blasting of more than fifty miles of ditch in the past two years. In all, enough work has been done to show that ditch blasting is generally practical in low, wet ground, and that in some cases this is by far the quickest and most economical method. Pyrotol can not be used for ditching, as the nature of this work demands a strong, sensitive, highly water-resisting explosive. Straight nitroglycerin dynamite of fifty or sixty per cent strength is necessary.

During May and June of last year a series of two-day land-clearing schools was held in Menominee, Dickinson, Alger, Houghton and Chippewa counties. The first day was devoted to clearing the field, this work being done with pyrotol, tractor, team, and home-made devices, such as Paul Bunyan's hammer, the Frost trip and the Michigan root hook. The second day the ground was broken with the type of tractor plow that has proved most successful in the Agricultural College's extension tests, prepared for seeding with discs and culti-packers and seeded with treated seed. These schools were a cooperative undertaking of the Agricultural Engineering Department, the Crops Department, the County Agent, and a local committee, and were managed by Larry F. Livingston. The motto was "Learn by Doing," so all the work was done by the farmers in attendance, under the guidance of the five experts who traveled with the school.

FROM POVERTY TO SONG.

(Continued from page 721).

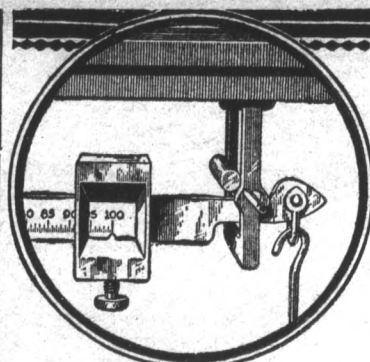
schools are only partially financed by the government, being for the most part private concerns. The directors of the schools, and in many cases, farmers in the surrounding districts, own shares in them.

Finally, there is a Royal Danish Agricultural College at Copenhagen which is a state concern, and which offers degrees in general agriculture, dairying, horticulture, veterinary, forestry, and land surveying. It graduates about eighty students each year. In addition, I was informed that there are several young farmers who study for shorter periods, as special students do in some of our agricultural colleges in the United States. The graduates of this institution are encouraged to travel in foreign countries, and many of them, as a result, study in foreign countries also. It is said that the majority of these return to Denmark in order to assist in the further development of its agriculture.

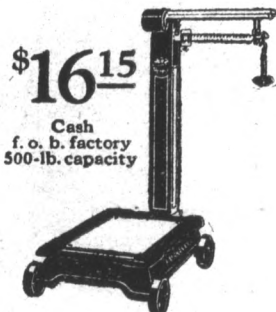
I had the privilege of traveling a few days with Einar Ornstrup, a graduate of the Danish Agricultural College, and a student of the Ontario Agricultural College, Ontario, Canada. He is a member of the administrative staff of the Danish Heath Society, which is a very active organization,

and concerning which I shall give an account later. He acted as my interpreter while on this tour and took me to places of most interest to me with respect to land reclamation and other agricultural activities in this country. When one leaves the well-trodden route of the average tourist, it is well to have an interpreter, unless he can speak the Danish language. I attempted to make the purchase of a box of matches from a young lady in a railway restaurant in the absence of Mr. Ornstrup. First, I asked for them in English and was unsuccessful, and then attempted to ask for them in very poor German—again was unsuccessful, and finally I resorted to the sign language. I made a movement as if scratching a match on my trouser leg, and again I was evidently misunderstood. Upon the arrival of my conductor and interpreter, he asked me what I desired to obtain and I told him that I wished to purchase a box of matches. It is evident that the Danish people do not have the custom of scratching matches on their trouser leg, inasmuch as they had a good laugh at my expense.

Forty-five carloads of certified seed potatoes have been sent from the Alba territory thus far during the season. Most of it has been sent to Ohio and Pennsylvania. The average price growers received was \$2.75 per bushel.



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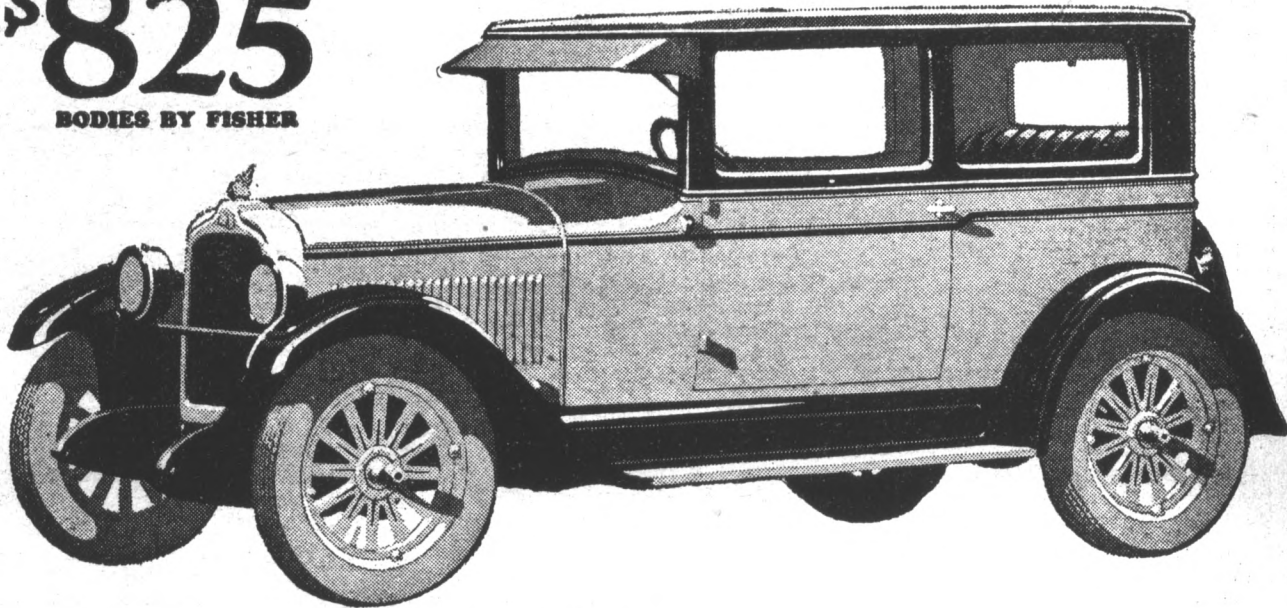
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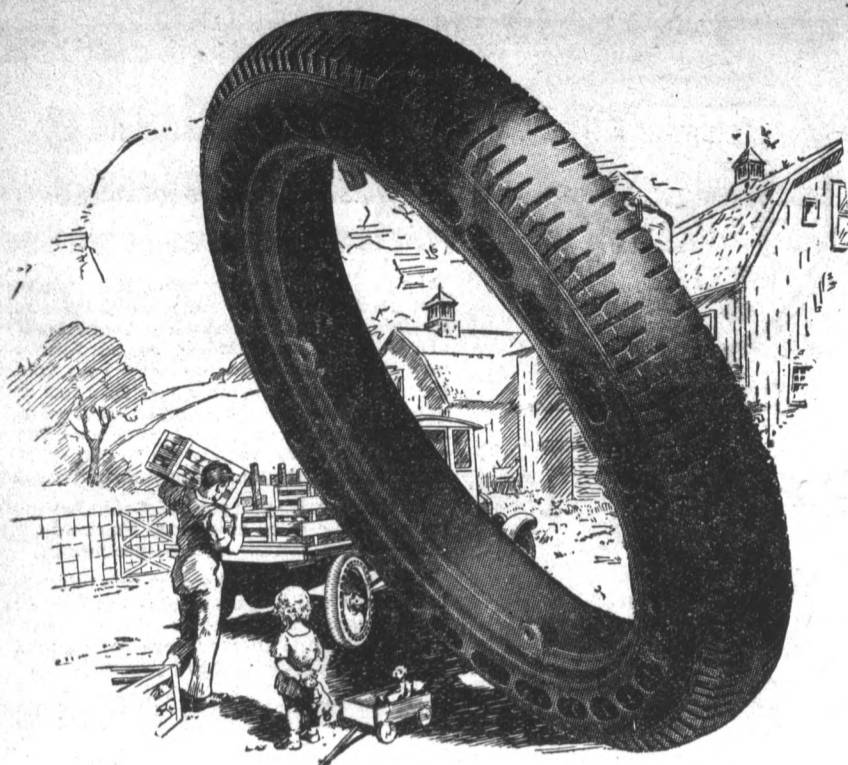
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Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

MR. BOK BELIEVES IN HEALTH.

EDWARD BOK wrote a piece for one of our big weeklies a short time ago from which it seems that he agrees quite heartily with the things I have repeatedly told Michigan Farmer folk about the value of health examinations. Mr. Bok calls his piece "Too Busy," using the well-known little excuse in scorn.

First he tells how the president of one of the nation's largest corporations acted when his doctor told him that his blood pressure was 181 and should be only 150 (I don't know where Bok got his idea that 150 is right for a man of fifty-two). The doctor's sentence was six months absence from all work.

"Six months!" echoed Mr. Business Man. "Why, Doctor—"

"Yes, I know," cut in the doctor, "too busy, I presume. That's what has brought you where you are."

Then Mr. Bok tells of another business wizard who was dying of hidden abscesses in his teeth. Seems he has not had his teeth looked at for twelve years!

Yet another was always "tired in the head and eyes."

"When were your eyes looked over?" asked the doctor.

"About ten years ago or so," was the answer. "I have really been too busy."

Mr. Bok doesn't stop at health examinations. He gets far enough off the track to take a little flier at life insurance examinations, too.

"I ought to carry some life insurance," said a business man, "only I haven't time to go through the doctor's examinations and all that stuff. Too busy. Besides, if there is anything the matter with me I'd rather not know it."

Six months later his family knew it, when he left them practically nothing.

We believe in this propaganda very thoroughly. We believe that health and happiness go hand in hand. We don't care so very much about the people who die, though it jars us very perceptibly when some very useful man is carried off at an age that should have been ten or twenty years away from the goal post. But just for the sake of living usefully and happily at peace with yourself and your neighbors while you do live, we want you to have good health. And we warn you again that everyone from thirty-five years up should have a physical examination once every year to catch the little ailments before they become big diseases.

TAKE TOO MUCH COFFEE.

Is there anything harmful to my two boys, aged fourteen and fifteen years old, drinking two cups of coffee three times a day and sweetened with two heaping teaspoonfuls of sugar in each cup, and making a breakfast of wheat pancakes floating in syrup? I would like to know.—I. C.

Decidedly. Growing children should not drink coffee at all. It has a decided drug effect taken in such quantities, and although you may think the boys healthy enough, I do not hesitate to say they will be much better without it. There is no harm in wheat pancakes, but they should not constitute the whole meal. There should be some fruit, a coarse cereal and some whole milk.

BROKEN ARM BOTHERS.

I am a farmer, twenty-eight years old, always strong, and used to hard work. About one year ago, I broke my arm. It was set at once and seemed to knit all right, but I can't lift and carry like I used to do. Seems like

I can't get my arm at the right angle. Will it likely get all right or is there something that should be done?—B. F.

Since the injury is a year old, I think you should have better results this time. The "carrying angle" is a very important matter for a man who does farm work. Tell your doctor that you want him to help you to better results. This will mean a very careful study of the bones of the arm by means of X-Ray plates. It is work for an expert, for a very slight difference in the "set" of the bones may disturb the carrying angle. If the study of the bones indicates that better results are possible, you will then have to go through with such work as the doctors recommend to bring about the best result. It may mean a great deal in the final outcome.

FUMIGATION FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

What about fumigating a house after a death from tuberculosis?—T. B.

Fumigation will accomplish nothing of value. Open the house thoroughly to the sun and fresh air. Scrub all woodwork. Clean the walls and paper. All bedding should be sterilized by boiling, if possible. Such bedding and clothing as cannot be boiled should be hung out in the sun for a prolonged period. Everyone who was in contact with the patient should be examined and particularly warned to take note of any symptoms in any degree suspicious.

BLOOD PRESSURE.

Please tell me what is meant by low or high blood pressure. In what way does either one affect the heart?—X.

Blood pressure is the measurement of the volume and force of the flow of blood through the arteries. In low blood pressure the heart usually functions in a weak and ineffective way—sometimes the quality and volume of blood is poor, as in anemia. In high blood pressure the heart may be doing overwork because of some condition of the arteries that does not allow free passage of blood, or it may be that the pressure is high because a special effort is being made to conquer an infection. High blood pressure is more common and more dangerous than low. It would take a book to tell you all about it.

WEIGHT REDUCTION.

I am a young woman twenty-four years old, and am about sixty-five pounds overweight. Of course, it is tiresome for me to do my work, and what hurts most is the impudent remarks of people. What I want you to tell me is what I could take that will stop my ravenous appetite. Something that would turn me sick at the very thought of food, and surely medical science has something like that. Don't tell me to use will power alone, for that is hard when one has to plan, cook and be around food most of the time.—M. D.

Medical science does not work that way. But we can give you aids to your will power. You can eat certain coarse foods containing a good deal of "roughness" but very little that builds tissue. You can keep to a minimum the most prominent fat producers, such as sugar, cream, fat meats, butter and the various starches. You can follow a rigid rule that nothing shall enter your mouth between meals. There are a number of very helpful books, costing from one to three dollars. I shall be glad to recommend one if you wish.

The rotogravure process, used in many Sunday newspaper picture sections, was first employed in the United States in 1903.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Chubby, express horse for 25 years, is vacationing at Horse Aid Rest Farm, New York.



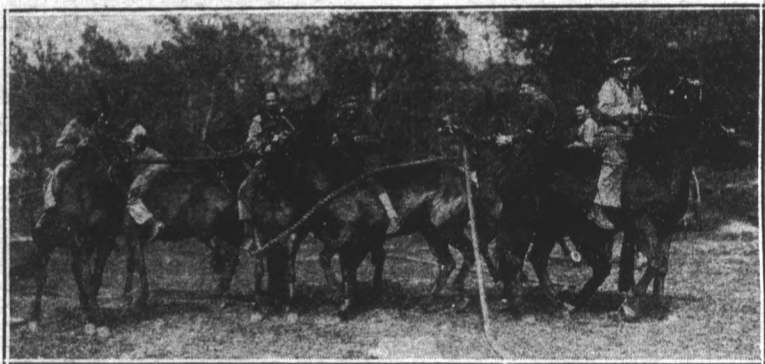
Tourists are amused by regularity of spouts of Old Faithful Geyser in Yellowstone Park.



James Monroe, Jr., believed to be 109 years old, takes his daily dip in Florida.



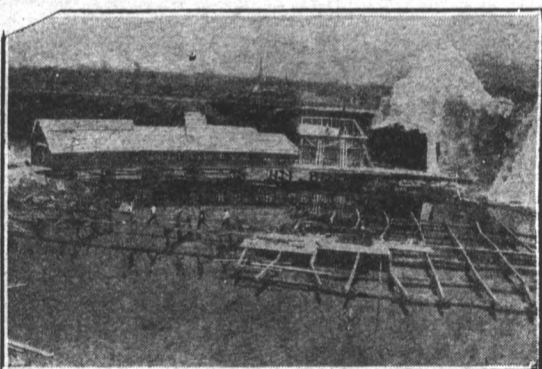
B. C. Donnell, L. G. White and A. E. Pine caught this 294-pound jewfish.



Well-known army mules entered largely into activities of the Annual Field Day at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. This mounted tug-of-war with six mules to a side, was most exciting.



Stocks, the ancient form of punishment, returned to the campus of the University of Southern California as a method of correcting delinquencies of modern "freshies."



Buildings for Sesqui Centennial Exposition, to commemorate 150 years of American independence, are nearly completed in Phila.



Colonel Umberto Nobile was flight commander of "Norge" on trip over North Pole.



Director Martinoff, German scientist, has perfected a method whereby fire-proof bricks can be made of sawdust.



Rin Tin Tin, talented dog of the movies, takes the air in Central Park, New York.



Mrs. A. Shurtloff, of Advent Church, Boston, Mass., is only woman bell ringer in world.



These opera cloaks of Fifth Avenue, were worn one hundred years apart.



These chorus girls proved that two bottles of milk a day will keep slimness away.

It was at a time somewhere near the nineteenth anniversary of the cataclysm. Superintendent Dave Bright, senior member of the firm of Clingman & Bright, sat in his little office at one end of the Mad Kate's River camp's rough commissary building, and watched a returning, empty logging-train come crawling in from the lowland; outlined against June's riotous sea of waxen-white laurel bloom, it made rather an unbeauteous picture. The geared locomotive ceased sputtering and squeaked to a halt. Its driver and a strange youth stepped from the cab, and walked briskly toward the office. The driver, Bright saw, was in no cherubic humor.

"This here little devil," he growled as he put foot across the threshold, "set brakes on us a-comin' up the steepest grade we got. Had us o'er-haulin' the engine fo' trouble. That's why we're so late, Super."

Having explained, he hastened back to his locomotive. Bright turned his level gaze upon the stripling, who seemed more or less defiant. The stripling was seventeen, but he looked older. He had a straight, thin-lipped mouth. His jaw was not strong. His eyes were pale-blue and cunning.

"Well, say it and have it off o' your chest, you big geezer!" he clipped.

Bright lifted his brows soberly. "What're you doin' up here in the hills, buddy?"

The youth took a sealed letter from one of the pockets of his rumpled blue serge coat, and tossed it carelessly to the Mad Kate's River superintendent. "My old man said I was to give you this."

The address was typewritten. The envelope was a Clingman & Bright envelope, and the letterhead was a Clingman & Bright letterhead. There was no forgery about it. John J. Clingman himself had written it. Dave Bright bore the shock well.

"So," he muttered, "you're Jack's only boy. I guess I don't quite remember you, buddy. It's been at least ten years since I saw you. And I guess you don't remember me, either; eh?" "Ain't sure it makes any difference," the newcomer said smartly.

He fished a cigarette from his pocket and lighted it, inhaling smoke again and again, rapidly, like the true cigarette fiend he was. Bright watched him with queer feelings in his breast, then spread out the letter and read every word of the message:

Dear Old Dave:

This will introduce my son Foster. He's not a good boy, Dave, I'm sorry to say, and it's mostly my fault. As you know, his mother died at his birth, and I couldn't bear to even see him for a long time after that. My sister in Knoxville has been keeping him for me, but he became so wild that she couldn't handle him, so for his own sake she sent him back.

But what was I to do with him, Dave? I couldn't chide him to save my life. It breaks me up all over again when I even look at him. I want you to keep him up there for the summer, and make a good boy of him if you can. Use your own method. If you have to, put on the screws—but I can't bear to think of it, Dave. You will have to depend upon your own good judgment.

Sincerely,

Clingman.

Bright folded the letter and placed it on his desk. He looked through an open window, back to the youthful newcomer.

"Nan's boy," he whispered to himself. If Jack had but known, he never could have asked it. "Nan's boy."

Then, aloud: "Think you'll like it up here, buddy?"

"Buddy" flicked the ash from his cigarette in a deft and highly-practiced manner, took another draw and inhaled it deeply.

"What is there up here for me?" he demanded. "Any huntin' or fishin', or

anything like that? Any horses to ride, or anything?"

"Some fair huntin' below here," nodded Bright. "Squirrels, both gray and boomer. A few speckled trout in the river. And I've got a horse you can ride, though there's not many roads. But don't you think it would really be better fun, Foster, to learn to swing an axe and pull a gash-fiddle—a cross-cut saw, you know, son—up in the woods with the timberjacks? It'd put a muscle on you, all right. And we'd pay you well for your work, too. What do you think of it, buddy?"

Dave Bright was philosopher enough



to know that work will cure more kinds of evil than any other one thing in the world. "Buddy" flipped his cigarette stub through the doorway and went down into his pocket for another cigarette.

"Oh, I'll try anything once," he said in a worried fashion. "But if I don't like it, I sure won't work. Paste that in your hat, will you?"

"And I wouldn't smoke so much, son," Bright went on.

"You wouldn't?" sneered the boy.

"Well, well. Ain't that tough?"

When Dave Bright and John Clingman were small boys, they had a partnership cornstalk flutter-wheel in the creek that still flows lazily behind Johnsboro's old brick courthouse. When they grew into bigger boys, they had a partnership car line that ran from Aunt Sarah Lurr's barn into Judge Henderson's meadow; fare, one cent, or two cents if you didn't help push the car back up the low hill; ladies free if unaccompanied by gentlemen. At high-school age, a hot-tempered professor, to ease his dyspepsia, whipped John Clingman—by a very narrow margin; then Dave Bright, who was Clingman's senior by eighteen months, whipped the professor. Dave suffered the acute small-town disgrace of permanent expulsion from the school, and John loyally elected to go with him.

Two years from that date, Clingman & Bright owned a three-mule logging outfit in the big blue hills that lay to the east of Johnsboro. Three more years found them logging with steam machinery and shipping their output to the big railroad in Johnsboro by means of a little railroad. Then came along a woman, and John Clingman liked her immensely. So did Dave Bright. Perhaps Bright was led to like her immensely because his partner did. She married Clingman, and Bright took into his big heart a secret and kept it well. It was staggering. It was the first thing they had found in life that would not admit of partnership.

This was the cataclysm.

They prospered, and erected a great sawmill in Johnsboro. Clingman kept in town, and his partner took care of the woods end of the business. Years and years passed, and still the older member of the firm kept religiously to the woods end. Since Nan had become Mrs. Clingman, he had looked at no woman long. He was silent now, but never morose; you never would have guessed that he carried in his breast anything like a secret.

And Dave Bright acquired in those vast solitudes the wisdom of a truly wise man.

Woods Foreman Rush Cavender took

the boy to the woods with him on the following morning, and the crew at once christened him the "Kid." For a wonder, the "Kid" appeared to be pleased with the nickname. But when Cavender went back to the camp that evening, he sought Bright in his office and closed the door carefully behind him. The high light of the Mad Kate's River logging operations looked around apprehensively. When Rush closed doors behind him carefully, there was something wrong.

"Dave," the foreman began, half humorously and half in resentment, "for why did you wish the Kid off on us that a-way? What you got again us? We been good workers, Dave, ain't we?"

"The 'Kid'—" mumbled Bright. "You say—"

"Natchelly, we called him that," broke in Rush Cavender. "It was the natchel name fo' him. Dave, he's plum rotten. Loafed all day, what time he wasn't into some devilment. When I'd give him orders, he'd tell me to go chase myself, and then he'd lay down on his back and stare big holes in the blue sky and smoke like a house afire. I yanked him to his feet once, and put him to work, and danged ef he didn't cry. Then he hit a brand-new axe ag'in a rock and ruind it, fo' pure spite. And that ain't all, Dave—"

"He carried a big pincher-bug on a piece o' bark, and slipped it down that fire-and-tow Ramsy Thompson's neck, and it took three good men to keep Ramsy offen him. He hid Bill Torrey's hat, and Bill is yit a-huntin' fo' that Stetson. He set Taylor Brummitt's coat afire. He—well, Dave, all o' the rotten cussedness you can think of, the Kid, he done it. The crew axed me, Dave, to come to you and ax you to put this here feather-legged Milk-Bottle Willie some'eres else ef you jest got to keep him. Mebbe you took him on wi' some good reason, but I'm danged ef I can see what it could ha' been!"

Bright was silent for two minutes. When he spoke, he asked:

"Did the kid tell you who he was, Rush?"

"Nary bit!" replied Rush Cavender. Bright's eyes twinkled with a tiny ray of hope. "I'm glad he had that much pride in him. It's a good start. Rush, the Kid is Jack Clingman's boy. Jack sent him out here for the summer, thinkin' maybe we could straighten him out, and it's goin' to be a big, hard job. All right, I'll try to handle him in some other way, Rush."

Darkness had fallen thickly, supper was over at the camp's boarding-house, and Dave Bright still sat in his office. He had not lighted a lamp. One doesn't need light for the best thinking.

Then a slender figure stepped through the doorway, and the impatient voice of the Kid inquired:

"You in here, Bright?"

"Yes," Bright lighted the big oil lamp on his desk now. The Kid drew closer.

"Say, you're crazy in your head, ain't you?" he exploded. "Don't we ever get anything to eat out here but bacon and beans? If I stay here, you got to feed me; get that?"

Bright went slowly to his feet. He swallowed something.

"Son," he said kindly, "you ain't been here but one day. As for bacon and beans, they stick to your backbone—if you've got one. But we'll have a change to-morrow. How'd you like to take my old two-eyed shotgun and get us a pair of squirrels in the morning, Foster?"

"I'll try anything once," decided the Kid, feeling for a cigarette. "Have everything ready for me, will you?"

He lighted the cigarette and went out.

The Kid went after squirrels the next morning. He killed a mountaineer's favorite dog, which had tried to hunt with him. It was enough to begin a feud, but Dave Bright paid the irate hillman ten prices for the hound and thereby smoothed the matter over. At noon the Kid came back with the ends of both barrels of Bright's gun blown off. His shoulder was bruised and blue. He had fired the gun with its muzzle filled with mud.

"What kind of a cheap skate are you, anyway?" he flared, when he again stood before the Mad Kate's River superintendent. "I'll bet you got this gun with soap-wrappers or something. I shot away every shell I had, and never hit a thing!"

"You hit a good 'coon-dog," Bright replied, sharply in spite of himself. "As for the gun, the governor of this state gave it to me. But—see here, son; suppose we go fishing; eh?"

That perverse little column of bone and flesh shrugged its shoulders and said as though wearily:

"Oh, well, I'll try anything once."

When dinner was over, they set out down the river for a series of pools. Bright had a bait outfit for his companion, but the Kid wanted to fly-fish. The first cast, he caught Bright in the ear with a gray hackle and drew color. Ten minutes later, he hooked an overhanging branch and smashed a tip, swore and threw the remains of the handsome bamboo rod into the pool.

Bright smiled in a sickly sort of way.

"One member of a firm," he said, more to himself than to the boy, "is responsible for what another member of the firm does."

"Say, you!" cried the Kid. "What d'you think you're tryin' to put over on me, anyhow?"

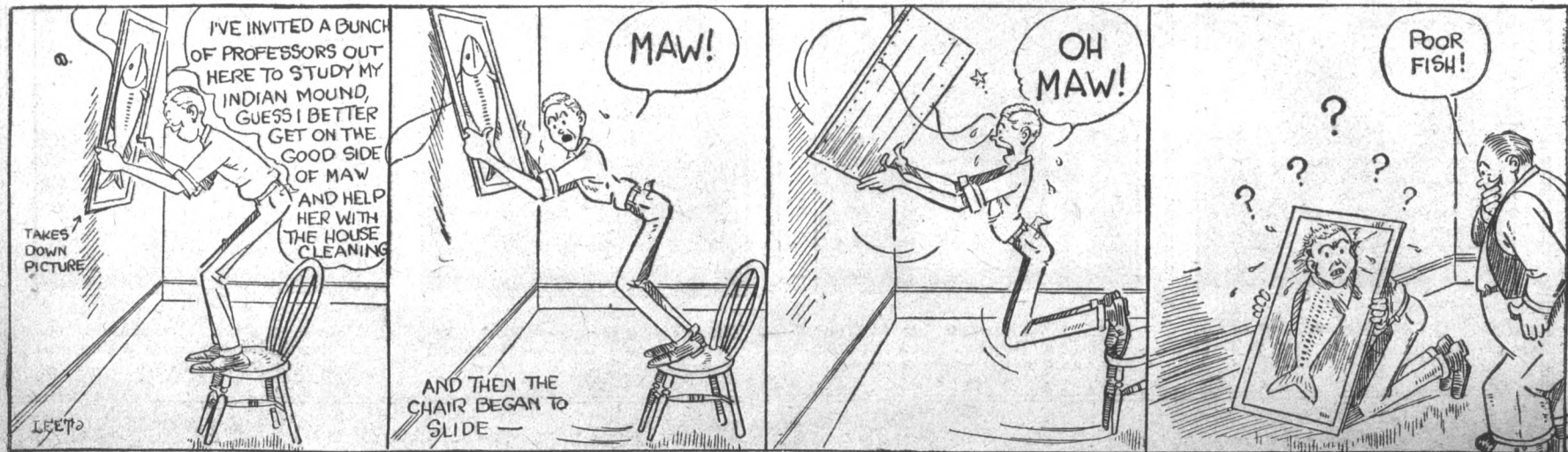
Bright stood very still for a long minute. Something in his clear, calm gaze caused the youthful degenerate to look off down the stream and become silent, too. Bright walked to the boy and put a hand on his shoulder.

"Son," said he, "I've got a proposition to make to you, and you'll take me up quick if you've got the intellect of a gnat. Listen—"

"I'm forty-four years old, son, and I won't live a thousand years longer. I'm

Activities of Al Acres—Al Makes a Few Lighting Changes on Mother's Dining Room Picture.

Frank R. Leet



worth a good deal in this temporal sphere's perishable goods, and I've got nobody much to leave it to when I top the last Ridge. If you'll stop smoking and swearing, go to work and make a good white man of yourself, I'll leave you every cent I've got. That's my proposition. How does it strike you?"

"Why?"

The answer was ready: "Because you're Jack Clingman's boy, that's why. I don't simply like Jack Clingman. I love him. I've been with him in rain and snow, hail, sleet, ice, and fair weather. We've worked side by side, laughed and cried together, eaten and slept together, even fought together. There was never a better man, or a stronger man, until he—"

Bright caught himself barely. Had he finished, doubtless he would have said—"Lost his wife."

The Kid looked the other over as though the other were something he contemplated buying.

"You got consumption, or heart trouble, or anything?" he asked with brutal candor.

Dave Bright folded his arms and turned resignedly for the camp.

"You haven't gone horse-back riding yet, Foster," he said presently. "Think you'd like to try that once?"

"Yep," complacently answered the intractable Kid. "I'm always willin' to try anything once. I told you that before, I think."

Bright's eyes twinkled. "I think you did."

Now if Clingman's partner really loved anything on earth except Clingman, it was Peter the Bay, his pet saddler. Peter the Bay, it was said, would take hold of saplings with his teeth to help in the climbing of steep mountainsides. He was as sure-footed as a goat. Bright talked to him as he would have talked to a good pal; and, so far as one was able to see, Peter understood.

When he led the bay out, saddled and ready, the Kid eyed the animal in forced disapproval; it had to be forced, for Peter was quite beautiful.

"Pete," said Bright fondly, "do you want to take Foster Clingman out for a ride?"

The bay nodded his head (for that matter, Peter nodded his head at any question; he had been trained only that far).

"And will you take care of Foster, Peter?"

Again the bay nodded. Bright seemed inordinately proud of it.

"Notice, that, son?"

"Bah!" cried the Kid. "I've seen horses that could tell your age, and shake hands with you, and everything."

He was standing close to Peter the Bay. He deliberately and maliciously blew cigarette smoke into the horse's nostrils—and before Bright could interfere, Peter had bitten the boy's shoulder sharply!

"Ow!" shrieked the weakling. "Ow! I thought you said it was a horse—and it's a blamed tiger or something! When will you ever stop playing fool tricks on me, Bright? Ow! My shoulder! He got a big piece right out of it. Ow! Ow!"

"Let me see, son," Bright deprecated. "I guess it ain't so bad as all that—"

"No! You ain't goin' to butcher me up, you ain't! Ow!"

The bronzed man put the horse back. A little later, he found the Kid sitting on the commissary steps, sulking. It was then that Dave Bright came nearest to forgetting things.

"You," he said angrily—"You may be a son of your dad, but so far I haven't seen a sign of any Clingman in you!"

"Aw!" sneered the boy. "Now ain't that tough?"

He rose. "You can take your stinger in now. I'm goin' to the boardin' house." And he went.

As Bright turned away, he swore bitterly under his breath—at himself, because he had spoken angrily to Nan's boy.

Before worktime on the following morning, Rush Cavender walked into the camp's office and closed the door carefully behind him. The superintendent looked around in growing apprehension.

"Dave," Rush began in apologetic tones, "I hate to tell you, but the crew has riz on their hind legs and swore you'll have to do somethin' wi' Foster Clingman. This mornin', Dave, my watch was gone, and Tom Eliot's money had took wings and flew, and Hen Faidley's new knife, and a whole raft o' stuff belongin' to Ramsy Thompson. The ain't nary man in this here outfit, Dave, that's lowdown enough to be a thief. Foster he's been a fire-and-brimstone pest all along, Dave, but we've borne it because he was Jack Clingman's boy and because we knowed how you and Jack allus stood wi' one another. It sort o' looks like you'd haf to ship the Kid back home, don't it, Dave?"

The look this brought to his superintendent's face made Rush Cavender

sorry that he had spoken. Bright was silent for what seemed to the woods foreman a long time.

"I don't like to be licked in anything I've tackled, Rush," he said finally. "But when a man tries to mix oil and water by mistake the best thing he can do, maybe, is to quit as near gracefully as he can. I'll ride down to Johnsboro after the payroll tomorrow, and I'll have a talk with Jack about the boy. Tell the loggers to say nothing of their losses, and you bring me a list of the articles; I'll make it all good, Rush."

On the following day, Dave Bright saddled Peter and rode down to Johnsboro. All along the tortuous road, he made and revised over and over easy methods of giving the truth to Jack; but when he had reached the town's outskirts, all those little speeches had, as it were, melted and run together in a conglomerate mass of unintelligence. Bright hated to tell his partner!

So he purposely avoided the mill and its nearby offices, and rode straightway to the bank. Half an hour later the pay-satchel was ready, and he mounted the bay and started at a brisk canter for the camp on Mad Kate's River.

But as he turned a corner with a freer breath, he ran into John Clingman himself. Clingman hastened from the sidewalk to the middle of the street.

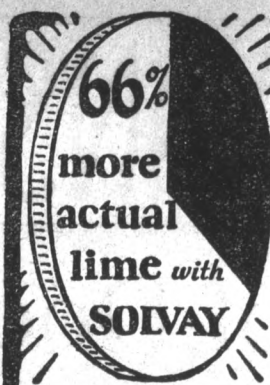
"Dog-gone you, Dave—was you leavin' town without stoppin' to see me?" he broke out in a ludicrous imitation of unreined wrath. "You old hermit, didn't you know I couldn't forgive that? And you hadn't been in for whole months on end! What's wrong, Dave, anyhow, that you hermit that way?"

Bright blushed, actually blushed—for the first time in a score of years, perhaps. All his methods of telling Clingman about the unmanageable Kid came into his mind, but he couldn't bring himself to mention the matter.

"Rush o' business, Jack," said he, smiling. "Business first, you know, was always our motto. I really did intend to go by the offices to see you, but—"

"How's the boy?" Clingman asked bluntly.

That which Bright saw in his old (Continued on page 739).



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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Make Out-of-Door Room Comfortable

Too Much Decoration Makes too Much Work

By Mrs. W. Julia Wolfe

THE tendency of the American woman to burden her housekeeping in past years was deplorable, but, thanks, be, we are getting somewhat away from that point of view. It is within the last twenty years that we have learned the delights of out-of-door life, and have built our houses with necessary conveniences to enjoy these delights.

It is a joy to drive through the country, and now and then, see a house built with a comfortable porch and bay, while the swinging hammock gives the assurance that, for the members of the family, there are moments of leisure and preparation for them. But now that architect and owner have supplied these out-of-door features of the home, the housewife minimizes the good designed her and her family by decorating (?) her porch.

What use can there be for jute rugs on a porch? They make it warmer, they look warmer, and they must be shaken, removed if rain threatens, and dried if forgotten and allowed to get wet or damp. The floor of our porch is painted with spar varnish and it has given very good results. It shows the grain of the wood, lasts longer than paint, and is easily kept clean.

I bought a Japanese lounge for ten dollars and it has proven very comfortable. It was varnished with spar varnish as soon as purchased, as was all the rest of the porch furniture. The pillows and chair backs are all covered with grass cloth. This does not absorb moisture and can be easily cleaned by wiping with a damp cloth.

Our hammock, made of barrel staves, cost only the labor and a piece of clothes line. The staves are painted, and with plenty of cushions, it makes a good place for the children to play and rest. It pays to have plenty of hammocks and use them. Do not have those too expensive to enjoy.

Our out-of-door room is so located that it serves as a dining room when the weather permits. We find that plain food has a double flavor when eaten out there.

We let our out-of-door room bear the impress of family life, it is not a place for show. Bamboo screens are fastened to the roof to be raised or lowered at pleasure. A folding screen made of narrow bamboo screens is hung on a four-winged clothes-horse and is convenient during a nap. Awning cloth does not make good shades

FURNITURE, POTTERY, PEWTER AND BRASS.

"Furniture, pottery, pewter, and brass And a little gray home will come to pass,
A sink and a cook stove, windows and trees—

A little brave home is born of these.
Calico covers on painted chairs;
A strip of carpet and curving stairs;
Glass and silver and iron and tin
And a mat at the door that says "Come in!"

Furniture, pewter, pottery and brass,
And a little gray home will come to pass;

A laundry bench and a curtain cord;
A mantelpiece and an ironing board,
Candles and cushions, and that is all
Except for your hat and my own in the hall.

Your hat and mine—and perhaps a small bonnet,
With a perky bow of blue ribbon on it."

—Mary Carolyn Davies.

for a porch for, when lowered, they shut out all the breeze.

An iron lantern with colored glass sides, that came off an old buggy has proven of use. Paper lanterns are dangerous on windy nights.

Have nothing on your porch that is heavy or needs much care. The summer should find the whole system of housekeeping reduced to a point that involves the least labor. Someone, returning from England, has said that they found the charm of English homes embodied in the fact that they were not afraid to be shabby, that the English bought muscle instead of plush. Then let our out-of-door rooms be shabby, if necessary, but let them be comfortable.

ICELESS REFRIGERATOR INEXPENSIVE.

AN iceless refrigerator at a cost of less than five dollars, is within reach of any woman who has the knack of using tools, or a man in her family, willing to devote a spare hour to carpenter work. Properly located, it will save many trips to the basement, and much food.

The principle of an iceless refrigerator is that evaporating water cools. The refrigerator itself is simply a framework surrounded by wet cloth. It should be kept in a shady place, but where there is a free circulation of air. A corner of your back porch that is always shady would be an ideal spot. Even on the hottest days in summer, it will hold a temperature that will insure butter, milk, and other foods coming to the table in excellent

condition instead of in a hopeless, melted mass.

Four posts, four feet high, are required. Arrange them either in a square or a rectangle. Nail on a bottom of wood, and put four shelves of either wood or wire, about four feet apart. The top should be of solid wood and should hold an enamel pan. Over the framework put a covering of rust-proof wire screen, and under this frame put four short legs, resting in a second enamel pan. Around this framework fasten cloth, stretched tightly. It should be long enough to reach the bottom of both enamel pans. The closing down the side of this cloth should be made with snap fasteners, so that it can be easily opened.

Heavy flannel can be used, or a white cotton blanket that has outlived its usefulness will do. The water from the first pan is carried to the tightly drawn cloth of the sides, maintaining a low temperature within, even on the hottest days.—Mrs. L. M. T.

MAKE USE OF STONE JARS.

OLDER housekeepers have an abundance of stone jars for which they seem to have little use, but some of the younger women are beginning to realize their value for use as bread, cake and cookie containers, since such jars are now being manufactured for that purpose alone. If the jar is still perfectly glazed inside so it will not absorb odors, it makes the most perfect container possible for keeping baked foods from drying out. If a jar has contained brine, lard or pickles, first scald it well, then fill with

moist earth from the garden for a few days, for soil is a wonderful cleanser. If a stone cover is available, so much the better; if not, a board cover may be used.—Mrs. B. B.

FEED AND WATER CANNAS.

CANNAS are gross feeders and great drinkers. Give them water during dry weather, and if it contains liberal plant food, so much the better. I have sunk a bottomless bucket, or old lard can, half way up in the bed, where it was hidden by the foliage, and filled it with manure. A pail or two of water on wash days, or at other times, poured into this will give wonderful results. If you are running a drain pipe out from a kitchen sink, the end will make a nice place to plant cannas. There is never any danger of giving too much water or getting the soil too rich, and to get the finest tropical effect, they should grow with great luxuriance.—A. H.

TOO MUCH SUNLIGHT FOR PLANTS.

I THINK if Mrs. G. H. C. would take her primrose plant out of the sun, it would grow all right. I had my primrose in the west window yesterday and it started to wilt, so I set it back out of the sun and it is all right now.

Too much sunlight might be the cause of her azalea and cyclamen dying, too. Hope this will help her with her plants.—Mrs. J. D. M.

FASHION SHOW PAST AND PRESENT, PUT ON FOR ACHIEVEMENT DAY.

THE second year of the Extension Clothing Project closed with "Achievement Day," Thursday, May 19, held at the Hartford High School, 265 people sitting down to a pot-luck luncheon, and with a total attendance during the day of 354. The year's work has been devoted to garment fitting and construction, of which there was a very fine display.

After luncheon a style show was staged, with each of the thirty-nine communities exhibiting one dress worn by a representative of that community, bringing out the points of instruction during the year as to color, design, material and style suitable to the different types of figures.

The unique feature of the program was the "old-fashioned" style show in which a wedding dress, worn by the mother of Mrs. Owen Long, extension leader of Lawrence, in 1837, was displayed. Mrs. Clara Woodman, of Paw Paw, appeared in her wedding gown of 1894 vintage, with a parasol that was carried by her mother at the laying of the corner stone of the State Capitol.

Mrs. Thelma Wickett, of Porter township, appeared as the bride of 1915, with little Miss Margaret Gleason, age three, of Paw Paw, carrying the bridal veil.

Miss Carrie C. Williams, Michigan State College, who has been in charge of this work, gave a very interesting and critical review of the exhibit and the results accomplished.

The women present voted to continue the clothing project in the third year's work.

Handy Mats From Old Tubes



The Mats Are Resilient and will Not Wrinkle or Kick Up.

WHEN you have your next blow-out, don't feel so badly about it. That old inner tube has a multitude of uses about the home. Perhaps one of the most practical uses is for a door mat like the one pictured here. It takes about three tubes to make one this size, two by three feet.

To make it, cut the tubes in one-inch strips, with an old pair of scissors. Weave these strips together, in simple over and under basket weave. If you do not have a helper to hold the strips in place as you weave, it would be better to tack them to a frame or to the floor. Where the strips end at the edge, fasten them with split copper or brass rivets which can be clinched over with a hammer. The process is very simple and any woman can do it.

Such a rubber mat placed before the door keeps the dirt from being tracked into the house and will not roll or kick up. If placed before the kitchen sink or work table, the double thickness of rubber will rest weary, aching feet. It is easily washed by swishing through a tub of water, and is dry in a few minutes.

My Best Vacation

This Farm Woman Thoroughly Believes in Vacations

SOME of us feel that a vacation is not complete without a change of scenery, a visit to the old home-
stead or with some of our loved ones whom we have not seen for a long time, but even these are within reach of almost any person who will have the foresight to work toward it and plan ahead. Somehow very few people put the saving item first, yet that is where it belongs, and right next to it should be the vacation fund.

Why not plan for that vacation now? We are the ones who will reap the fruit of our saving and are the ones who will receive the benefits of our vacation. If anyone needs a rest and a change, it's farm folks.

There are fashions in hats and homes, so why not fashions in vacations? Last year, we went motor camping. When we started out, we took the essentials that we need at home and our days were a great deal the same as at home, but with some very great differences. At home one never gets the thrill of looking for a place to stake the claims for a camp spot. Out on the trail we are "nesters" of the old covered wagon days. The man who does not respond to the message and friendly greeting of mother nature when he meets her face to face in the open, will not care for motor camping.

Perhaps the most important feature of any kind of living quarters, and certainly the most important about a camp, is the arrangements of sleep-

ing. One may take a good deal of punishment through the day because one's mind is occupied, but at night, tired as we may be, there are limits. On our trip, we made a camp bed by placing the mattress upon the regular trailer. I'm not writing an ad for trailers, but for those of us who want a better outfit for our motor vacations.

So often we hear people on the farm say, "Well, next year we will go somewhere for our vacation, but this year we will have to pass it up, we cannot afford it." The same old story, is it not? All of us have either said it or heard it said, and why? Simply because we merely make the remark without any definite idea. I'd take a day or two off and go to Lake Michigan. (We go often, of course, because we live so near). Take a bunch of neighbor boys and girls and spend the afternoon or evening playing games. We farmers don't provide for our children's play time as we should. Clean recreation is upbuilding mentally, morally, physically, and is a social asset. Sometimes I think living in the out-of-doors under the blue sky teaches us a lesson, a lesson in reflection, in contemplation. We feel as never at home under a snug roof, the utter dependence of mortal man upon the all-wise that shapes our destinies.

Each year our vacation is just a little better than the one before. If you do not believe it pays to take a little vacation from the every-day work and hustle—try it.—Mrs. C. M., of Berrien Springs.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

Nicky Gnome Comes Along

TRAMP, trip, tramp, trip, tramp, trip." "Sh, sh! What is that?" whispered Tilly in Billy's ear.

Tilly and Billy had become so tired from playing tag and picking flowers in the far corner of the back meadow that they sat down by a big stump to rest. In a wink they were in Sleepy Town.

But all at once, Tilly was hurried back from Sleepy Town where every little boy and girl should spend plenty



"Take These Flowers, Nicky Gnome," of time. She didn't want to come at all for she was still very sleepy. She rubbed her eyes.

"Tramp, trip, tramp, trip, tramp, trip," came to her ears.

"What's that?" whispered Tilly to Billy, the second time.

Billy woke up and rubbed his sleepy eyes, too.

"It's only Reddy Woodpecker seeking his dinner," said Billy, bravely.

"Tramp, trip, tramp, trip, tramp, trip." It was nearer this time.

"It is someone walking," whispered Tilly. Her heart pounded off sixty

loud thumping beats before anything happened. Then a queer little fellow dressed in a dark green suit, just the color of the leaves, showed himself from behind a tree.

"Hello, and who are you?" asked Billy.

"I'm Nicky Gnome from Gnomeville," squeaked the little fellow. His voice was weak and trembly and his stubby white chin whiskers bobbed up and down twice to every wink of his bright little eyes. He came nearer to them, stopped and leaned wearily on his tiny little crutch.

"Pray tell me what names might be given to such giants as you?" asked Nicky Gnome.

This question made Tilly and Billy laugh. To think that they, who were little folks at home were giants down here in the back meadow!

"My name is Billy," and he puffed his chest up as big as he could and pounded it with his fists.

"My name is Tilly," and she straightened up to be as tall as she could.

"Where are you going, Nicky Gnome?" asked Billy. "You seem to be very tired."

"I came a long way to find some flowers for the sick folks in the hospital in Gnomeville," sighed Nicky Gnome.

"Take these flowers, Nicky Gnome," said Tilly, offering him a bouquet she had just picked.

"Thank you very much, Miss Tilly. Now I must be on my way back," said Nicky and he started away.

"Stop, Nicky Gnome. May we not go with you to visit this hospital?" chorused Tilly and Billy.

"Well, let me see," said Nicky, and he scratched his snow white head. "Yes, you may go," he said finally. "But first you must lie down and take a long nap."

"Thank you," said Tilly and Billy, as they lay down to take their nap and Nicky Gnome hobbled off through the meadow, "tramp, trip, tramp, trip, tramp, trip."

The Chug, Chug, Chug

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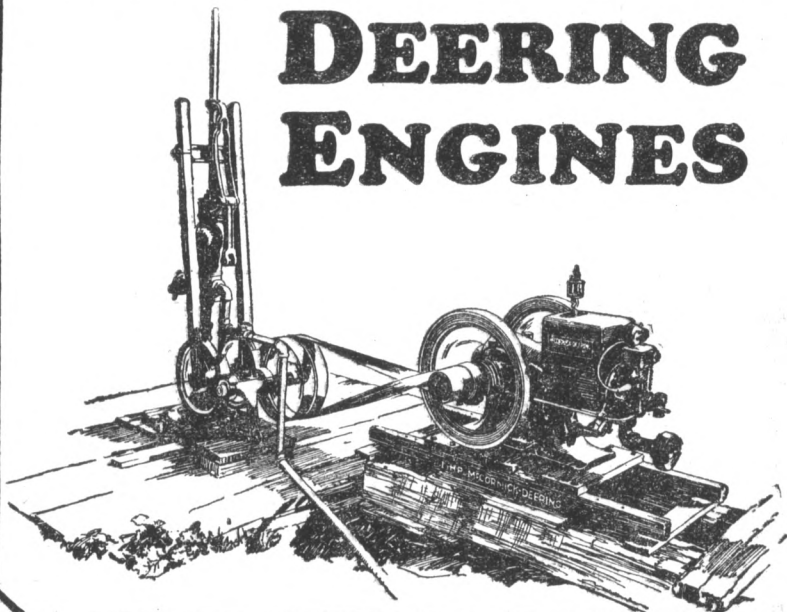
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MAIN HATCHERY, BOX M, ZEELAND, MICH.



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. Pullet after May first.

	500	100	50	25
S. C. White Leghorns	\$42.50	\$9.00	\$4.75	\$2.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	\$2.50	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$0.50
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	\$2.50	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$0.50
S. C. Mottled Anconas	\$45.00	\$9.50	\$5.00	\$2.75
Mixed Chicks	\$32.50	\$7.00	\$3.75	\$2.00

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



SILER'S PUREBRED BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

Reduced Prices in Effect May 24th

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.

	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks (A)	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$115.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks (AA)	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
S. C. White Leghorns	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$100.00

SILER HATCHERY, DUNDEE, MICHIGAN.

Cool Frocks For Warm Days

And Every One of Them Easy to Make



No. 194—Model Suitable for Stout Figures. Cut in sizes 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 44 requires 5½ yards of 36 or 40-inch material, with ½ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 435—One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 36 or 40-inch material, with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 209—Sports Model. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material, with 1½ yards of 18-inch contrasting.

No. 365—Smart Junior Design. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 yard of 36-inch plain, with 1 yard of 36-inch figured material, and 5½ yards of binding.

No. 328—School Frock. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material, with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 215—Attractive Style. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 32-inch material, with ½ yard of 12-inch contrasting.

No. 415—Girls' Princess Slip. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1¾ yards of 32-inch material.

No. 417—Attractive Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40, and 44 inches bust measure. Any size requires 3 yards of 32 or 36-inch material.

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

REMOVING KEROSENE.

You helped me so much before, I am coming to you again. I fell down in a pool of kerosene. What will remove the spot from my coat and dress?—Miss C. M.

A mild solution of warm water and soap would remove the kerosene stain from both your coat and dress. However, if your dress material is of such a nature that it cannot be washed without causing a spot, try washing the dress in gasoline or ether. Of course, both of these cleaners must be used out in the open air away from all fire. I would advise using the high test gasoline as it is not so apt to leave a ring.

When removing such a spot with a cleaner, take a clean soft cloth, dip it in the cleaner, and make a large ring outside of the spot. Then gradually work it toward the center with the cleaner, dampening the outside ring several times during the process. If you follow this method carefully, it is not so apt to leave a ring around the spot.

CLINGMAN'S PARTNER.

(Continued from page 735).
partner's eyes—a vague, tender eagerness—put more than iron chains upon the truth.

"Don't you worry any about Foster," bravely said Dave Bright. "You just leave Foster to me for the present. When I need your—er, help, I'll let you know."

Clingman put up a hand gratefully. Bright took it.

"Good old Dave!" said Jack. "Good old Jack!" said Dave. "Well, I—I must be on my way to the hills. Got the payroll, you know, several thousand dollars, and after dark is not the best time to get out there with it. So long!"

Bright talked to his horse a good deal on the way back. Now and then he saw the narrow and stony road dimly. It was all so insufferable. . . . Only after he had ridden deep into the heart of the piled-up blue ranges, did he even think to put the revolver that went always with the pay-satchel where he could get to it quickly. Pay-roll messengers had been held up in the wilds of the Mad Kate's River section.

At a point two miles from the camp, where the road ran between two great thickets of blooming laurel, Peter the Bay pricked up his ears, jerked his handsome head into the air, and stopped short—there was a sharp cry from the laurel at Bright's left—

"Drop the money—quick!"

Two steeljackets whistled above Bright's head for emphasis; the horseman caught a glimpse of a blue bandana mask; almost in the same second, he drew his six-gun and fired from the hip—it was an impulsive and natural act of self-preservation. His heavy bullets, three of them, tore through the laurel like bullets from a machine-gun, and there came as though in answer a moan and the sound of a body falling to the dead leaves.

Bright checked his horse, which had begun to plunge, spoke to it in a voice that was bleak and white, and dismounted, dropping the pay-satchel. The fear that had come to his heart was almost enough to still its beating. He dove into the undergrowth and carried out a slim figure with its features hidden behind a cheap commissary bandana and with its right hand yet clasped about the butt of a stub-nosed and blue automatic pistol—Ramsy Thompson's.

"Foster," he said agonizedly, "Foster—" and he tore the mask from the whitened face. "Foster, for the love of God, forgive me. I—didn't know it was you."

The Kid opened his eyes, and closed them very slowly. To Dave Bright they seemed fixed. He took a handkerchief from his pocket and mopped a bleeding wound above the youthful road agent's ear. He gathered the boy into his arms again and went to his horse, kicked the satchel into the laurel without losing any time at all, mounted with his burden and rode at a wild gallop toward Johnsboro and the lowland.

Night fell before he had covered half the journey. The stars came out like great diamonds on purple velvet. Once Dave Bright lifted his pain-filled eyes to the stars and whispered thickly.

"For the love of God, forgive me, Nan. I didn't know."

Peter the Bay galloped on tirelessly, on into Johnsboro's main street. The form in Bright's arms had not stirred. Bright slowed his horse and shouted to a druggist, ordering him to send every available doctor in town to Clingman's big white house on the western hill, then rode swiftly on.

At the bottom of the hill that was Clingman's, he passed a town bus that met trains for passengers; he remembered that afterward. The Clingman front gate was open. Bright's horse dashed through, and its rider dismounted with his limp burden on the veranda steps. His knee opened wide the plate-glass front door, and in another moment he had placed the kid's body on a couch in the study. He sprang back to the hallway, calling:

"Jack!"

John Clingman hastened from the dining room, a napkin in his hand. He went deathly white and dropped the napkin when he saw Bright's face.

"He held me up, and I shot him," Bright told his partner in a hoarse voice that was only a little above a whisper. "For the love of God, Jack, forgive me. I didn't know."

It had become a sort of litany of remorse. He pointed to the study. Clingman rushed in, then began to grope, like a man gone suddenly blind, toward the dark figure on the couch. Standing just inside the door, with his bare head bent, Dave Bright heard Jack Clingman call down on his own head the condemnation of all Heaven. Clingman took all the blame upon himself. His grief was a terrible thing.

Bright had not known that there could be such grief. That of the Bible David could not have been more poignant. There had been soft footfalls at Bright's left, but he hadn't looked up. Came a youthful voice filled with a mingling of gladness and tears:

"Dad, why didn't you tell me—a long time ago—that you liked me that way? I wouldn't have been bad! Why didn't you tell me, Dad, a long time ago?"

Dave Bright realized dimly that the voice had not come from the boy on the couch. Clingman shot to his feet, his face marble. Bright half turned and saw near him a fair-haired youth of seventeen standing beside an elderly woman. Clingman sprang to the youth and put his arms around him tight.

Instinctively they gravitated toward the living room, away from that which lay in the study, explaining as they went.

"I gave a street boy twenty dollars and my bicycle to go out to the woods and take the letter, and be me," confessed the real Foster Clingman, "until I could get away off somewhere. But I found I couldn't run away, after all, and I went back to Aunt Mary, and she brought me to you; we've just got here. Will you let me stay with you, dad?"

"You bet your boots you can stay with me!" fairly shouted John Clingman. "With me and Dave Bright, that is, for haven't we always been partners? I say, Dave, please see what dog-gone lunatic that is ringin' the door-bell like that?"

It was a pair of doctors. Still another was hot-footing it up from the gate. Clingman's partner hurried them into the study and pointed to the couch dumbly. But the couch was empty. Clingman's partner saw that the windows were open, sniffed like a hound on a fox's trail, and smiled broadly.

For in the room there was a distinct odor of cigarette smoke.

THE END.

According to an old diary in possession of Graynor Oatley, of Mesick, there was fourteen inches of snow on the ground the third week in May, thirty-one years ago. It is apparent that other springs have been bad also.

The farm population of the United States decreased nearly 500,000 during 1925, according to the report of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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	25	50	100	500	1000
Extra Selected Barron or Tanager 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	85.00
Extra Selected Sheppard's Famous Anconas	3.00	5.50	10.00	45.00	90.00
S. C. Anconas, Quality Matings	2.75	5.00	9.00	45.00	90.00
Selected Park's Bred to Lay Barred Rocks	2.75	5.00	10.00	45.00	90.00
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 6 months of age; 73% flock production by customer's pullets (raised from Silver Ward Chicks) in September as compared with 50% 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.

ONE MILLION "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS

LEADING BREEDS • LOWEST PRICES!

BUY YOUR "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS NOW

LAST CHANCE FOR 1925. 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.	25	50	100	300	500	1000
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.

BUY EGG-BRED ACCREDITED Chix

8-10 Wks. Pullets Hens & Males

of PROVEN STRAINS from a PROVEN BREEDER
Producer of Egg Contest and Chicago Winners in EGG-BASKET BUFF and PROFIT-PAYER WHITE LEGHORNS. Pure Tanager, Tom Barron, Ferris Strains. Chicks and eggs sired by blood of Heasley's Pride, official record 293 eggs. Contest Pen of 11 averaged 240 eggs. Old customers getting this blood and getting results. Rush orders for present discounts.

DR. L. E. HEASLEY, Dept. F, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

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

	50	100	500
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy, Mixed	\$9.50	\$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
Blood-tested, Tanager, White Leghorns, 300-egg type	8.40	16.00	75.00
Light Weight Mixed, 35.50 per 50; \$10 per 100. Light Brahmas, \$12 per 50; \$22 per 100. Sheppard's Anconas, \$7.50 per 50; \$14 per 100. June chicks, \$1.25 per 100 less. Add 35c extra if less than 100 chicks are wanted. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Good Bank Reference. Free Catalog.			

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

KNOX HATCHERY

BETTER CHICKS AT NO EXTRA COST
Every flock fully tested, inspected, culled and accredited. This means HIGH QUALITY and will mean much more profit to you than buying ordinary Chicks even at a lower price. SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES FOR JUNE.
Write us at once, telling us exactly what you need, and let us quote you prices on our HIGH CLASS ACCREDITED CHICKS. Also let us send you our Catalog and Literature. Reference—Knox County Savings Bank. We are here to please you and to make your Poultry crop profitable.

KNOX HATCHERY, Dept. 25, MT. VERNON, OHIO.

Riverside

Tires & Tubes

OVERSIZE CORDS BALLOONS

\$9.49
30 x 3 1/2
OVERSIZE
CORDS
FOR FORDS
Inner Tubes \$2.38
All sizes at equally low prices

A definite mileage Guarantee
Backed by a 54 year old Company

If you could buy a better tire value, if you could get extra quality for an extra price—that would be a different thing.

But when we put a 54 year old guarantee back of Riverside tires, when we guarantee them to give you the last possible yard of mileage, paying an extra price is only extravagance.

When we guarantee our oversize cords for 12,000 miles—our balloons for 10,000 miles—made with new live rubber, designed to prevent skidding—

what better tire value can you get at a higher price?

If you pay one-third more, what do you get for the extra money? You get no longer mileage, no better service, no better guarantee of satisfaction. So why pay more?

We never sacrifice quality to make a low price

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

Many of these low priced tires are made of "rubber composition" and contain so little new, live rubber that they cannot possibly give satisfactory mileage. Riverside Tires are absolutely guaranteed and are the biggest tire value you can possibly buy.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Baltimore Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth

1,000,000 BABION'S QUALITY CHICKS



35 VARIETIES. For 1926. Breeders 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.**

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

Michigan State Accredited
BABY CHICKS—June Prices
Effective May 31st

English White Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$95.00
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	115.00
Assorted, \$9.00 per 100 straight. One-fifth down books order. Balance five days before shipment. For quick service send full amount. We pay postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed.	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	125.00

WASHTENAW HATCHERY,

2501 Geddes Road,

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They cost no more and you can feel safe.

Reduced Prices on these fine pure-bred baby chicks. Same high quality and good service, but lower prices. Write for prices on extra quality chicks. Our literature tells the story.

S. C. Wh., Br. Buff Leghorns, Anconas	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Brd., Wh. Rks., Blk. Min.	\$3.00	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$49.50	\$95.00
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	125.00
White Orpingtons	4.00	7.25	14.00	67.50	135.00
Jersey Giants, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs	6.00	11.00	20.00	95.00	
Mixed Heavies (Not Accredited)				\$10.00	per 100
Mixed Light (Not Accredited)				9.00	per 100

WOLF HATCHING AND BREEDING CO.,

Box 43,

GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

Town Line POULTRY FARM

Reduced Prices on Michigan Accredited Chicks

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

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

Special Matings at slightly higher prices. After week of June 8, 1c per chick less. **GET OUR NEW CATALOG—IT'S FREE.** Send for our new catalog and learn why Town Line chicks must be good. All flocks milk fed. All chicks Newton hatched. Egg contest records and show winnings fully described. Write for low prices on 8-10 week old pullets now ready for shipment.

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

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	25	50	100	500
Extra Select B. P. Rocks, & R. I. Reds	\$4.75	\$9.50	\$18.00	\$85.00
Select B. P. Rocks & R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	70.00
Special American S. C. White Leghorns (Tancred)	3.75	7.00	13.00	60.00
Utility & English Barron S. C. W. Leghorns	4.00	7.50	14.00	65.00
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.

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	\$85.00
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
Heavy Broilers	100	300	500	1000	
Light Broilers	\$9.00	\$26.00	\$42.00	\$....	
	8.00		37.50	70.00	

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.

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	10.00	50.00	95

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

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

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

GET OUR SPECIAL SALE PRICE LIST

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

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

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

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

BECKMAN HATCHERY

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



WHY DOES A HEN CROSS THE ROAD?

THIS question has been asked a good many times, and the usual answer is to get on the other side. In driving through the country these days, we run across a good many hens "crossing the road." This leads us to the question of "free range" for chickens.

No one has any idea what "free range" is costing the farmers in dollars and cents; in the first place, the hens allowed to roam, steal their nest and usually choose a place where the sun gets at it for several hours each day—in the bottom of a hay mow on the south side of the barn is one of their favorite places and the nest is not found until the hay is removed, then someone discovers a "find" in the shape of a nest full of eggs. These eggs, when candled, show that the heat of the sun has started the germ to hatch, and the result is that the eggs show blood clots and are rejected.

If the hens had been confined to their yard until noon, they would by that time have done their laying and the result would be a fresh egg. For this one reason "eggs fresh from the farm" doesn't mean anything to the average consumer.

The farmer who keeps his hens confined in a small field will find himself amply repaid for the little extra feed it will take. His egg yield will be larger, as a hen cannot lay heavily and have to run all over the farm to get enough to eat. There is the advantage, too, to the farmer in not having his garden stuff dug up by the industrious biddy in search of food.

Some people have the mistaken idea that free range is absolutely essential for the proper growth of young stock. The writer's experience has been just the opposite.

Young cockerels, for instance, if given free range will run off more flesh than they will put on, and confinement to a small field does not in any way injure the young pullets.

They are much more easily attended to, and will make better use of the feed given them than if allowed to run at large.

Green feed is one of the most important items for the young stock and there is no better way of getting a continuous supply than by planting a patch of Swiss Chard and pull off the tops as required.—R. A. Hill.

BROODING CHICKS.

CHICK mortality seems to be high this season, but in most cases, where heavy mortality is being experienced, it can be traced directly or indirectly to faulty brooding methods. Usually the person experiencing difficulty in raising chicks first attributes the trouble to the hatcheryman or to the chicks themselves, either that they have bacillary white diarrhoea inherited from the parent stock, or that the chicks were poorly incubated. If the chicks were hatched on the home place, the next complaint is that the feed is not what it should be, and that the chicks have died as a result of poor feed or poor feeding practices. Upon investigation, however, in all too many cases, the trouble is in the operation of the brooder and in faulty brooding practices. It should be remembered that to successfully brood chicks, they should be completely separated from the old hen flock, and separated so that there is no intermingling of hens and chicks until the chicks are several months old. Portable colony houses are most desirable

since they can be easily moved from one point on the farm to another, without materially affecting the chicks.

A brooder should be provided that is easily regulated, and it should be remembered that one small heated area that the chicks can get to when cold, is all that is necessary. The remainder of the brooding room should be kept at a temperature of seventy degrees or less and the feeding and watering of chicks should be done as far away from the heat as is possible in the house.

If the baby chicks are provided one small heated area that they can get to, to get warm after the third or fourth day of their existence, that is sufficient. It is the common tendency of farmers and poultrymen to over-heat chicks during their early life, to confine them to brooder houses where a temperature of eighty-five to ninety degrees is maintained all the time throughout the room, in all points of the room, watered and fed in the same room. Early in the season, fair success may result from this practice, but during warm weather, it is vital that the chicks be fed and watered away from the heat, and where certain types are used, a cool room should be provided, and water and feed dishes should be placed in that room after the third or fourth day.

Chicks should be turned out of doors when three or four days old, and required to get out doors part of the day at least every day, and where they will not do this of their own accord, they should be driven from the house, and not permitted to re-enter it on all sunshiny days when the temperature is above sixty.

For chicks ten days or more of age, ample shade should be provided, as chicks do not do well in the absence of good shade. An abundant supply of good, fresh water should be maintained before the chicks at all times.

Indications seem to point to an excellent market for growing pullets during the coming summer and fall and it is our belief that members equipped to do so will do well to brood a batch of late May or June chicks for the fall pullet trade.—J. A. Hannah.

POSSIBLY LIMBERNECK.

Can you tell me what is the trouble with my hens? They will be singing around and all at once there heads will turn to one side and finally draw away back until they die. Someone told me they were wormy, so I gave them some worm medicine in their drinking water, but it did not help them any. They have all been good layers.—Mrs. H. H.

The loss of the birds may be due to limberneck caused by food poisoning usually due to the eating of spoiled meat. The absorption of poisonous substances from the intestines might cause a similar condition. If worms are suspected, try using two per cent tobacco dust in the laying mash. It does not occur often, but hens are subject to some types of nervous disorders which cannot be treated, but are usually prevented by the careful management of vigorous breeding stock.

Examine the range for the presence of any dead animals that might cause limberneck. Be sure that the hens do not receive any mouldy feed. A lot of green corn went into the winter in a soft condition. Some of it may become mouldy during the warm, damp spring weather. Mouldy grain is dangerous feed for hens.

There is a species of mushroom which causes an intoxication apparently identical with alcoholic drunkenness.

LAYING HENS INCREASE.

AN increase of 4.7 per cent in the number of hens and pullets of laying age on farms January 1, over the same date a year before, and a production of chickens on farms last year 4.2 per cent greater than in 1924, are estimated by the department of agriculture. The increased value of poultry produced on farms was twelve per cent greater than the year previous. These percentages indicate that the industry is marching forward.

DON'T START TOO EARLY.

THOUSANDS of baby chicks are lost each year because of the over anxiety of the buyer. They seem to get the idea that a chick must be fed as soon as they receive it, and nothing is farther from the truth.

We have told hundreds of times how the yolk of the egg is taken into the body of the chick during the last twenty-four hours it is in the shell. When hatched, if you care to kill and post mortem one, you will find the abdominal region literally filled with this yolk. The gizzard and intestines are pushed up front against the other organs. Now it takes seventy-two hours for this yolk to become digested and assimilated. If the chick is fed too soon or too much, impaction takes place. This sours or spoils, causing acid and gases to form. These irritate the digestive tract, and is manifest in a looseness of the bowels. Right away the owner cries, "White Diarrhea," when it is probably nothing more than a case of digestive trouble, but it will kill the chick just the same.

One thing that has made the shipping of baby chicks so successful is because of this fact that they are really better off if they do not get food for at least forty-eight and up to sixty hours.

Never feed before they are forty-eight hours old, and then but very sparingly.—Dwight E. Hale.

GOOSE FAILS TO LAY.

We have two geese that are five years old. One of them has not laid this spring. She is well. The gander mates with her. We would like to know what could be the matter.—H. L.

The production of goose eggs can be encouraged by using a mash composed of two parts of bran, one part ground oats, and one-quarter part corn meal, mixed with buttermilk or sour milk. It is advisable to use such a mash about a month before egg production should start.

In trapezing, it may be found that some hens never lay an egg, and this condition might be present in a goose. However, this is a backward season and the goose may have been slightly out of condition, due to the long winter. She may begin to lay soon, and if not she is probably a bird which will have but little value as a breeder.

BARLEY IN POULTRY RATION.

I have over 400 White Leghorns, eight weeks old. I have raised them on commercial chick feed. As we have plenty of wheat, oats, barley and corn of our own, I would like to know how to use these best in grain and mash.—W. C. P.

For poultry owners wishing to use home-grown barley in the poultry ration, the Cornell Station recommends a scratch grain composed of 500 lbs. of cracked corn, 200 lbs. of wheat, 200 lbs. of barley, and 100 lbs. of heavy oats. The mash mixture can be made of 100 lbs. of bran, 100 lbs. of middlings, 100 lbs. of yellow corn meal, 100 lbs. of ground barley, and 100 lbs. of meat scrap. Three lbs. of fine table salt can be added to the 500 lbs. of mash.

It is best not to feed the oats and barley to young stock until they are three months old. From eight weeks of age up to three months, a mixture

of sixty pounds of cracked corn and forty pounds of wheat gives very good results.

EIGHTY PER CENT PRODUCTION.

I have a nice flock of 150 White Leghorn hens. Am getting 125 to 128 eggs, but the hens seem weak. Some have a sort of yellow diarrhea and die soon. Can you tell me what I should give them, or where I can send one of the chickens to find out what the trouble is?—Mrs. T. O.

A production of 125 to 128 eggs from 150 hens, which is about eighty per cent, indicates that the flock must be in good condition. It will be difficult to maintain such a high production without heavy forcing, and too much protein feed in the ration may cause some of the hens to break down. Plenty of grain should be given the flock in the spring to help them to hold up production without seriously reducing their bodily weight. A loss in weight is usually followed by a reduction in laying, while the birds rest and build up their reserve strength.

The digestive disorders may be due to the feed, but a post mortem examination is necessary to determine the cause of the losses. If you wish to send a bird for examination, it is necessary to write Dr. Ward Giltner, Veterinary Division, Michigan State College, East Lansing, for particulars in regard to the shipping of specimens.

HOW TO SET GOOSE EGGS.

We set our goose eggs under hens, and the eggs don't seem to hatch. We sprinkle the eggs three or four days before they are due to hatch. Please tell me how to set goose eggs under hens.—C. S.

When setting chicken hens on goose eggs it is the usual custom to give each hen from four to six eggs. Confine the hen in a box or barrel, where she can be removed each day for feed and water. If a colony house is available, several hens can be set at the same time on goose eggs, and given the freedom of the building at the same time each day. Then the caretaker can return in about fifteen minutes and see if the hens have returned, and then cover the nests to keep them confined with the goose eggs. This regular attention helps the hens to stand the long period of incubation, which is close to thirty days.

It pays to dust the hens with louse powder about three times during the time of incubation, making the last application about three days before the eggs hatch. Goose eggs do not need moisture added if the nest is on the damp ground. If the eggs are in boxes add moisture by sprinkling once during the first week and twice during the second week. From that time until the eggs hatch they can be soaked in warm water a half minute every two or three days. If the weather is dry and warm it often pays to soak the eggs a half minute every day during the last three days before the eggs pip. The water should be about 100 degrees in temperature.

OTTAWA POULTRY MAKE RECORDS IN CONTEST.

OTTAWA county claims to be the most important poultry center in the middle west, with her hundred commercial hatcheries hatching eight million chicks annually. Her birds are proving their superiority in egg laying contests. At the end of the first six months of the Michigan contest, two birds laid over 150 eggs each. These birds have possibilities of reaching the coveted 300 egg mark for the season. The highest bird from Michigan in the contest is the property of Hillcroft Farm at Coopersville, owned by H. J. Vanderlinden. His bird produced 155 eggs in the first six months.

The other high bird from Ottawa county comes from the flock of J. Pater & Son, at Hudsonville. Their high bird made a record of 153 eggs in this time.—Milham.

20,000 Extra Select Grandview White Leghorn Chicks

Immediate Delivery---Special Reduced Prices

	50	100	500	1000
Improved English Leghorns	\$5.50	\$10	\$45	\$ 80
Improved Hollywood Leghorns . . .	6.00	11	50	90
Grandview Tancred Leghorns	6.50	12	55	100

Grandview Leghorns hold practically every State production honor, including highest hen during first five months of present Michigan International Laying Contest, and highest official record ever established in Michigan for this period. One of our foundation breeding pens holds the highest official cold climate record East of the Rocky Mountains. This past year Grandview Leghorns won Every Silver Cup and Best Display in the largest State and National Production Shows, at Holland, Mich., and Chicago, Ill. Grandview Leghorns also hold the highest production and profit record for Northern Michigan under the College Demonstration Farm Poultry Flock project.

Chicks of this quality at prices never before offered. Write or wire delivery date, quantity and Strain. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Postage prepaid. We will ship C. O. D. if desired.

GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM
ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

SALE of JUNE CHICKS

Tremendous Price Reduction for Immediate Orders

Your Choice	50	100	500	1000
S. C. English White Leghorns	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$37.50	\$75.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns or Anconas	4.75	9.00	42.50	85.00
Assorted Chicks	4.00	7.00	34.00	67.00

Also White Leghorn Pullets, 10 weeks old, when taken in lots of 25 at the low price of, each, \$1. Terms are 20% with order, balance C. O. D. References—People's State Bank of Holland. All chicks from this sale have been carefully culled, range fed, and bred and from high record matings. Order direct from this ad, but write or wire your order at once. Wire orders given immediate attention. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—Postage Prepaid.

SHADY GROVE CHICKERY
Box M, Holland, Mich.



RELIABLE CHICKS

LOW PRICES FOR JUNE

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, 11c; Assorted, 7c. Reliable chicks have proved satisfactory for years. You can depend on them. Order today at above prices. Orders less than 100, 1c more. Bank reference. RELIABLE HATCHERY, 92 EAST SEVENTEENTH ST., HOLLAND, 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.

	25	50	100	500	1000
For delivery June 1st and after.					
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$ 90
Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds	3.50	6.25	12.00	57.50	110

Mixed Chickens, \$7.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed, \$10. Free catalog. 100% live delivery, prepaid. 10% down books your order. Our chicks are Michigan State Accredited. HUNDERMAN BROS., R. R. No. 3, Box 50, ZEELAND, MICH.

Special Sale of 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.

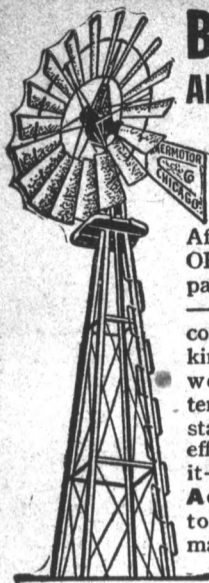
BUY INSURED CHICKS

BARRED ROCKS
WHITE ROCKS
RHODE ISLAND REDS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
ORPINGTONS
MINORCAS
ANCONAS
WHITE, BROWN, BUFF
LEGHORNS

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



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.

MORE WATER WITH LESS WIND

When you buy the Aermotor you buy a machine that has been subjected to every test of service and wear. Completely and perfectly self-oiling and self-regulating with the most simple and effective furling device, the Aermotor gives more service with less attention than any other farm machine.

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

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

POULTRY

Reduced Prices on BABY CHICKS

State Accredited Single Comb White Leghorns. Write for our circular which tells all about our trapped birds, also our high quality utility stock. We sell chicks only from our own stock which is all strong, healthy and range raised. Our layers have large bodies and combs and lay large white eggs.

STRICK POULTRY FARM, R. 4, Hudsonville, 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.

DRENTH HATCHERY,

Rt. 3, Box 95, Zeeland, Michigan

CHICKS W. LEGHORN - BLACK MINORCA - ANCONA

6c and Up for June and July



Before ordering your 1926 chicks send for our CATALOG. Our LOW PRICES will astonish you. Over 20 years experience assures your satisfaction. Sent by PARCEL POST PREPAID. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Established in 1904.

PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, Michigan.

BOS Quality Class A CHICKS



From Michigan Accredited and State-inspected stock. After May 10th: S. C. English White and Brown Leghorns 10c; Sheppard's Anconas 11c; Barred Rocks and B. L. Reds 13c; Assorted Chicks 8c. 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.

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.

BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

New low prices for June and July delivery. Prices per 50 100 500 1000
Extra Selected B. P. Rocks, \$7.00 \$13 \$62.50 \$120
Selected B. P. Rocks & Reds 6.50 12 57.50 110
100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid.
CARLETON HATCHERY, Carleton, Mich.

MICHIGAN FARMER
Classified Ads. pay well.
Try one.



About Sweethearts

Some Thoughts on Selecting a Companion

I HAVE just read "Our Sweethearts" in a recent Michigan Farmer, and I hope every Merry Circler will read it. It is certainly well worth remembering.

I say, boys, when you pick a wife remember that you are choosing a life mate. Not just one who will roll her eyes and pucker up her lips for you to kiss, but one who will stand by you in times of trouble and discouragement, and be a willing helpmate. Will a girl that is physically weak be fit to be a steady helpmate? Will a pret-



An Early Manifestation of Affection
Between Man and Animal.

ty face, (made pretty by rouge, powder and lipstick; eyebrows that are plucked, hair artificially waved), will this face encourage you when you are downhearted and troubled? Will those pretty white hands be willing to wash dishes and wash clothes to help make you happy? Will that pretty, but narrow-minded girl be the kind of a woman that you would want for the mother of your children? Will she meet you with a smile when you come home

from work, tired? Or will she be cross and irritable because she had to prepare the dinner, as you cannot afford a maid?

You can judge girls a lot by their actions during school life. A girl that will sacrifice her studies, sacrifice the good opinion of her teachers just to go to dances and wild parties, is not the kind of a girl that will make a good wife and helpmate. All girls like good times—it is natural, but they should not risk their good name and reputation for some cheap fun. The girl that succeeds in school is better able to succeed in things in later life.

Some people say, "Oh, let them have fun while they're young, their good times will vanish soon enough." Very often the people that say this are people that had "good times" when they were young. Too good a time, probably. And that is why their so-called "good times" vanished so soon. They didn't know the meaning of a good time. "Good times," to them, meant wine, dancing and late hours. No wonder it vanished. No person can stand that sort of thing very long.

Young people certainly should have good times. But you can have good times and still keep up in your studies. Remember that in youth we build the foundation for our later life. So, if we build on a firm foundation, a foundation of health, knowledge and happiness, we can be sure of success in life.

Well, Uncle Frank, that's what I think, and I'd like to know what some of the other Merry Circlers think.—Your Faithful Friend, "Vic."

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

It's been a long time since I wrote to the M. C. corner, so will try my hand at it once more, "If thou wilt but donate me a little room."

I think, when speaking to small children or uneducated people, you should use simple words to express your thoughts, but, if speaking to talented or highly educated people, you may use what some people call "big words." It very often occurs that people can express their thoughts in many less words by using an "educated person's language," than if using a child's language. Some people seem to think that we should use simple language. Then why improve over the seven-year-old child's language?

One of the most outrageous things ever brought into existence is the so-called talk of evolution. It plainly tells in the Bible that people did not spring from monkeys, and anyone who says people came from monkeys, is calling the Almighty a liar. Anyone who has the nerve to call the Almighty a liar, should know what to expect in years to come.—A Michigan Farmer Lad, George W. Nichols.

In these days of rapid progress, we need to change our language. For instance, I can remember when there was no such word as "automobile." I don't see as we can evolve anything from the discussion of evolution, so why discuss it?

Dear Uncle Frank:

I've just finished reading Lucy's letter, and I heartily agree with her about saying nice things about each other, but, oh, dear, Uncle Frank, how can we girls possibly say anything nice about the boys when there's nothing nice to say? Now, I ask you, how can we do it?

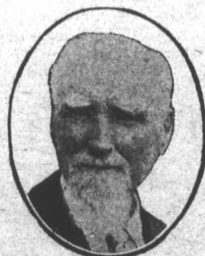
The boy's part (saying nice things about the girls) is downright easy, for there's so many nice things one can say about girls. But surely the boys

are so different, I fear it will be an impossibility to compliment them.

Of course, Uncle Frank, I don't mean you, when I say it's an impossibility to compliment boys, but you are an exception.

Dickie, a Merry Circler, has some good ideas, I believe, about scrap books. I tried making one of the Merry Circlers' letters, but my daddy objected to my cutting the Michigan Farmer, so what was I to do? Nothing except comfort myself with what I already had in my scrap book. Even now, I enjoy reading them, and do so, quite frequently.

Bonnie Blue Eyes, I was instantly attracted by the poem you contributed. I was so sad, and yet all through it ran a little thread of hope. I felt sincerely sorry for the poor "Outcast," and am sure that God understood and forgave her.



who has observed much, and achieved much in a long life distinguished by hard work and wise philosophy.

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

The little poem sent by Ina Johnson was also good, and I surely enjoyed it. Judging too hastily has been the cause of many a heartache, not only to the one judged, but also to the judge. Don't think that just one action will show a person's character, for it seldom does. The pal I love best of all, I really disliked, until we learned to know each other. Now I count nothing too nice for that one pal.

Perhaps someone will disagree with me when I give this answer to Simple Simon's question about the girls' fatal beauty. Isn't it because boys are attracted to a pretty girl much quicker than to a homely one? Therefore, among all the attention a pretty girl receives, isn't there sure to be some company that isn't just right for the girl to be in? The girl herself perhaps doesn't realize it, but nevertheless, it's so, and she may slowly but surely obtain a bad reputation by associating with such people more than she needs to.—Only-a-want-to-be-M. C., Elsie Ellis.

You don't mean what you say. You know there are some nice boys, don't you? Hasty judgment does cause trouble. I believe that you are right about beauty. A pretty girl has to be more on guard than a homely one.

Dear Everyone:

I've never written to you before for the simple reason that I never had one thing to write about. But now that Melvina Strong has suggested that we discuss the Charleston, maybe I can compose a letter.

To begin with, what's wrong with the Charleston, if it is executed in a respectable way? Of course, there are a great many different "steps," but I think if a person uses good common sense there can be no harm done. Another thing, this dance is very beneficial exercise, just as much so as your "daily dozen." I wish more Merry Circlers would write on this subject.

"Hawkshaw the Detective" has my most sincere thanks—maybe his spirit will be contagious and more of the boys will "turn about face" in their criticism of the girls. I surely hope so, anyway.

Enclosed is my mite, and a contest answer.—Kathryn Kafer.

It probably makes some difference how the Charleston is executed. Undoubtedly some folks wish it could be executed.

Dear Uncle Frank:

How can a girl with long skirts take part in out-door sports? Such as horseback riding, hiking and all such things; why, you just naturally have to have knickers. Eh! Uncle Frank?

I think the poem of the "Outcast" was a wonderful poem. A good many girls could get some sound advice from it.

How many daughters and sons have you? How old are they? Hoping you will answer all my questions, I remain sincerely yours, Audrey Mathias, Brooklyn, Mich.

I think long skirts would be rather unhandy. Of course, I don't know, as I have never worn them. I have two sons, but no daughters. However, I have lots of nieces and nephews—so many I can't remember their names.

A Sea Captain's Six Rules

Captain Robert Dollar Talks Sense

1. There is no sure success without hard work.
2. Economy, frugality, and industry are essentials to success.
3. You must have honesty and integrity.
4. Start in at the bottom and climb to the top, where there is lots of room, not many being there, but at the bottom there is a great mob. No large corporation can find enough men capable of filling the places at the top.
5. Any boy that is unfortunate enough to get a so-called "soft snap"—he will never attain to real success.
6. Young men never had as good an opportunity to succeed as today.—Robert Dollar.

One of the world's greatest sea captains is Robert Dollar, of San Francisco, builder of the famous "Dollar Line" of Pacific Ocean Steamers—a grand old man

SCIENCE CONTEST.

THERE are many simple things of life that we should know about which we are likely to be ignorant of. To find out if Merry Circleers know some of them, I am asking a few simple questions.

Write your answers neatly, numbering them the same as the questions, but do not write the questions. Please put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of your paper, and if you are a Merry Circleer, put M. C. after your name. Please write your letters on separate sheets.

All the correct papers will be mixed together and ten lucky ones pulled out for prize winners. The prizes are as follows: Two handsome pocket pencils, three dictionaries, five pocket knives.

This contest closes June 11. Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

The questions follow:

1. At what temperature does water boil?
2. What is the normal temperature of the human body?
3. Why does a chicken need grit in the digestion of its food?
4. What is water composed of?
5. What is whey?

FUND CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Enclosed please find check for \$1.00 for the Radio Fund, from The Rain or Shine Club. May this small amount help a tiny bit towards the wonderful work you are doing for unfortunate children.

Well, Uncle Frank, I guess you remember me, but I write fewer letters now, since I passed "eighteen." But I don't feel very old, anyway.

I told you before that I attended high school. While in my senior year, my girl friend and I organized a group of girls into a club, which is now known as The Rain or Shine Club.

At our last meeting I suggested that we send you something for the Radio Fund. Very few of the girls knew about you, but all seemed willing to send you the enclosed amount, as the purpose of our club is "to help the needy."

Well, I must close now. Still a Merry Circleer, in spirit if not in action. —Charlotte Moeckel, Treasurer Rain or Shine Club.

Inclosed find fifty-five cents for the radio for crippled children at Farmington. I took up a collection in my home to get this money, and everyone I asked gave me some.

I am so glad that I answered your correspondence contest, for I have found some new friends.—Your want-to-be niece, Ella R. Ross.

Our club, "The Maids of Industry," are sending the sum of \$2.00 for the radio fund. We all hope that the children will soon be enjoying the radio. May God's richest blessing rest upon them.—Mrs. Wm. Burkhardt, Owosso, Michigan.

I am sending some money that the Sunbeam Club, of Arenac, put in for the radio for the crippled children at Farmington.—Myrtle Wyatt.

FARM CONTEST WINNERS.

THE contest which required a little essay on the advantages of farm life did not bring the number of replies that I would like to see. Undoubtedly there are many boys and girls who live so close to the beauties and benefits of farm life that they do not realize them.

The winners in this contest were picked on the merits of their papers. They are as follows:

Pencils.

June Nelson, Filion, Mich.
Guilford Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Martha Everest, Lake Odessa, Mich.
Geneva Kohlenberger, 309, Sheridan Avenue, Big Rapids, Mich.
Bernice Lumgraven, Leroy, Mich.

Pocket Knives.

Christine Zech, R. 1, Algonac, Mich.
Evelyn R. Curris, Birmingham, Mich.
Lydia Doyle, Grindstone City, Mich.
Irene DeVries, Rockford, Mich.
Louie De Korne, R. 2, Jenison, Mich.

FUND CONTRIBUTORS.

THE M. C. Fund is gradually getting near its goal—the hundred dollars we need to get the radio for the Crippled Children's Home at Farmington, Mich. We now have about \$80, and if everybody will soon send in those nickels and dimes they have been thinking about sending in, we will reach our mark in a little while and the boys and girls at Farmington will have a radio to enjoy this summer.

Those who have contributed to the fund from May 22 to 28 are: Christine Zech, Irah Pratt, Ruth Pratt, Lucile Neal, Mary A. Hutek, Anna Mikolovick, Lucile Strake, Marcella Cox, Margaret Cox, Helen Woodburn, Inez Ordish, Ella R. Ross, "Snowflake," Carolyn Smett, Marion Audrick, Edward Audrick, Harriet Wyatt, Arthur Wyatt, Myrtle Wyatt, Mildred Wyatt, Gerald Wyatt, Floyd Wyatt, Mrs. D. Hewitt, Geneva Kohlenberger, Theodore Motry, Dorothy Motry, Hubert Motry, Thelma Kenkle, The Maids of Industry.

The British government expects to spend \$250,000 a year for the next five years in the fight against hoof-and-mouth disease.

PRESERVE YOUR EGGS NOW



While Prices Are Low
Lay them away and enjoy them next winter when prices are soaring.

"BARRAL COMPOUND"

The Perfect Egg Preserver
The most efficient, safe and sure Egg Preservative on the Market.

Clean Antiseptic Economical

Will absolutely keep your eggs fresh for one year or longer.

One disc preserves 100 Eggs. Price 50c. Box of 5 discs Preserves 500 Eggs. Price \$2.00.

A trial order will convince you.

Money Back Guarantee

Rolland & Rolland, Ltd.
1127 Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

Made in France

BARRED ROCKS & REDS

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

Prices	50	100	500
Forreman Strain B. P. Rocks.....	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$70
Selected B. P. Rocks	7.00	13.00	50
B. L. Reds	7.00	13.00	50
Mixed Heavies	6.00	11.50	57

100% live delivery guaranteed.

Parcel Post prepaid.

Halterman's B. B. Trapped hatching eggs, per 15 eggs, \$4.00. Order from this ad. Second year of blood test for White Diarrhea.

KRUEPER POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
MILAN, MICHIGAN.

Special Summer Prices---Our 17th Year

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

For 16 years we have culled our flocks for quality and egg production. We know that we can please you the same as thousands of our satisfied customers. Don't fail to take advantage of these prices, for the chicks will be of the best quality, including our No. 1 grade and specials. We will ship any number of chicks from 25 up. On orders for 25 to 75 chicks, add 25c extra to your order.

S. C. Anconas, S. C. Wh. & Brown Leghorns.....	10c each
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Barred & White Rocks.....	12c each
White & Sil. Laced Wyandottes.....	13c each
Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. Wh. Minoras.....	15c each
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HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, E. High St., FOSTORIA, OHIO.



BUY MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS AT SPECIAL JUNE PRICES

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

Meadow Brook Hatchery & Farms, Box K-R.R. No. 1, Holland, Mich
H. De Pree Sons

WOLVERINE S.C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

100% BLOOD SAFE ARRIVAL WILL GUARANTEED TELL

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	50	100	500
Grade A Mating, Our Very Best	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.50
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Send \$1 for Each 100 Chicks Ordered. Pay Postmaster Balance When Delivered

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Wolverine Leghorns have large lopped combs; big, deep bodies; are uniform in size and type; and produce quantities of large, white eggs in winter when egg prices are high. Satisfied customers everywhere endorse Wolverine Baby Chicks.

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HIGHLAND LEGHORNS



BRED TO LAY

TANCRED--HOLLYWOOD--BARRON STRAINS

Highland Leghorns are sturdy, northern bred, and have many enviable winter egg-laying records. Our breeding methods assure strong, vigorous chicks that grow rapidly and mature early.

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For Delivery Any Date in June.			Star A Matings.			Special Matings.
100	500	1000	100	500	1000	100
\$9.50	\$45.00	\$85.00	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120	\$22.00

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RURAL Chicks Satisfy Buy NOW for JUNE Delivery Big Price Reduction—Order Quick

Prices for Delivery June 8th, 15th and 22nd.

Rural White Leghorns.....	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.50
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Assorted Chicks	4.00	7.00	35.00

We also have other grades in all three breeds. For full particulars get our Special Summer Sales Circular.

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RURAL POULTRY FARM, Route 2, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.

First Choice White Leghorn CHICKS

Hollywood and Tancred Matings

260-290 Egg Foundation. Rural Pure-bred Quality Chicks Cost Less to Raise and Pay Big Profits.



LOW Prices NOW on Reliable Chicks FOR JUNE DELIVERIES

We hatch only Improved English White Leghorns, the large bodied birds with full lopped combs, also Anconas and White Wyandottes.

For Delivery June 1, 7, 14, 21		For Delivery June 28 and July	
Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
\$10.00	\$10.00	\$9.00	\$9.00
14.00	14.00	12.00	12.00
8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00

Care in selection, culling, breeding and the introduction of high blood lines from other high-record stock has made possible this year the finest breeding birds we have ever had. Reliable Chicks Live, Lay, and produce Egg Profits. Order direct from this ad. Instructive Catalog FREE.

Reference, Zeeland State Bank.

RELIABLE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, R. 1, Box 42, Zeeland, Michigan

EGG LINE WHITE LEGHORNS

STATE CERTIFIED AND ACCREDITED.

Egg-bred for many generations. Carefully selected eggs incubated in modern machines insure strong, sturdy chicks that will live, grow and produce profitably. Order now at these low prices.

	25	50	100	500	1000
STANDARD MATING (State Accredited)	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80
SUPER MATING (State Certified)	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	140

The fact that there are only three other farms in Michigan qualified to sell State Certified Baby Chicks defines the high quality of our breeding stock. Catalog FREE.

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

Queen Hatchery Accredited Chicks

PERSONAL ATTENTION HATCHERY

Reduced Prices on Michigan Accredited Chicks

	June Prices—per	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns, Browns, and Anconas	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$90	\$90
Barred Rocks and R. C. Reds	7.00	13.00	65.00	130	

July 1c per chick less.

QUEEN HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

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.

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.75	\$11.00
Sheppard Strain Anconas	3.25	6.25	12.00
S. C. R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks	3.50	6.75	13.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed Chicks (Light)	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed Chicks (Heavy)	3.00	5.75	11.00

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4-day cruise on the Great Lakes

Round Trip, including Berth and Meals.

Chicago Detroit
to
Detroit Chicago

\$62⁰⁰



On the luxurious steamships *Eastern States* and *Western States*. Music, dancing, wireless, and deck games aboard. Hostess in attendance. Unlimited stopover privileges at Mackinac Island and either Detroit or Chicago. Service three times weekly from Detroit June 24th to Sept. 4th; from Chicago June 26th to Sept. 6th. Tickets limited to sleeping accommodations.

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"This trip has been so far beyond our expectations that I want you and your company to know it."
"Meals and service would be a credit to any hotel in the country."

Mackinac Island Round trip \$31⁰⁰

Overnight Service 3 times weekly from Chicago or Detroit, June 24th to Sept. 6th. Week-end round-trips. Fare includes berth and meals.

Buffalo & Cleveland to Detroit

Overnight Service daily to Nov. 1st, between Buffalo and Detroit on the largest steamers of their type in the world. Fare \$6.00 one way; \$11.50 round trip. Nightly to Dec. 1st, between Cleveland and Detroit \$3.60 one way; \$6.50 round trip. Also daylight trips between Cleveland and Detroit during July and August. Autos carried. Wireless aboard.

Grand Cruise \$80⁰⁰

Buffalo to Chicago or Chicago to Buffalo. Special round trip rate including berth and meals on all steamers in effect every Monday, June 24th to Sept. 6th. 8-day limit. Stopovers at Niagara Falls, Detroit, Mackinac Island, or Chicago.

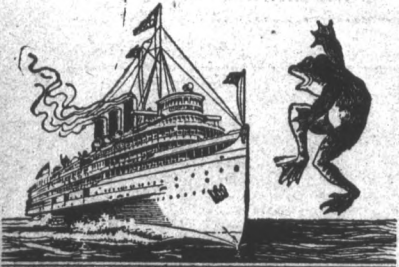


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Jacob and Esau

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE old-fashioned novel in which the villain is caught, was always popular. Children love to have a story read to them in which the bad man at last gets his dues, while the honest and persecuted boy or girl becomes the hero. This very natural human instinct for justice comes out in the story of Jacob. Jacob got what was coming to him, at last, and he had a lot coming. He had deceived his old blind father, he had stolen the lawful inheritance of his brother, and it seems as though there was nothing too contemptible for him to do.



But, "the mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small," and the mills of the gods kept on grinding all those years. Jacob had to run away to save his scalp, and he went to live with his mother's brother, who was as cunning as his mother had been. Jacob falls in love with his cousin, Rachel, and agrees with his uncle to serve as a hired man for seven years, for which he was to receive Rachel as his wife. But when the seven years was up, Laban palmed off on him Rachel's sister, Leah. And so Jacob had to work seven years more for the girl of his choice. I wonder how many present-day youth would work fourteen years, to get a sweetheart. Jacob did, and it is one of the bright spots in his character that he would show such constancy. Then he worked six years more for his cattle. Twenty years to get two wives and a herd of cows! That is a long time, but there is a very refreshing side to it. As we read these pages, we are a long, long way from the hurry, feverishness, anxiety of our day. It is a time of the great out-of-doors, when men lived near to trees and grass and the stars. There is no hurry. Why hurry? You cannot hasten the seasons, or the coming of night, or the shining of the stars. To get a good wife was worth seven years of toil, thought Jacob, and he was not far off in his calculations.

A SENSE of strength, calm, peace, poise comes to one as he reads these chapters. He feels himself in the presence of the great forces of the universe which know no hurry, and yet which are kindly. It is something the way you feel when you step out on the veranda and look up at the night sky, studded with the jewels of heaven, or when you look at a mountain looming in the distance. I wish there were room here to quote all of "Waiting," by John Burroughs. It is good to read, when you are in a great hurry to get somewhere, and you solemnly believe that if you do not get there, the world will stop revolving on its axis.

Serene, I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, or tide, or sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time and fate,
For, lo! mine own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays,
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall know my face.

The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.

But we must get back to the villain-hero. He had a ragged time with his uncle, it looks. And at last he got away from him, by stealth. He seemed to be an expert in leaving town at night, this Jacob. Not the highest sort of recommendation. But no sooner had he gotten away, been chased by irate Laban, had a verbal battle with the same, and proceeded, than he heard that Esau was coming to meet

him, with four hundred armed men. Such news was about as welcome as a black frost in blossom time.

But he was canny, as he usually was. He divided his train of people and animals into several bands, in the hope that if the first one was seized by the warlike Esau, the rest would escape. The one in charge of the first band was to say to Esau that it was a present from Jacob "to my lord Esau," and so on.

BUT that night something happened. He had sent on his two wives, his eleven children and his live stock, and he remained alone. And that night God met him. "There wrestled a man with him till the breaking of the day." Who was this man? Was he a divine messenger? It looks so. He was a worthy antagonist, Jacob found. Why was Jacob so loth to let him go? Why, when the heavenly messenger was anxious to go, did Jacob cling to him? Why did he say, "Never till you bless me." Was it because he felt his own terrible need of a religious blessing? Was it because his strange visitor had made him look into his own crafty, deceitful, evil heart, until it made him sick, made him cry out for something better? Was it because he saw that he could not go on as he had been going, and that in some way a radical change must take place? Or did he see that he himself was so weak and helpless that he could not change his life without divine assistance? It was probably something of all these. He recognized himself as he was, a miserable excuse for a man, with brains but not character, and he cried out desperately for help. He got it. He was capable of great things, this Jacob. Henceforth he was to be called a prince. He was a different man. He had met God.

Retribution for the past came still upon him. He lost his son, but he was able to meet his troubles with a new faith and outlook, which changed the whole of life.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JUNE SIXTH.

SUBJECT:—Jacob and Esau. Genesis 25:19 to 34:26; 34 to 28:9 and 32:3 to 33:17.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Ephesians 4:32.

OWOSSO BOYS LEAD IN SINGING.

CONTESTS in grain judging and singing featured the recent visit of one thousand Michigan high school agricultural students to Michigan State College. The judges are still busily engaged working over the results of the grain judging contests, but the singing contest was immediately decided, with Owosso High School, led by instructor V. O. Braun, the winner. In the next three places were Eaton Rapids, Coldwater, and Dansville. Other high schools entered were Mason, Dowagiac, Hastings, Honor, and Lowell. The Owosso High School songsters received a \$50 "melon" from the R. E. Olds community music fund, along with the first prize recognition. —Cook.

Jewish people are shown to be relatively immune to tuberculosis, but quite susceptible to diabetes.

Astronomers are preparing to observe a total eclipse of the sun on June 29, 1927, which will be visible in England.

The spring bulb crop in Holland is valued at about \$12,000,000 a year, and most of the bulbs are exported.

A church of Palestinian marble, costing over \$2,000,000, has just been built in the Garden of Gethsemane, Jerusalem.

COW-EASE



Better Milk... and more of it!

Comfortable cows give more milk. That is why thousands of farmers increase production by using Cow-Ease. Used twice a day, at milking time, it keeps flies off. Applied with a sprayer, it won't injure the cow's skin. Repellent to cattle ticks, grubs, lice and mites. Use on horses or in hen houses. Get the can with the blue Cow-Ease label. One gallon sprays 200 cows. If your dealer does not have it, send his name and address and \$1.50 (\$1.75 west of Missouri River) to Carpenter-Morton Co., Boston, Mass., and we will deliver one gallon prepaid. Sprayer 60c extra. Satisfaction guaranteed.



23 YEARS
A SUCCESS

Sores and Cuts on Live Stock

are guarded against infection and heal quickly with applications of

**DR. LE GEAR'S
Antiseptic
Healing Powder**

a dry dressing in handy, sifter-top cans. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Use a full can; if not satisfied your dealer will refund your money.



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Troubled with bugs, worms and other destructive pests in the gardens? Get rid of them with

**Dr. LeGear's
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Ask your dealer for
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Free Catalog in colors explains money on Farm Truck or Road Wagon, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

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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, Cultivates, Runs Belt Machinery & Lawnmower. Catalog Free. **STANDARD ENGINE COMPANY** 3271 Como Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

FREE TRIAL

Whether you have one belt or a hundred we want you to try **DETROIT Wire Hook BELT LACING**

at our expense. We will send postage paid, this complete outfit including large box of belt hooks to lace every kind and thickness of belt together with a (Vise Tool) belt lacing machine. If you want the outfit after trying it, send us your check for \$5, if not return it or ask your nearest Ford Dealer to demonstrate this outfit.



ASSORTED

Detroit Belt Lacer Co., Detroit, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

IF YOU ARE BUYING COWS, BEWARE.

THE health authorities of Chicago are cleaning up the milk supply of the city by requiring that the milk shipped in be from herds that have passed the tuberculin test. As a result the Chicago Stock Yards are being flooded with dairy cows. Many of these are reactors, properly branded, and are being slaughtered, subject to federal meat inspection regulations as required by law. We have nothing to fear from this source.

There are others, however, which pass the test, but which come from badly infected herds. The owners of such animals know that even though they did pass the test they are exposed and will probably react on the next test, so they send them in to the stock yards. These animals are put on the market and sold as dairy cows, if the buyers will take them.

Then, too, there are many herd owners in these badly infected sections who send the whole herd in to the stock yards to be sold rather than have them tested. To be sure, all such cattle must be tested to be moved interstate, but no honest, sensible person wants to buy cows of this sort as they are all badly exposed and almost certain to react at a subsequent test.

Just recently a carload of cows was shipped from the Chicago Stock Yards to one of the counties in the southwest part of Michigan. These cows are all tuberculin tested at the yards before loading, and fifteen per cent of the lot tested were found tubercular. As soon as notice of the shipment was received by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State Department of Agriculture, prompt action was taken to place them in quarantine and hold them in isolation from all other cattle. They will be kept in quarantine for a period of sixty days and retested, and, if reactors are found, they will be slaughtered.

It would be the height of folly for the state of Michigan to accept cattle from these badly infected sections of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, except subject to quarantine. Some of them may be healthy but, unless they can furnish proper credentials to show that they come from healthy herds, we cannot afford to take the chance. There are plenty of good clean, healthy dairy cows available here in our own state. Don't go to the Chicago Stock Yards to buy dairy cows. There is generally a very good reason why they have been sent there for sale.

MICHIGAN STATE CHAMPION GUERNSEY.

GEORGE L. BARROWS, of Saginaw West Side, Michigan, is the owner of Rosemary Lillian of Walter Phipps Farm 144122, the new Michigan state champion Guernsey for class GGG. Beginning her record at two years of age, she produced 9,766.4 pounds of milk, containing 388.3 pounds of butter-fat in 305 days. She was milked twice daily and gave birth to a living calf directly after the record.

ILLINOIS FARMERS LOSE HEAVILY.

ILLINOIS farmers are suffering serious losses from reactors to the test, but those whose herds have not yet been tested are also losing heavily. According to A. D. Lynch, of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the owners of 100,000 milch cows that are

waiting for the test are losing \$17,000 a day because they are not allowed to sell their milk in the city of Chicago. Figures given are based on prices of milk from tested and untested cows. Milk from tested herds sells for \$2.75 per cwt., while that from untested cows is sold to creameries and brings only \$1.56 per cwt., according to Mr. Lynch.

CONGRESS APPROPRIATES \$4,653,000.

AFTER once refusing to accept the report of the conferees, which placed the amount of federal indemnities and operating expenses for the fiscal year 1926 at \$4,653,000, the senate finally accepted the report and adopted it during the last week of April. As passed by the senate, the bill provides a total of \$4,653,000, of which \$975,000 is for operating expenses and \$3,678,000 for indemnities. \$750,000 is made immediately available by the bill, and this will relieve the situation in those states where work has been held up because federal indemnity money was exhausted.

PROGRESS MADE IN ALPENA COUNTY.

EARLY in November, 1923, a young man stopped off at the Dairy Building, M. S. C., to inquire about cow testing association work. This man, Carl Jennings, after a month's trial was started as tester in the Alpena Cow Testing Association. Two year's work has been completed by Jennings in this association, and considerable progress is reported in his last annual report.

Nine of the herds in this association have averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat production for two years. These nine herds made an improvement of 942 pounds of milk and 42.1 pounds of butter-fat per cow over the previous year's results. Jennings attributes much of this improvement to the betterment of the crops grown and feeds fed. Pure-bred sires have been used in this area for years, and the excellent quality of grade Guernseys resulted through the continued use of pure-bred Guernsey sires. Alpena county is recognized as a first-class Guernsey center.

Often times the expression is heard that one year of testing work will clean out the cull cows. This is not entirely true, for continued testing constantly finds the additional unprofitable cows to be culled out during the second year's testing work.

There are more than 230 acres of alfalfa and 210 acres of sweet clover seeded on the twenty-eight association member's farms. Approximately 300 cows were tested during the year, so that the combined alfalfa and sweet clover acreage would total approximately one and one-half acres of desirable legume crop per cow.

Olaf Alfson and Albert Schuell divided honors between them on the matter of highest herds in production of milk and butter-fat. Other herds which averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat are as follows: Martin Barsen, Wm. Christophersen, Ox Bow Farm, Richard Randall, John McLaren, Andrew Bensen, George Hines, Jens Wong, and Ralph Thompson.

The Manton State Bank is conducting a dairy survey of the northern part of Wexford county. This is being done in connection with the calf project of the Manton Rural Agricultural School. It is expected that the calf project and the survey will result in two carloads of pure-bred calves being shipped in next fall.

Like Ready Cash Earning 5% and 6%

Can you turn all of your investments into cash **TO-DAY** at 100 cents on the dollar?

This is one of the best ways of testing an investment. Availability is a big word, and means much. It often means as much as safety of principal.

Ready cash is often worth much more than money tied up. **OUR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES** are regarded as ready cash earning 5 per cent and 6 per cent, because, for 37 years, investors with this company have been able to draw their money at 100 cents on the dollar whenever wanted.

You can judge by such a record. Certificates are issued for any multiple of \$20.00 and pay

5% and 6%

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Run your
skimmilk
through
a new
De Laval



Guaranteed to skim cleaner

The new De Laval has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier with milk going through the bowl, and lasts longer.

YOUR old separator may be running all right and you may think it is doing good work, but is it? Here is an easy way to satisfy yourself. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval and try this simple test:

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

Thousands have tried this plan and many have found a new De Laval would increase their cream money from \$25 to \$200 a year.

Trade allowance made on old separators of any make as partial payment on a new De Laval. See your De Laval Agent or write nearest office below.

The De Laval Separator Company

New York
165 Broadway

Chicago
600 Jackson Blvd.

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61 Beale Street

Good Reasons For Feeding Corn Gluten Feed

Millions of cows are now on pasture. They like it and it is good for them, but it does not supply enough feed to make their capacity flow of milk.

Prof. E. S. Savage, the famous dairy expert of New York, says: "The feeding of grain on pasture is so important that a mixed grain feed containing 17.5% to 20% protein should be fed on pasture."



Why Grass Is Not Enough

Prof. A. R. Merrill, of the Connecticut Experiment Station, says: "Average pasture grass—per 100 pounds—contains 3.7 lbs. of digestible crude protein, but only 15.9 lbs. total digestible nutrients. There is enough protein if the cow actually could eat 100 pounds of grass, but this does not supply enough total digestible nutrients."

It takes four large gunny sacks to hold 100 lbs. of grass. A cow's stomach will hold only 60 quarts. The stomach of a cow would have to be four times as large as it is to hold as much grass as she needs.

These are reasons enough for feeding Corn Gluten Feed on pasture. The most successful dairymen throughout the U. S. are doing it. Their cows stay fresh longer and keep in better condition.

Corn Gluten Feed is the best feeding part of corn. A single ton contains the protein, mineral matter, and vitamins of nearly four tons of whole grain.

Write today for a free copy of "The Gospel of Good Feeding," our new 64-page book. It tells you how to make more milk or meat on less feed.

Ask for Bulletin 5-1

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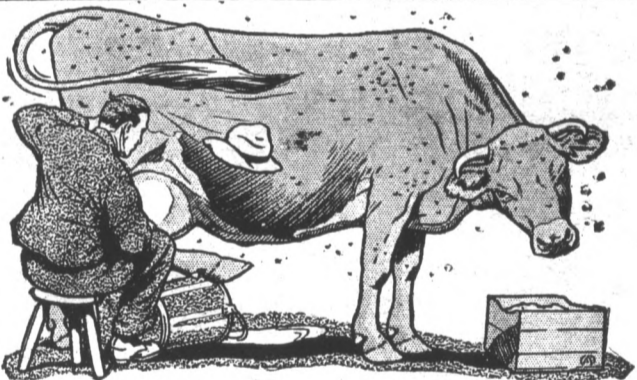
Feed Research Department

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208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 45

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Dr. Hess Fly Chaser makes cows milkable

They relax. They let down. You get the last drop. It is long lasting.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser has the odor of the pines. Because of this odor it serves a threefold purpose:

First—It is the most effective fly and mosquito repellent known to science—quick in action, long lasting.

Second—It is an excellent disinfectant. Therefore, while it is keeping the flies away, it is also destroying the disease germs that attack your cow's body—disinfecting your barns, and injecting into the atmosphere a most healthful odor.

Third—No herd sprayed with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser ever suffers from warbles, which cause a great annual loss to dairymen and farmers.

It does not blister—does not stain the hair—does not taint milk. Applied to the hands and face, it keeps the mosquitoes away.

If Dr. Hess Fly Chaser does not prevent the milk slump, make your cows milkable in fly-time, save your horse-flesh all summer long, it will not cost you one cent.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

PIGS AND WATER.

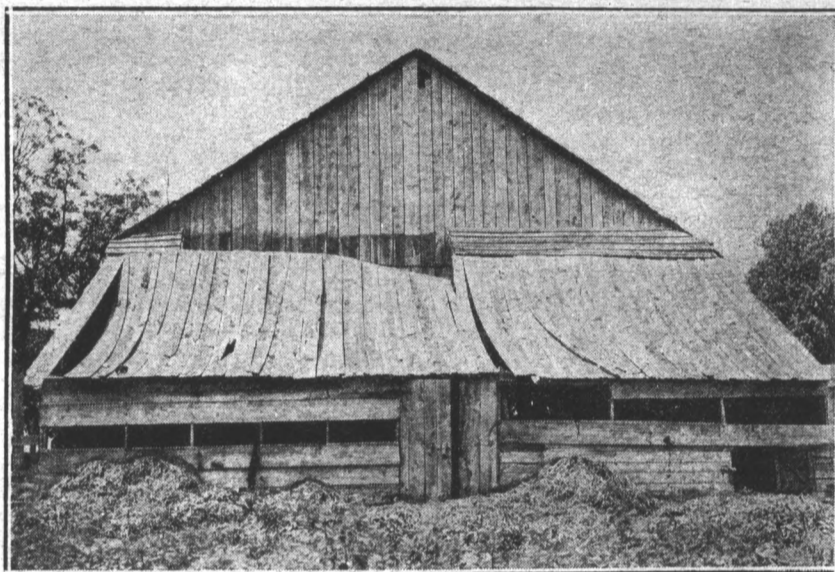
IN my years of breeding pure-bred swine, I have tried to give my herd whatever I thought was best for rapid development, and have studied all the various rations that can be made up on the grains and grasses grown on the farm, as well as those that could be made from the various by-products of the mills. These I have fed in various ways, sometimes dry, generally mixed with water into a rather thickish mush. I have at times been able to get separator milk from the creamery (not having enough at home of my own) but this is generally so stale and so diluted with the washings of the factory and so unfit for feeding a good pig, that I abandoned it some years ago. I have many times tried to convince myself that with a wet feed my pigs did not need special attention given to waterings—yet I

lows. I urge breeders and farmers who are trying to get good results in swine growing, to give this matter of good drinking water for their animals more thought, and I feel satisfied that it would be found that better results would follow.

Most Automatics Clog Up.

There are many self-watering devices that at first sight look good, and I have had experience with several of them, but without entire satisfaction. Those with valves get clogged by dirt from the snouts of the pigs, which, of course, causes the fountain to empty itself quickly. Others in which a hog can get its feet also give trouble.

It is impossible to have anything without some faults, but the fewer the faults the better. The old-fashioned trough, open on top, is probably the worst watering device one could have. Their feet will foul the water at once. Build troughs so the pigs can get only



When the Manure Wastes in the Barnyard, Buildings Soon go to Wrack.

have also given up this erroneous idea, and I presume that there are "others."

Water in Addition to Wet Feed.

Now, I want to assure my fellow breeders that pigs, as well as older hogs, will drink lots of pure water, even when fed on feed mixed with either water or milk. During part of the winter, I fed wet feed in the morning, warmed by a steamer, and at one-thirty o'clock in the afternoon I drive the feed wagon over the entire line of pens and find that the brood sows with pigs and hogs of various ages, have been drinking almost two barrels of pure fresh water from the well, and have seemed to enjoy it as much as they did their warm feed in the morning. At night I give them a feed of earl corn.

There is nothing that will quench thirst but water. The hogs may have just been fed with some wet mixture, but yet they will turn away from the feed and go to the water trough and take a few swallows of water. If this is not evidence enough that hogs need water, then I am mistaken. The question is—how to furnish fresh water at all times.

It is said that more than one-half of a pig's weight is composed of water. A growing pig contains a higher percentage, however, than does a mature hog.

Before Them at All Times.

To grow young pigs and get best results they must have sufficient water at all times, or at frequent intervals during the day. If possible, it is far better to have good, pure, fresh water where the pigs can go at will and drink as often as they like. Pigs, like sheep, do not drink much at a time, but if water is where they can go at will, they will be found drinking often.

One will often notice pigs drinking from filthy pools or puddles, where the water is not fit for a pig to even wallow in. This is where germs often get into the system of the animals and cause trouble, and soon disease fol-

low. I have no objection to how you get the water to them, the important point is to have it fresh and clean. Think over these matters about watering your hogs and I believe many will awaken to the fact that we have been neglectful in that important part of caring for their herds.—R. B. Rushing.

FEEDING THE DRY COW.

THE dry cow is a prospective heavy milker, not a mere boarder. During her long period of milk production, she has consumed a large amount of stimulating food, and she has labored to her full capacity. Having rendered profitable and faithful service, she now needs rest and the best of care to prepare her for another year's work.

The dry cow is accomplishing important things. She is developing her unborn calf. More than eighty per cent of the birth weight of her calf is developed during the last four months of gestation. The cow is also recruiting her nerve and physical resources to withstand another long period of milk production. Should she fail in accomplishing these during the dry period, she will fail to do her best during her milking season.

I believe that the care the dry cow receives has a great deal to do with her milk performance. Heavy milk production drafts heavily upon the tissues and nerve energy of the body. If a cow is to produce milk up to her full capacity, she must be in the best of health and working condition.

My experience in handling dairy cows has been that the dry cow should be as thoroughly cared for as when in milk. Cows freshening in the fall, milking well during the winter, and stimulated to increase flow when turned to pasture, generally go dry when pasture begins to decline. If she is run down in flesh she should be grain-fed during the dry period, that she might recuperate in health, flesh and strength.—Leo C. Reynolds.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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



The Best is the
Most
Economical

It costs the same
per pound to ship
average beef ani-
mals to market as
it does prime beef
animals, yet the
latter dress 10%
more.

WILDWOOD FARMS

ORION, MICHIGAN
W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Sup.

GUERNSEYS for sale, males, females, sired by
sires whose dams have records of 19,460.50 milk,
909.05 fat, and 15,109.10 milk. 778.80 fat. T. V.
WICKS, R. I, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR practically pure-bred **GUERNSEY** or **HOL-
STEIN** 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.

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

PRODUCTION INSURED

in your future herd by using a son of Echo
Sylvia King Model as herd sire. His sons
are bred for production.

Here is a good one, born August 4, 1925,
well grown and 90% white.
His dam is a 28-lb. Jr. 4-yr.-old daughter of
Admiral Walker Colantha, sire of nine from
30 to 38.5 lbs. in 7 days, and five from 1.015
to 1.267 lbs. in one year. The seven nearest
dams of this calf average: Butter, 7 days,
30.61; milk, 603.2 lbs. Send for pedigree
and price of Tag No. 615 at Traverse City
State Hospital.

"THE MICHIGAN STATE HERDS,"



Bureau of
Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

BUY A PURE-BRED
BULL

We offer type young bulls, sired by two of the lead-
ing sires of the Holstein breed, and out of advanced
registry record dams, at very low prices. We are
fully accredited and free from disease. Write for
extended pedigrees and pictures.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

WE BREED
HOLSTEIN CATTLE, POLAND CHINA HOGS,
SHROPSHIRE, HAMPSHIRE, AND
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

Write us your wants.
BARBER STOCK FARM
R.F.D. 5 BELLEVUE MICH. F. P. Hampton Mgr.

AUCTION SALE

Woodford-Repeater,
Quality Herefords

At Ligonier, Ind.

Wednesday, June 9, 1926

We are selling five choice young
bulls, eight young cows with calves,
four bred 2-year-olds, and 20 open
yearling heifers. Herd accredited.

Write for Catalog.

SMITH BROS., Ligonier, Indiana

HEREFORD STEERS

69 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, dehorned, well marked Here-
ford Steers. Good stocker order. The best type are
usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your
choice of any bunch.

Van D. Baldwin, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

HEREFORD STEERS FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE Two Owl Interest Jersey
Bulls, ready for light ser-
vice, \$75 each. Two bull calves, two and 4 months,
Sophie 19th Tormentor Strain, \$35 each.
OUTLOOK FARM, CLARKSTON, MICH.

Choice Jersey Bulls ready for service, and
bull calves, for sale
from R. of M. dams accredited herd. **SMITH &
PARKER, Howell, Mich.**

FINANCIAL KING JERSEYS

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

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, all ages. Flying
Fox and Interested Prince breeding. Dams pro-
ducing 35 to 45 lbs. milk daily. Selling at farmers'
prices. **L. Ruhstorfer & Son, Kawkawlin, Mich.**

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

MARQUETTE COUNTY HERD IS
HIGHEST.

HIGHEST production for the winter
was recorded in the Upper Penin-
sula during March, according to the
report of eleven cow testing associa-
tions, compiled by J. G. Wells, Jr., of
Marquette, dairy specialist for the
Michigan State College. Mr. Wells
points out that fresh cows and good
feeding methods, brought the average
production per cow above twenty
pounds of fat in all but one of the
groups.

The highest producing herd was Vic-
tor Waisenen's eighth-grade Guernseys
in Marquette county, with an average
of 1,130 pounds of milk and 46.9
pounds of fat. The high association
was Houghton county, where each cow
produced an average of 657 pounds of
milk and 28.4 pounds of fat.

The pure-bred Holstein herd of the
Upper Peninsula Experiment Station
at Chatham had the high two-year-old
cow, with 1,670 pounds of milk and
52.4 pounds of fat, as well as the high
mature cow with 2,210 pounds of milk
and 89.4 pounds of fat. The same herd
led the Alger County Association in
average production.

The high three-year-old was a grade
Jersey in the Johnson Brothers' herd
in the North Delta group, with 1,218
pounds of milk and 57.3 pounds of fat.
C. E. Johnson's grade Holstein in Go-
gebic county led the four-year-old
class with 2,133 pounds of milk and
76.8 pounds of fat.

After Victor Waisenen's, the high
herd in the different associations rank-
ed as follows: Dickinson, Charles Mil-
dren; South Delta, Emil Moser;
Houghton, William H. Lohnala; Alger,
U. P. Experiment Station; North Del-
ta, P. Depuydt; North Menominee,
Wickman Bros.; South Menominee, E.
A. Sichrs; East Chippewa, R. A. Pick-
ens; Gogebic, T. J. Voyce; and Rud-
yard-Chippewa, F. A. Mahl.

In the average production the asso-
ciations ranked as follows, after
Houghton: Gogebic, Dickinson, Mar-
quette, South Menominee, South Del-
ta, North Delta, Alger, North Menom-
inee, East Chippewa, and Rudyard-
Chippewa.

"In March, twenty-six unprofitable
cows were sold or butchered on the
farm," said Mr. Wells, commenting on
the report. "Farmers are discovering
these boarders from the testers' re-
cords. Many separators were found to
be losing money, leaks which would
not have been found outside the asso-
ciation. Nothing a dairy farmer can
do will assist in herd improvement
more than membership in a cow test-
ing association."

INCREASE BUTTER-FAT SEVENTY
POUNDS IN THREE YEARS.

THE most successful year complet-
ed and the best prospects for the
future were found to exist, when Les-
lie Wilcox, tester in the Ingham-Lan-
sing Cow Testing Association, gave
his annual report. Three years of
testing work have been completed.
The average production per cow for
each of these years is as follows:
1923-24, 7,757 pounds of milk, and 245
pounds of butter-fat; 1924-25, 7,593
pounds of milk, and 257.7 pounds of
butter-fat; 1925-26, 8,111 pounds of
milk, and 313.9 pounds of butter-fat.

The herds of pure-bred Guernseys
owned by J. C. Ranney, and Evert &
Hemelberger, have averaged above 300
pounds of butter-fat production for
each of the three years that the asso-
ciation has been in operation. Both
have alfalfa and sweet clover seeded
on their farms. Mr. Ranney has been
growing alfalfa since 1910.

The following herds have averaged
above 300 pounds of butter-fat produc-
tion for two years: O. J. Becker, J.
R. Worthington & Son, E. L. Riker, H.
W. Wigman, and H. L. Wilson.

The following herds have averaged
above 300 pounds of butter-fat produc-
tion for just one year: Lee Doty, C.

L. Hulett, O. J. Moore, S. H. Jones,
and W. L. Cheney & Son. The herds
of H. R. Bullen & Son, and W. H.
Freshour & Son, have averaged above
300 pounds of butter-fat for the past
two years, one year being credited in
the Ingham-Mason Cow Testing Asso-
ciation.

There are 133 acres of alfalfa seed-
ed on the farms of the fourteen mem-
bers whose herds averaged above 300
pounds of butter-fat production this
past year. The average production
per cow in the ten high herds was
8,881.5 pounds of milk and 370.5
pounds of fat. The average for the
four poorest herds was 6,530 pounds
of milk and 246.1 pounds of fat.

Nearly all members grew some leg-
ume crop last year. Alfalfa, and sweet
clover were used for pasture, and
more acreage is planned for this year
by some who saw results of other
members. A few had soy beans for
hay, two members fed mangels with
silage the last winter.

BROADER LIVE STOCK MARKET-
ING SERVICE.

THE live stock market news service
will be extended as soon after
July 1 as arrangements can be made
to include Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleve-
land, Cincinnati, St. Joseph, and In-
dianapolis. The extended service will
consist of reporting the live stock
markets for the local newspapers and
to radio stations.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS.

Stringy Milk.—Some of our cows
gave slimy or stringy milk last sum-
mer, and do again this spring. Can
you tell me what is the trouble? Dif-
ferent feeds has made no difference
in the milk. All have been tested for
tuberculosis and found to be O. K.
Is the milk and cream all right to use?
C. B. K.—This is caused by bacteria
which are frequently introduced into
the milk by the water used to wash
utensils. Water from streams and
shallow wells receiving surface drain-
age is likely to contain this organism.
Also from springs receiving surface
or sub-surface drainage. Dust in dairy
barns, from damp musty straw is an-
other source. Boil the milk utensils,
and dry them on the stove and keep
them in a dry, clean place until used.
Cleaning the cows and washing the
udders before milking would be ben-
eficial.

Bitter Milk.—I have a Guernsey cow
whose milk is bitter. She used to give
nine to ten quarts of milk, and now
she only gives two quarts. She gets
clover and timothy hay and a little
oats and corn feed. Her milk is so
bitter that if it stands for two days it
cannot be used. She is not to freshen
until the last day of August. She gets
salt and all the water she wants twice
a day. E. N.—Several species of bac-
teria, yeasts and fungi have been iso-
lated from bitter milk; some of these
were found in the udder. Bitter milk
is also associated with the feeding of
mouldy, or decomposed fodder, raw
potatoes, etc. Using mouldy or de-
composed straw for bedding has the
same effect. Milk may also have a
bitter taste near the end of the lacta-
tion period. Since she has dropped
off in production, it is likely due to
some digestive disturbance. Give one
pound of epsom salts, also give one-
half ounce of formaldehyde in a quart
of water twice daily for five or six
days. It would also be advisable to
reduce the amount of grain until the
condition is improved.

Feed
ARCADY
and
Wonder
Feeds
*If your dealer
can't supply you
write*
Arcady Farms Milling Co.
Chicago

BEE HIVES
Sections, Comb Foundation, Smok-
ers, Etc. Everything for the bees.
Beginners' outfits or equipment for
bees you now have. Send for 1926
catalog.
BERRY BASKETS
and 16 QT. CRATES
5% discount on orders till
May 1st. Special rates on
large orders. Send for price
list.
M. H. HUNT & SON
Box 525, Lansing, Michigan.

CATTLE

**The Northwestern Ohio Milking Short-
horn Assn. Will Sell by Public Auction**
forty head of Registered Milking Shorthorns, consist-
ing of cows, heifers and bulls at the Fair Ground.

June 16, 1926

This is a good lot of cattle and offers a splendid
opportunity to secure herd improvement material. B.
B. Allen, Auctioneer. Write for a catalog.
W. B. SMITH, Secy., Fremont, Ohio.

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, Teumseh, Mich.**

Roan Shorthorn Bull ready for service. Would also
price a few cows and heifers.
W. E. MORRISH, R. No. 5, Flint, Mich.

Brown Swiss Bulls for sale. Write or see
them. Visitors welcome.
A. A. FELDAMP, Manchester, Mich.

HOGS

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 rea-
sonable. **F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.**

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

Large Type Poland Chinas weanling pigs and
bred sows to sell.
JAS. G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.

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

SHEEP

WANTED to purchase about one hundred first-class
ewes, under four years old, with lambs or
without. Address, **M. Jacobs, Marshall, Mich.**

MICHIGAN FARMER
Classified Liners bring
results. Try one.

Red Rose Farms Holstein Sale

65 Registered Holsteins

June 22, 1926 Plymouth, Mich.

This sale includes the entire herd of G. D. Fairgrieve (46 head). The remaining 19 head were selected
from the Red Rose Farms Dairy Herd.

The Fairgrieve herd is much above the average in conformation, production and breeding because it was
assembled by a man who had the disposition and means to buy the best. The only reason his herd was
suddenly sold, and is now being dispersed, is that Mr. Fairgrieve was instructed by his physician to get
rid of all business worries at once.

The herd contains 14 daughters and 2 sons of **AVON PONTIAC SKYLARK**, whose 7 nearest dams aver-
age 30.47 lbs., and whose own dam was an All-American four-year-old daughter of Matador Segis Walker.
Twenty-two cows in the herd are bred to **AVON PONTIAC SKYLARK**. Seven other females are bred
to K P O P 59th, the junior sire whose five nearest dams average 1130.97.

The herd was one of the leaders in the local cow testing association. It has yearly records up to 1000
lbs. butter, and a 17-lb. two-year-old record is the lowest seven-day record. There is a 934-lb. junior
three-year-old, an 876-lb. junior four-year-old that made her record in 305 days, as well as many others
of unusual merit. In fact, all but six cows have creditable seven-day or yearly records.

The herd is absolutely clean, as shown by a recent test.
This sale, therefore, offers a source for desirable foundation stock that is seldom found.
Address your inquiries for further information for catalogs and circulars, to

JAMES R. GARVER, Madison, Wisconsin, In Charge of Publicity and General Correspondence



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, June 1.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red, \$1.56; No. 2 red \$1.55; No. 2 white \$1.56; No. 2 mixed \$1.55.

Chicago.—July at \$1.37½ @ 1.37%; Sept. \$1.32½ @ 1.32%.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.52½ @ 1.53½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 76c; No. 3 yellow at 73c; No. 4 yellow 68c; No. 5 yellow 63c.

Chicago.—July 70¾c; Sept. 74¾ @ 75c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 45½c; No. 3, 44½c.

Chicago.—July 39¾c; Sept. 40¾c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 88c.

Chicago.—July 86¾c; Sept. 88¾c.

Toledo.—Rye 88c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.25.

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

New York.—Pea domestic \$4.75 @ 5.25; red kidneys \$8.50 @ 9.

Barley.

Malting 74c; feeding 69c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$21.50; alsike \$17; timothy \$3.45.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—Buckwheat \$1.80 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 \$31 @ 32; standard middlings at \$30; fine middlings \$33; cracked corn \$35; coarse cornmeal at \$34; chop \$33 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

A number of factors are operating to fluctuate wheat prices. Speculators had been selling freely in the hopes of forcing further concessions in the May price. However, these parties are now finding it difficult to secure wheat for May delivery. Crop reports from Kansas and Nebraska are less favorable. The mills have been buying sparingly, and the domestic visible supply has dropped to below half of what it was a year ago. Futures appear to be in a stronger position than the cash grain. Besides the trouble in southwestern states, the crop is said to be uncertain in the American northwest. Sales of more than a million bushels from Canada are reported. Russia has also exported nearly a million bushels to western Europe.

CORN

While the country is offering corn to arrive on a fair scale, eastern points are taking the grain rather easily. The greater portion of the grain offered is being held at prices above what the demand is willing to give. There was little strength, however, injected into the market through the improved condition of wheat on Friday. This resulted in a slight upward turn from the lowest point the 1925 crop has reached.

OATS

There has been but little life to oat trading of late. However, the strength developing in wheat during the closing trading periods of the month, gave snap to the trade and a fractional advance in prices. In most sections of the country, seeding has been from one to three weeks late. The new crop is showing fairly rapid development, despite the abnormal season.

RYE

Rye values are running about thirty cents below those of a year ago. The grain enjoyed a little borrowed strength from the wheat trade.

HAY

Light offerings of hay steadied the market last week in spite of the sluggish demand. Farm stocks of good hay are small in many sections and country marketings generally are limited. Buyers continue to take only enough hay to satisfy the immediate needs as pastures are rapidly improving. The alfalfa harvest in the Pacific

northwest is unusually early and is reported to be considerably larger than last year. Marketing of the crop is expected to start early in June.

SEEDS

Demand for seeds has tapered off, but prices are well maintained. Stocks of clover and timothy seed are small, so that dealers are not anxious to make sales. Reports continue to confirm the early estimates of a reduced acreage of clover, and of weather damage to the new seedings.

FEEDS

There is little improvement in the feed market and prices continue to decline gradually. Demand has been further curtailed by the advance of pastures and there is little interest except in lots for prompt shipment.

BEANS

Farmers at the present time are debating the question as to the amount of beans to plant this year. As a matter of fact, there will be many acres planted that was plowed for other crops. Where sugar beets and beans compete for ground, there seems, from local reports, to be a rather general surrender to the sugar beet crop where the price for the matured product is more certain than with beans. On the other hand, farmers who have gone to the expense of having ground prepared for other crops, but find it too late to sow them, believe that it is economy to take a chance on beans even at a low price. They reason that they would have more to gain than to lose. They also figure that beans make good stock feed and it is possible, the way the season is now going, that such feed will be in good demand before the harvests of 1927. On the Chicago market the bean trade remains firm at recent levels, and the same general conditions prevail at Detroit.

ONIONS

Plantings in the main crop states are estimated at considerably larger than last year, or the average of the past four years. Barring crop damage, the yield will be the largest on record. In Idaho, the onion acreage may be nearly 400 per cent greater than in 1924, and Utah shows an increase of 140 per cent.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, June 1.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 243. Market steady.

Good to choice yearlings, dry-fed \$ 9.00 @ 10.00
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 8.50 @ 9.50
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 @ 7.00
Stock bulls 5.50 @ 5.75
Feeders 6.50 @ 7.50
Stockers 6.00 @ 7.00
Milkers and springers \$50.00 @ \$100

Veal Calves.

Receipts 531. Market is strong and 50c higher.
Best \$14.00 @ 14.50
Others 4.00 @ 13.60

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 92. Sheep steady; lambs 50c lower; quality common.
Best \$16.00 @ 16.50
Fair lambs 14.00 @ 14.50
Light and common 8.25 @ 11.00
Fair and good sheep 7.00 @ 8.00
Culls and common 2.00 @ 4.50

Hogs.

Receipts 1,256. Mixed are 15 @ 20c higher.
Mixed hogs \$14.55 @ 14.60
Heavies 13.25 @ 14.00
Pigs 15.00
Yorkers 14.75
Roughs 12.25
Stags 9.00

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 2,280. Hogs closing slow; steady; heavy \$14 @ 14.50; medium at \$14.50 @ 15; light weight at \$14.85 @

POTATOES

The advance on old crop potatoes which was generally expected at the end of the season failed to materialize. Shipments have been practically as large as last spring and prices have gradually declined. New potatoes have remained strong in the face of the weaker market for old stock. The lateness of the season has kept the weekly shipments smaller than at the corresponding period last season. A preliminary estimate of the commercial acreage of potatoes in eight second-early states indicates that it will be 4,500 acres less than last year, and 7,000 to 9,000 less than in the three preceding years. In the Kearney district of Nebraska, only 800 acres have been planted in potatoes, compared 8,000 acres five years ago. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2.90 @ 3.15 per 100 lbs., sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. Southern Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1, are lower at \$4.50 @ 4.55 per 100 pounds in the same market.

EGGS

The trade is quiet, but with the market steady. Holders are not pressing sales because of the price at which the eggs were bought, but present prices bring sales. The quality of the receipts is not of the best, and many receipts have to be discounted on that account. High quality eggs bring good prices and are in demand. There is a moderate into-storage demand. While no change in egg values is expected, some dealers believe that prices will ease a little, but not enough to make the market weak.

In poultry broilers continue in fair supply and the market eased off a little. Old roosters were higher and other kinds were in fair supply and steady. Culls and diseased poultry are not saleable in any manner in the city markets because of regulations of the health departments.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 28½ @ 29½c; ordinary firsts 27 @ 28c; miscellaneous firsts 28½c; dirties at 26½c; checks 26c. Live poultry, hens 28c; broilers 30 @ 39c; roosters 18c; ducks 23c; geese 16c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 29 @ 30½c. Live poultry, broilers, fancy 48 @ 50c; medium 48 @ 50c; extra large hens 31c; medium hens 32 @ 33c; small hens 30 @ 31c; ducks 35 @ 36c.

BUTTER

The market is unchanged, but somewhat unsettled. Buyers are hesitant because they are not sure that further declines may not follow. There seems to be a plentiful supply and there is quite a little movement into storage. The trade sentiment, however, is mixed, as many believe that prices will experience but little change. There is plenty of high quality butter to meet the demand.

Prices on 92-score creamery are: Chicago 39½c; New York 40½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 38 @ 40c per pound.

WOOL

The Commercial Bulletin says: Demand for wool continues slow and prices are barely firm. Every branch of the wool textile industry is following very closely the move of the man higher up and extreme caution prevails. It is hoped that the repeat orders for goods may presently come

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.

along in better volume, however. There is rather more export trade, chiefly from cape wools. London opening Tuesday is expected to rule firm on the finer wools, but probably easier on medium to coarse crossbreds. Brisbane, Australia, was very firm this week. Operations in the west are moderate and prices hardly changed for the week. Mohair is in limited supply but wool from Boston from January 1, 1926, to May 27, 1926, inclusive, were 82,848,000 pounds, as against 63,885,000 pounds for the same period last year. The receipts from January 1, 1926, to May 27, 1926, inclusive, were 164,533,067 pounds, as against 124,979,800 pounds for the same period last year. Quotations are as follows: Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed 43c; ½-blood combing 42c; ¾-blood combing 42 @ 43c; ¼-blood combing 41 @ 42c; fine unwashed 36 @ 37c.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Offerings were not heavy, but trading was lively, especially in the greens. Spinach was not fast. Leaf lettuce prices held firm. Asparagus was higher, due to a shortage of shipped-in stock. Green onions and radishes were in steady demand, with prices unchanged. Of the plants, pansies were by far the best sellers. Other plants were also in good demand. Potatoes were only moderately active. Live broilers moved fast, but hens were slow.

Prevailing prices: Apples \$1.75 @ 2.50 bu; asparagus, No. 1, \$1.25 @ 2 dozen bunches, No. 2, 75c @ \$1 dozen bunches; beets 75c @ \$1.25 bu; cabbage plants \$1 @ 1.25 flat; carrots \$2.50 @ 3 bu; eggs, wholesale 31 @ 33c; retail 35 @ 40c; dandelions 65 @ 75c bu; dry onions \$1.25 @ 1.50 bu; geraniums \$3 @ 4.20 dozen; horseradish \$1.25 @ 1.50 bu; leaf lettuce, 6-lb. basket \$1.25; 10-lb. basket \$2; pansies, fancy \$3 15-box flat; No. 1, \$2 @ 2.50 flat; parsley root \$4 @ 5 bu; curly parsley 50c per dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu; No. 2, 90c @ \$1 bu; potatoes \$2 @ 2.25 bu; poultry, hens, wholesale 32 @ 35c; leg-horns 28 @ 32c; retail 35 @ 37c; roosters 22 @ 30c; wholesale; broilers 38 @ 51c wholesale; rhubarb 60 @ 75c dozen bunches; sorrel \$1 @ 1.25 bu; spinach \$1.50 bu; tomato plants \$1 @ 1.25 flat; turnips \$1.25 @ 1.50 bu; veal 17 @ 19c; asters \$1.50 a 100; celery plants \$1.25 flat; pepper plants \$1.25 flat; eggplants \$1.50 @ 2 flat; onion sets at \$2.50 bu; young ducks 40c each.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

June 22—G. D. Fairgrieve, (dispersal), Plymouth, Mich. Write James R. Garver, Madison, Wis., for catalog.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Mason Co., May 26.—There is an average acreage of oats sown in this locality. They went in late, however. Corn planting has begun. The acreage will be smaller than last year. Good seed corn is scarce. The lamb crop was 100 per cent, but the young pigs did not fare so well. The hay crop promises to be short, with the very best of weather. There will be at least ten per cent more potatoes planted this year than last. The usual acreage of beans will go in. The weather is cold for this time of the year. The soil is in fair condition. We had a good rain on the sixteenth. Help is scarce. Butter-fat is the most important product being marketed and brings 40c; eggs 24c.—G. M. T.

Charlevoix Co., May 27.—The acreage of crops in this section will be about normal. The weather has been very backward. Dairying and trucking are the two special lines in this locality. Lambs were a poor crop, while pigs are good. The usual planting of beans and potatoes will take place. Help is very scarce.—F. S.

Emmett Co., May 24.—Farmers are well along with their work. The weather has been favorable the past two weeks. We have plenty of seed corn of fair quality. It looks as though the usual amount of beans and potatoes would be planted. The lamb crop is good, but the pig crop is below normal. Live stock is in good condition. The pastures are rather poor on account of insufficient rain, and the cool weather. There is very little to market at this time. Help seems to be plentiful at present.—F. M. H.

Huron Co., May 22.—Farmers have had about ten days work on the land and are having a rainy season now. It has rained for the past four days and the land is wet. Most farmers have their oats in, and a few have sown barley. Much barley will be sown in abandoned wheat fields. About the usual amount of beans will be planted. Pasture is just getting fit to turn stock on. Some beans are being marketed.—D. A. N.

Shiawassee Co., May 24.—Heavy rains came as a relief last Saturday. The ground has become so dry that it was nearly impossible to plow. Oats are up and looking well. Wheat is not looking so good. Farmers are very busy on their corn ground, and some corn has been planted. The frost of the past week does not show any damage in this section. Stock is all out on pasture. Hay is scarce and in good demand. Good seed corn is hard to obtain, as are also good seed potatoes. The retail price for old potatoes is \$3, and for new southern-grown potatoes, \$4; butter brings 35c; eggs 27c; beans are \$3.50; wheat \$1.57; oats 37c; clover seed \$18@20c; hay \$14@16.—B. M.

St. Clair Co., May 22.—Oats are all sown and a number of fields are up and looking good. Farmers are putting in their sugar beet crop, and fitting corn ground. More sugar beets are being planted here than usual. Seed corn is not very good. A normal acreage of beans and potatoes will be planted. The soil is in fine condition, but everything needs rain. Lamb and pig crops were small. Pigs five weeks old are selling at \$7.00 a head, and scarce at that price. There is no farm help to speak of.—W. K.

Cass Co., May 22.—Spring work is backward. Seed corn is poor and scarce. The ground was very dry up to the eighteenth, since which date there has been plenty of rain. Pastures are now in good condition. The pig crop is below normal, while the lamb crop is about as large as other years. Help is scarce. There is practically nothing at hand to be marketed at present.—C. B.

CHANGES IN FARM PRICES.

THE general average of farm prices on May 15 was slightly lower than on April 15. The United States index of farm prices on May 15 was 139 per cent of the pre-war level, as compared with 140 per cent in April and March of this year, and 146 per cent in May a year ago. The meat animal price index advanced two points from April 15 to May 15, grain prices remained at the same general level, while the remaining groups of farm products declined from one to thirteen points, the greatest decrease being in fruits and vegetables.

The general price level of dairy and poultry products was about the same this May as a year ago; grain, cotton and cottonseed prices were much lower than last year, while meat animals, fruits and vegetables were higher. The high price of potatoes during the past season was the most important single item influencing the fruit and vegetable price index.

The farm price of hogs increased from \$11.49 to \$11.97 per cwt. from April 15 to May 15, 1926. This is the highest hog price since last August

and it comes at the time of year when lower prices are usually expected. The farm price of hogs for the United States reflects the strong upward movement in the market price of hogs at the central markets which has been under way since the first part of April. The average price of "packer and shipper" droves" at Chicago has increased from \$11.86 for the week of April 3, to \$13.85 for the week of May 22. With the exception of the week of March 21, 1925, this is the highest average price since the war period. The farm price of hogs on May 15 was eleven per cent above the farm price a year ago.

The farm price of beef cattle and veal calves were lower on May 15 than a month ago, while sheep and lamb prices were higher. Wool and butter prices continued downward; chicken and egg prices were higher.

UNITED STATES WOOL STANDARDS ARE APPROVED.

Twelve United States grades for wool and top based on the numerical count system were unanimously approved by representatives from all branches of the wool industry at a public hearing held by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington, April 29.

The standards are essentially a refinement of the seven grades for wool formerly promulgated by the department, to meet the needs of the spinning and manufacturing industry as well as of wool producers. They range from 36s to 80s. Prior approval of the grades by the Bradford Wool Federation, combined with this action, makes possible the conduct of business in American and British wool trade on the basis of a uniform set of standards.

Inasmuch as the British count system was in some instances used by

the buying trade in this country, the committee went abroad to confer with the British wool trade, the outcome of which was an agreement for the establishment of twelve grades instead of seven for use in the British and American wool trade. A set of twelve grades was prepared by the committee and formally approved by the Bradford Wool Federation.

VETERINARY.

Mastitis.—I have a cow that freshened two weeks ago. She has freshened four times before this time. She milks all right on one side, but on the other side the bag is hard and the milk won't come down. It seems to me that the milk rises up and comes down from the urinary passage, although this seems impossible; but it is just the way it seems. It does not seem to bother her noticeably. T. H. —Give one pound of epsom salts. Feed very little grain until the condition is improved. Give one tablespoonful of saltpetre in drinking water twice daily. In the evening, massage gently with lard to which a little turpentine has been added.

Bloody Milk.—What causes a cow to give bloody milk when she freshens and how can it be prevented? O. H. G.—This is frequently caused by chilling or bruising, while the udder is in a congested condition at the time of freshening. Too heavy feeding immediately after freshening is another cause. The treatment is much the same as for ordinary mastitis. Reduce the amount of feed, particularly the grains. Clean out the alimentary tract by giving one pound of epsom salts. Milk out the affected quarters several times daily, and at the same time bathe with hot water. Also give one ounce of formaldehyde in one quart of milk twice daily for four or five days. When the condition is relieved, feed should be increased gradually.

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 2 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 5 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

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

Special Notice

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

REAL ESTATE

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

\$800 GETS "COLD SPRING" FARM—80 Acres, 8 Cows, Horses, Poultry, sheep, furniture, crops, harnesses, machinery, etc.; immediate income, beautiful farming country, dairy village, markets at door; 60 acres level cultivation, wire fences, spring water; timber and 1000 cds. store wood estimated; 8-room white home, good 70-ft. basement barn, silo, etc. You'll miss a bargain if you wait. \$2,500 takes it. \$800 required. Details pp. 28 big new illus. Catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 205-BC, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

80-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—in high state of cultivation, with stock and tools, or without. In good location. For further information, write Marley Morgan, R. No. 3, Bad Axe, Mich.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—brick bungalow, equity, \$6,300 for vacant, improved or unimproved farm. Wm. Jacobs, 5393 Iroquois Ave., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED FARMS

I WANT FARMS for cash buyers. Deal with owners direct. R. Bidwell, 54 Buttonwood, Lambertville, N. J.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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.

CREAM SEPARATORS REPAIRED—Can your cream separator be repaired? And made as good as new? My Guarantee: First-class work and prompt service. If the work we do does not pay you within two months in extra cream, there is no charge. Write me, describing your separator. A. Blatz, Factory Dept. B, 45th and Burnham Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.

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.

FLIES, MOSQUITOES KILLED in 15 minutes. Death to other insects. Large package 50c. Economical. Harmless. Donath, Camden, Michigan.

PET STOCK

PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE PUPS—whelped Mar. 17th. Wolf gray. Males, \$25; females, \$20. Pedigreed White Collies for July delivery, \$12 each. Homestead Kennels, Saranac, Mich.

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

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

FOR SALE—Registered Collie Puppies, Natural Heelers. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

IMPROVE YOUR RABBIT with a Flemish Giant buck. Price, \$2 up. Leonard Norton, Three Rivers, 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.

CORN HARVESTER

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 Wakefield, 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, Brussel 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 Packaged. Satisfaction Guaranteed. D. F. Jamison, Sumnerville, S. C.

MILLIONS VEGETABLE PLANTS—Cabbage, Copenhagen, Wakefield, Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch, Succession, 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00 Postpaid, 10,000, \$15, express. Tomato plants, Greater Baltimore, Stone Matchless, same price. Ruby King Pepper and Sweet Potato Plants, 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ideal Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS, 5 ACRES. Ready June 1st. Copenhagen Market, Wakefield, 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.

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, \$30. 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. Counsell & 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., Potts, 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. Jessa Russell, R. 2, Bowling Green, Ky.

CHOICE DARK RED KIDNEY BEANS—free from spots. First prize, 1925 crop show. \$10.50 per hundred F. O. B. Mason. Bags free. Willis Collier, Danville, Mich.

COPENHAGEN CABBAGE PLANTS, \$1.00, 1,000; 5,000, \$1.00; Ruby King Pepper, \$2.00; Sweet Potato, \$2.00. Large open field grown. Prompt shipment. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

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

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

PLANTS—Leading varieties, open field grown. Cabbage, \$1.00, 1,000; tomato, \$1.00; Ruby King Pepper, \$2.00. Prompt shipment. W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

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.

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.

CERTIFIED SWEET POTATOES, White Rurals. Write for prices. Vernon Pratt, Cohocah, Mich.

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.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old Pullets. Also Baby Chicks and Eggs. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg-bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. Geo. B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WHITTAKER'S TRAPNESTED REDS—Both Combs. Michigan Accredited, blood-tested. Eggs, Chicks, Hens and Pullets. Sixteenth Annual Catalog free. Intertakes 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.

LARGE TOULOUSE GESE EGGS, 50 cents each. J. McLeod, Imlay City, Mich.

PEAFOWLS—I have three pair of fine birds for sale, reasonable. C. W. Merritt, Clarkston, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

SPECIAL SALE—Tancord and Tom Barron White Leghorns, Parks' Barred Rocks, S. C. W. Leghorns. 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.

REDUCED PRICES FOR JUNE AND JULY—Effective after June 15. Wh. Br. Bf. Leg., 8c; And., Bl. Min., 9c; Wh. Br. Rocks, 10c; Wh. Wynd., 11c; Wh. Min., 12c; Brah., 14c; L. Mix., 6c; H. Mix., 8½c. Add one cent in orders below fifty. 100% live, prepaid. Bank Reference. Order with remittance. St. Stephen Hatchery, St. Stephen, Ohio.

CHICKS—Folks buy the best strong, large, fluffy chicks that will live. Price reduced. S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c each; R. I. Reds and B. Rocks, 12c each. delivered. We are near you and will please you. Prompt delivery. 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.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS—Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, White Leghorns. Catalog. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS and Hanson White Leghorn Chicks, blood tested, three years. Get our prices on June chicks. None better. Aseltine Poultry Farm, Burlingame, Grand Rapids, Mich.

JUNE AND JULY English White Leghorns, 8½; Barred Rocks, 11; Black Minorcas, 12. State Accredited. Circular. Hillside Hatchery, Holland, Mich.

WHITE ROCK CHICKS from the blood-tested, accredited flock, \$14 per 100. Mrs. Lois Holcomb, North Adams, 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, Bealsville, Ohio.

HELP WANTED

YOUNG MAN as milk salesman. Must be responsible, have references and \$500 cash bond. \$35 a week guaranteed. Write for appointment. Belle Isle Creamery, 3600 Forest E., Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MAN—experienced, for general farm work on 80 acres in Washtenaw county. Write Box 333, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

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, hand-stitched and embroidered pillow cases. Send for free booklet. Rose Art Co., Dundee, Mich.

100,000 Insurance Policies for Our Family

A \$7,500 Travel-Accident Insurance Policy for Each Member
of The Michigan Farmer Family

\$1.00 Per Year is the Total Cost

No Physical Examination Necessary

As long as you are over 10 and under 70 years of age, and are not deaf, blind, or crippled to the extent that you cannot travel safely in public places, you can secure this sensational protection, as offered by the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois, through the Michigan Farmer's Family, or Group Insurance Plan.

There Is Absolute Need for this Protection

Do you know that one out of every 11 deaths is caused by accident—that 30,000 persons are killed or injured every day—that more than 7,000 passengers are killed every year in railroad accidents—that 57 automobile accidents occur every hour? These facts were announced by Secretary Hoover at the National Highway Conference, held in Washington, D. C., December 15, 1925. More recent figures show that in the year just passed, 23,000 persons were killed, and more than 600,000 injured in traffic or highway accidents alone.

With These Facts Placed Before Us, You Can Understand Why Michigan Farmer Has Added this Insurance Service to Our Regular Service Department

Michigan Farmer has always considered its readers as one large family, and its desire to promote and safeguard the welfare of each member is in keeping with family traditions. We are interested, not only in the civic, state and national rights of the family, but we are also concerned with the prosperity and happiness of each individual. With this idea of service in mind, Michigan Farmer is making this insurance protection a part of its service to you.

Read What this Insurance Protection will Pay You or Your Beneficiary

CLAUSE No. 1

Pays \$7,500

IN FIVE YEARS \$11,250

loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

For loss of life by wrecking of railroad passenger car, street car, elevated or subway car, steamship or steamboat, or the

CLAUSE No. 2

Pays \$3,000

IN FIVE YEARS \$4,500

driver, in which the insured is traveling as a fare paying passenger, or loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

For loss of life by wrecking of public omnibus, taxicab, auto stage, plying for public hire, while operated by a licensed

CLAUSE No. 3

Pays \$2,000

IN FIVE YEARS \$3,000

person in which the insured is riding, or by being accidentally thrown therefrom. This includes riding in or driving auto, or any motor driven or horse drawn vehicle. Or for the loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

For loss of life sustained by the wrecking or disabling of any vehicle or car operated by any private carrier or private

CLAUSE No. 4

Pays \$1,000

IN FIVE YEARS \$1,500

by cyclone or tornado; by the collapse of the outer walls of a building; by drowning at a public beach where a life guard is regularly stationed; by the burning of public buildings in which the insured shall be at the beginning of the fire; or the loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

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

CLAUSE No. 5

Pays \$10 Weekly

above and specified in policy. All specific losses shown in policy increase 10 per cent each year for five years (except this weekly indemnity).

For a period of 15 weeks for all injuries sustained in the manner described

OUR FAMILY OFFER

This protection is available to each member of the Michigan Farmer Family, who is a paid-in-advance reader of Your Own Home Farm Weekly for the period of time the policy is in force.

\$1.00 PER YEAR IS THE TOTAL COST

If you are not a paid-in-advance reader, \$3.00 will give you Michigan Farmer three years, or 156 issues, and cover the cost of your insurance policy, giving you protection for one year. Michigan Farmer is regularly one year \$1.00. Three annual subscriptions would cost \$3.00. Remember, this Family Offer gives you Michigan Farmer 3 years and one year insurance protection. Note the saving.

You can renew your policy each year that you are a paid-in-advance reader for \$1.00 renewal premium, as long as you desire to keep the insurance in force.

FILL OUT THE APPLICATION AND MAIL TODAY

(Send Along Your Address Label on This Paper)

APPLICATION

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

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

Full Name
(Print Name in Full).

Post Office State

R. F. D. Occupation

Date of Birth Age.....

I read Michigan Farmer Expiration Date.....

addressed to

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

Beneficiary Relationship.....

Address

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

DO NOT CONFUSE THIS OFFER with Regular Life or Health Insurance. It is TRAVEL-ACCIDENT Insurance, and Protects You Only as Listed and as Shown in the clauses described above.

It is by no means complete coverage. A policy that will cover you against all accidents would cost you many dollars, but at the same time this is one of the most liberal insurance offers ever made.

No one can afford to be without this policy considering the great and rapidly growing number of accidents of all kinds everywhere.