

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND  
**LIVE STOCK**  
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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1927

Whole No. 4758



Old Block House on Lord Fairfax Estate, Greenway Court, Va. George Washington Was Employed by Lord Fairfax as Surveyor



# Michigan Approved Farm Homes

## Plan For Judging the Merits of Your Home

**A**BOUT six months ago the following letter was received by the editor of this journal:

Dear Editor: For the past twenty years my wife and I have been operating the farm we now own. We have prospered as well as, or perhaps a bit better than has the average farmer. We have two children, a boy of fourteen and a girl of eleven. Our farm of 120 acres is free of debt, and we have several hundred dollars laid by in the bank. What I am writing you about is this, that we wish to build a home containing modern conveniences and being up-to-date in respect to plans and architecture and still not to have it cost us more than is reasonably necessary. In other words, we wish to get the maximum of service and comfort in a home for the minimum of cost. Could you help us? Respectfully, (Signed) A. N. McLaren.

Soon after receiving this message the editor was dining with a group of scientists who were studying the corn borer situation around Chatham, Ontario. He was seated next to Prof. H. H. Musselman, of the Farm Mechanics' Department of the Michigan State College. Professor Musselman stated that his department had considerable material on farm homes which he felt would be useful to thousands of farmers over the state in building new or remodeling old houses. His statement recalled Mr. McLaren's letter, and after discussing the whole subject it was agreed that some effort should be taken to bring to the farmers of Michigan information that would contribute "A maximum of service and comfort in a home at a minimum of cost."

Following this, several conferences were held with the Farm Mechanics, Home Economics, and Landscape Gardening Departments of the Michigan State College, and also with the Master Farmers of Michigan, and their wives, with the idea of assembling and organizing the available material on farm homes. As a result of these conferences, the farm home score card and the explanations on this page, and also the score card on Furniture and Furnishings for this Approved Farm Home, with explanations, appearing on page 627 of this issue, were worked out. Later, another score card will be given on landscaping about the farm home.

This material is published in the Michigan Farmer with the hope that it may aid Michigan home builders in the development of satisfactory homes. Further, it is the hope of the college extension agencies, the Master Farmers, and the editors of this journal, that there may be found over Michigan a number of homes that will qualify as "Michigan Approved Farm Homes." In signing values to the three general divisions in which this scoring has been divided, the following points were agreed upon:

|                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Score allowed on house.....       | 600 |
| Score allowed on furnishings..... | 200 |
| Score allowed on landscaping..... | 200 |

Total .....1,000

The plan to be followed in the scoring is as follows: The owner, a neighbor, friend, local school teacher, banker, agricultural agent, or anyone interested, may nominate a party for this honor. The nomination should be sent to the "Approved Farm Home Editor," Michigan Farmer, 1632 Lafayette Blvd., Detroit. All that is necessary is to state in making the nomination, that the home of Mr. ———, located such a distance south or west of ——— town, is hereby entered in the Michigan Approved Farm Home Contest. Later, a representative of one of the above departments of the Michigan State College, or some other qualified person, will call and score the home. If the score is not less than seventy per cent of the total points

allowed in each of the above three divisions, and attains a total of at least 800 points, then the owner would be entitled to a certificate designating the home to be an "Approved Michigan Farm Home." Nominations may be sent in now and throughout the coming year.

Photographs and descriptions of each of these homes will later be published in the columns of this journal. Following is the explanatory material on the accompanying score card:

### Explanation and Instructions on Scoring

In making up this score card, we have in mind that the work in the farm home is usually done by one woman for the most part.

#### I—Floor Plan or Grouping of Rooms—175 Points.

Rooms grouped around a central hallway are most convenient, and the square, or rectangular house, is most compact, which is highly desirable. For the larger house it should be two stories and a full basement, with all the rooms on the first floor, except bedrooms and toilet, and possibly a sewing room. For the small family the bungalow is most convenient but is somewhat more expensive for same space. The basement ceiling should

be seven feet six inches to eight feet; the first floor ceiling, eight feet six inches to nine feet; the second floor should be eight feet to eight feet six inches. Both stairs and outside steps should be of correct dimensions, and correct relation between rise and run. A grade entrance at the rear of house is desirable. Usually stairs located near the center of the house save steps and require less care.

#### II—Kitchen—50 Points.

**A—The Plan—8 Points.**—A farm kitchen used only for the preparation and clearing away of food, and washing dishes, need not be larger than nine by twelve feet. The oblong kitchen gives more wall space, and the equipment is brought closer together when placed along the two long walls. The sink, stove and work table should be placed as near together as possible to save steps. The pantry, cupboards, and open shelf storage spaces should be located near the working space. Doors take up space and establish lines of travel through the kitchen, therefore should be as few as possible and well located in relation to the kitchen equipment. Three doors are usually sufficient.

#### B—Light and Ventilation—12 Points.

—For proper ventilation two exposures are necessary. One square foot of

glass area to five or six square feet of floor space gives ample light. The windows and lights should be so located that the worker does not need to stand in her shadow, nor stand facing a bright light when working.

#### C—Floors and Walls—5 Points.

The ideal kitchen floor is non-absorbent, smooth and easy to clean. Maple, birch, and beech are the most satisfactory woods, if the floor is not covered. The least expensive from the standpoint of durability, is a hard wood, treated with boiled linseed oil. The walls and woodwork should be easy to clean.

#### D—Equipment—15 Points.

Every kitchen should have a sink with running water, provided with suitable means for carrying away waste water. If a range is used for cooking, there should be space reserved for the summer oil stove. All working surfaces should be a convenient height for the worker, usually one-half the worker's height. The smaller pieces of kitchen equipment are considered under the score card and instructions for the interior on page 627.

#### III—Living Room—20 Points.

The living room should be thirteen by fifteen feet at least, and could well be larger. This room should not be a passageway between other rooms, and should be cheerful, with the best of outlooks.

#### IV—Dining Room—20 Points.

The dining room should be adjacent to the kitchen, and preferably be connected to the living room by large doors so that they may be thrown open to make room for large gatherings. The dining room should be well-lighted, and of size of twelve by fifteen feet at least.

#### V—Bedrooms—20 Points.

At least one bedroom should be located on the first floor. This will probably be the owner's bedroom and could be used as an emergency sick room. Other bedrooms may be located on the second floor, the number depending upon the requirements of the family. Bedrooms should have light on two sides, making possible cross-ventilation. Each room should have a closet, and openings should be so located that furniture can be placed to advantage. Bedrooms preferably open from a hall rather than directly from a main room. If there is more than one bedroom, the twenty points are divided equally.

#### VI—Bathroom—15 Points.

A fully equipped bathroom should be located on the first floor, preferably next to the first floor bedroom, and as close to the kitchen as convenient, to save extra pipe, and make it convenient for the housewife to look after small children. If the bathroom can open from a hall instead of the living room, dining room or kitchen, it is desirable. A minimum size for a bathroom would be five by eight feet.

#### VII—Laundry Room—10 Points.

There is a difference of opinion as to the location of a laundry room. When located in the basement, the space costs practically nothing, and it may be heated with the central heating plant. Here it is easy to pipe water to the washing machine and tubs, to reach with a clothes chute, and the washing equipment and unfinished wash is out of the way in case the housewife has to leave to prepare a meal. The laundry on the first floor, or at the ground level, makes it unnecessary to carry clothes, will be better lighted, and is more available and convenient when looking after small children.

#### VIII—Washroom—10 Points.

A washroom for men next to the kitchen, and easily reached from out of doors, where work clothes, boots, (Continued on page 612).

## Score Card For Farm Homes

|                                                                                                                                                                                                | Points. | Score. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| <b>I—Floor Plan, or Grouping of Rooms.</b>                                                                                                                                                     |         |        |
| Rooms grouped closely to save steps, give proper light, ventilation, kitchen convenient to dining room, basement and rest of house, accessibility of rooms without passing through others..... | 175     | .....  |
| <b>II—Kitchen—50 Points.</b>                                                                                                                                                                   |         |        |
| <b>A. Plan—18 points.</b>                                                                                                                                                                      |         |        |
| 1. Arrangement of stove, sink, broad shelf and refrigerator for working space .....                                                                                                            | 7.5     | .....  |
| 2. Arrangement of pantry, cupboards, open shelves for storage .....                                                                                                                            | 7.5     | .....  |
| 3. Doors .....                                                                                                                                                                                 | 3       | .....  |
| <b>B. Light and Ventilation—12 points.</b>                                                                                                                                                     |         |        |
| 1. Two exposures .....                                                                                                                                                                         | 4       | .....  |
| 2. Glass area, 1 to 10 sq. feet floor space.....                                                                                                                                               | 1       | .....  |
| 3. Window in pantry .....                                                                                                                                                                      | 1       | .....  |
| 4. Light on stove, sink, table (2 points each).....                                                                                                                                            | 6       | .....  |
| <b>C. Floors and Walls—5 points.</b>                                                                                                                                                           |         |        |
| 1. Floors—hardwood composition, linoleum .....                                                                                                                                                 | 2       | .....  |
| 2. Walls—light, cheery, sanitary .....                                                                                                                                                         | 2       | .....  |
| 3. Woodwork—washable, dustless .....                                                                                                                                                           | 1       | .....  |
| <b>D. Equipment—15 points.</b>                                                                                                                                                                 |         |        |
| 1. Stove—size and condition .....                                                                                                                                                              | 6       | .....  |
| 2. Sink—enamel or porcelain, correct height.....                                                                                                                                               | 4       | .....  |
| 3. Table—to suit height of worker .....                                                                                                                                                        | 1.5     | .....  |
| 4. Refrigerator—adaptability, drainage, condition..                                                                                                                                            | 2       | .....  |
| 5. Chair—size .....                                                                                                                                                                            | .5      | .....  |
| 6. Cupboard—shelf arrangement and depth.....                                                                                                                                                   | 1       | .....  |
| <b>III—Living Room—20 Points.</b>                                                                                                                                                              |         |        |
| <b>A. Size .....</b>                                                                                                                                                                           | 4       | .....  |
| <b>B. Shape .....</b>                                                                                                                                                                          | 2       | .....  |
| <b>C. Ceiling height .....</b>                                                                                                                                                                 | 2       | .....  |
| <b>D. Floors .....</b>                                                                                                                                                                         | 2       | .....  |
| <b>E. Walls .....</b>                                                                                                                                                                          | 2       | .....  |
| <b>F. Door .....</b>                                                                                                                                                                           | 4       | .....  |
| <b>G. Windows .....</b>                                                                                                                                                                        | 4       | .....  |
| <b>IV—Dining Room.....</b>                                                                                                                                                                     | 20      | .....  |
| (Same points allowable as for living room).                                                                                                                                                    |         |        |
| <b>V—Bedrooms .....</b>                                                                                                                                                                        | 20      | .....  |
| (Same points allowable as for living room).                                                                                                                                                    |         |        |
| <b>VI—Bathroom .....</b>                                                                                                                                                                       | 15      | .....  |
| <b>VII—Laundry .....</b>                                                                                                                                                                       | 10      | .....  |
| <b>VIII—Washroom .....</b>                                                                                                                                                                     | 10      | .....  |
| <b>IX—Office .....</b>                                                                                                                                                                         | 5       | .....  |
| <b>X—Construction as Effecting Utility .....</b>                                                                                                                                               | 50      | .....  |
| (Under this consider general quality of workmanship, foundation, floors, interior and exterior walls, interior and exterior paint, and roof).                                                  |         |        |
| <b>XI—Architecture of Exterior .....</b>                                                                                                                                                       | 50      | .....  |
| <b>XII—Private Utilities—175 Points.</b>                                                                                                                                                       |         |        |
| <b>A. Water supply and water systems .....</b>                                                                                                                                                 | 55      | .....  |
| <b>B. Heating plant .....</b>                                                                                                                                                                  | 40      | .....  |
| <b>C. Sewage disposal .....</b>                                                                                                                                                                | 40      | .....  |
| <b>D. Lighting and electric power .....</b>                                                                                                                                                    | 40      | .....  |



DEVOTED  
TO  
MICHIGAN  
VOLUME CLXVIII

# MICHIGAN FARMER

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

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NUMBER XIX

## Plan to Promote Swine Industry

*Producers Start Nation-Wide Campaign For More Efficient Production of Pork*

By R. G. Evans

A FEW weeks ago, it was announced through the press that the special swine extension committee of the National Swine Growers' Association, consisting of A. F. Sinex, president of the association; R. J. Evans, secretary of the American Duorc Jersey Breeders' Association, and Samuel R. Guard, formerly director of information for the American Farm Bureau Federation, had met at Tama, Iowa, and taken definite steps to put into effect a swine extension plan which was acted upon at the last annual meeting of the association. At the Tama meeting the writer was appointed temporary administrator of the plan, and asked to carry it out at the earliest possible date.

A number of individuals have been cooperating with me in the development of a working plan. While it is not yet complete, there has been such a demand for the latest information as to the progress being made, that I will endeavor to give some of the high spots of the program as it stands today.

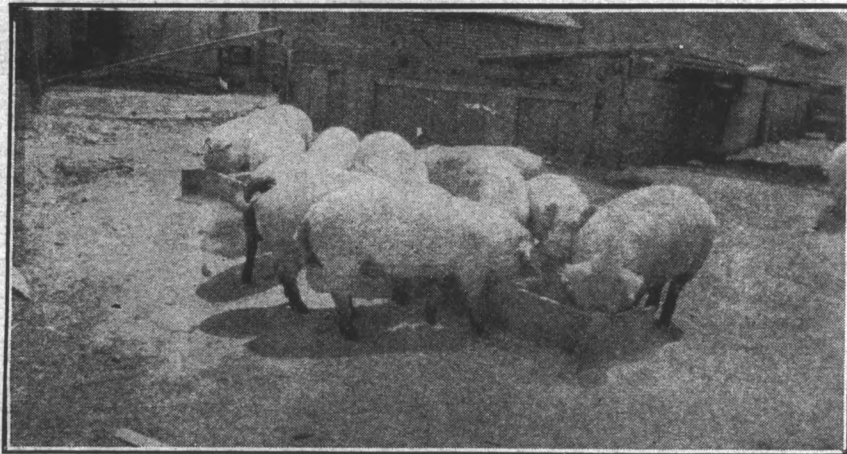
Dispensing with the usual prelude as to the economic importance of the swine industry, I will try first to give you a brief outline of the proposed program. First, it should be understood that this program is being conducted under the auspices of the National Swine Growers' Association, which was organized thirteen years ago. It is proposed that this organization become the authoritative voice of the industry and take the lead in directing the industry along the lines which will prove most profitable to the grower, provide the packer with better hogs, and give the pork consumer greater value for his dollar.

To accomplish this, organization and cooperation are essential. The overhead organization for such a program need not be large. In addition to the administrator, it is proposed to have a swine research man in the organization who will compile and interpret all available information pertaining to the industry. We also will have to engage competent publicity services to

get our story to the people. We have a story and the public wants it.

Since this is a cooperative program, it is proposed to have it managed and operated by the various agencies which will support and profit from such an organization. The controlling organizations will consist of a number of councils, such as the feed council, the various packer councils, the pork and provisions council, the exchange and

facts of the various phases of the industry and interpret them properly. After that, we will prepare the facts and distribute them through various educational channels, according to a well devised plan. We want to use the radio to its fullest extent. There are hundreds of daily papers whose cooperation can be secured, and there are thousands of weekly papers which cover the country thoroughly, which



Ton Litter of Hogs Grown by Peter Zylstra, of Zeeland. The Average Person Has Much to Learn About the Profitable Production of Pork.

commission council, the serum council, the college and experiment station council, the breed council, press council, mineral feed council, etc. The chairmen of the various councils will constitute the governing board, which is to select the permanent administrator and carry out the provisions of the plan. It is, in brief, to be made an educational program in which not only the press will be employed, but the radio, platform, movies and demonstrations, and any other educational facilities which may be available.

We do not minimize the enormous amount of work involved in carrying out such a program. We will have the best swine research man available, who will be able to determine the

will be glad to have our releases. Many of the farm papers already have pledged their fullest cooperation.

The objects of this swine extension campaign, as seen from the standpoint of those working on it, may be summarized as follows:

- (1) To promote confidence and goodwill among producers and packers and the consuming public.
- (2) To picture accurately the competition in the live stock markets.
- (3) To improve the quality of the hogs being grown for market.
- (4) To reduce the cost of pork production through regionally standardized methods of feeding, breeding and management.
- (5) To insure stabilization of pro-

duction and avoid violent and disastrous periods of over- and under-production.

(6) To increase the consumption of pork and pork products.

(7) To encourage constant immunization and end general outbreaks of hog cholera.

(8) To reduce packer losses through the production of clean, healthy hogs.

(9) To reduce shipping losses through education.

(10) To organize, unify, standardize, and increase the efficiency of the industry.

We recognize fully that it is going to cost money to carry out this program. It is proposed, therefore, to finance this program through an equitable distribution of costs among the agencies which would benefit directly from such a plan, and whose prosperity depends on the prosperity of the swine industry. Considerable progress already has been made in this direction, and a special meeting of the serum producers of the United States was scheduled to meet at Kansas City to work out a plan whereby they could cooperate with the National Swine Growers' Association in helping to encourage more general immunization of hogs and thus prevent the disasters such as overtook the swine industry last fall and winter. This will mean better serum, lower priced serum and fewer losses from cholera.

Other councils are being organized, and releases will be made from time to time on the progress of the work. I bespeak the earnest cooperation of every person sincerely interested in advancing this sector of the live stock industry. I have consented to serve as temporary administrator through the organization period without salary. My associates, likewise. We even pay our own expenses. If anyone has any kick on our methods or progress so far, I should be glad to hear from him.

I believe in the hog. I seek to leave a unified swine industry as the enduring monument of a life-time's connection with swine improvement.

## The Outlook For the Dairyman

*Facts Every Owner of Cows Should Keep in His Mind*

By Gilbert Gusler

ALL the familiar tests by which the present dairy situation may be sounded out, yield a favorable reading. Prices of milk and butter-fat in recent months have been relatively high. Feed costs have been low. Dairy production has been on a moderate scale, while industrial conditions have favored large consumption. Owing to tariff protection, low prices abroad have had no seriously depressing effects. Carry-overs of dairy products in storage are moderate and will give no important competition for the new season of production.

The average price paid to producers at country points for standard or grade B milk averaged \$2.76 per 100 pounds in 1926, against \$2.68 in 1925, and was the highest since 1920. The average farm price of butter was 41.1 cents

per pound in 1926, against 40.7 cents in 1925, again the highest since 1920. The average price paid to producers for butter-fat was 42.1 cents in 1926, against 42.4 cents in 1925. This record is not available for earlier years. The farm price of veal calves averaged \$9.61 per 100 pounds in 1926, as against \$8.85 in 1925, and was the highest since 1920. Milch cows averaged \$65.51 in 1926, against \$58.87 in 1925. Once more, it is necessary to go back to 1920 to find a period when prices were higher. Low-grade cows sold for beef, consisting largely of discarded milch cows, averaged \$4.20 per 100 pounds on the Chicago market in 1926, against \$3.35 in 1925, and estab-

lished a new high record since 1920.

These higher price levels have carried over thus far in 1927. Butter and butter-fat prices have been higher than at the corresponding period in 1926. Milch cows, old cows sold for beef, and veal calves also have surpassed 1926 price levels. While fluid milk has been a shade lower than a year back, it has been above any other year since 1920. Fluid milk prices are greatly influenced by local conditions, but the average for the entire country makes this showing.

The present dairy situation looks all the more favorable when it is remembered that the average price of farm products was nearly eight per cent

lower in 1926 than in 1925. The index number of average prices of all farm products in March, 1927, the latest month for which the record is available, was only 126, as compared with 140 a year previous. In other words, present farm prices are only twenty-six per cent higher than the pre-war period taken as a base, while a year ago, they were forty per cent over pre-war.

Feed prices have continued on a relatively low basis since the spring of 1925. Within that period, the changes have been unimportant. Latest farm prices for corn were about two per cent lower than a year ago, while oats were twelve per cent higher and hay five per cent higher. They have averaged only five to ten per cent above (Continued on page 634).



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 home problems.

VOLUME CLXVIII NUMBER NINETEEN

DETROIT, MAY 7, 1927

## CURRENT COMMENT

For Better  
Farm  
Homes

THE reader will observe on pages 608 and 627 of this issue, some carefully worked out material dealing with the various phases of the farm home. This material, as noted elsewhere, was collaborated by representatives of the farm mechanics, home economics and landscape gardening departments of the Michigan State College, and then studied and criticized by the Master Farmers of Michigan and their wives. The object in publishing this material is to aid in increasing the number of good Michigan farm homes. It is hoped that our readers will study carefully the two score cards given in this issue, and the explanatory material. It is difficult to make these score cards so they can be readily understood, and at the same time suit them to the ends sought. We are urging, therefore, upon those who are interested in better farm homes, to give this material serious thought.

It is also to be hoped that nominations will be made promptly of such homes as may qualify in the Michigan approved farm home list. Directions for making such nominations are given elsewhere in this issue.

Gas  
Tax  
Defeated

LAST week the Michigan House of Representatives defeated the three-cent gas tax bill by a substantial vote. As indicated in a recent issue of this journal, there has been a growing sentiment in both cities and rural districts of Michigan for a four-cent gas tax with permanent license plates for automobiles and a change in the annual license charges more favorable to the small truck. It was due, undoubtedly, to a sensing of this change in public sentiment by the members of the House that defeated the three-cent

measure. As the days go by we feel confident that the sentiment of the people becomes even more favorable to the four-cent gas tax idea, providing always that provision is made to reduce property taxes accordingly.

In order to keep up the moral of those who are fighting for these provisions in our road financing laws, the readers of the Michigan Farmer should communicate with their representatives and senators at Lansing, urging the passage of the four-cent gas tax, with the other provisions mentioned above, in preference to a reconsideration of the bill which has been defeated.

As stated before, those who have given the matter careful study, and have formed opinions, feel it would be better to continue the present gas tax law than to pass the three-cent tax which our Legislature has been considering. Since it is understood that the Legislature will adjourn on Friday, May 13, letters, to be of value, will have to go forward promptly.

Women  
Tour  
Kitchens

ON another page of this issue appears an account of how nearly two hundred women in the counties of Wayne and Ottawa cranked up their autos and spent the day touring about the communities of Coopersville and Wayne to study their neighbors' kitchens which had recently been and were being improved.

They saw how one woman had a bedroom made into a kitchen, and converted her old, dust-catching parlor into an everyday living room. Many had re-arranged their kitchen equipment to save steps, and also raised tables and sinks to a height that made backaches improbable.

It has been said that, in the end, the farmers' problems will never be solved until farmers get together and solve them themselves. The same is applicable to the farm woman's home problems. Recent surveys have proven to us that there is great need for improvement in the equipment and arrangement of farm homes. It is our opinion that the quickest and most effective way to solve the farm home problems is for the farm women to work their problems out together. In these matters, the extension services of our state college affords capable leadership.

When a group of women cooperate to study their home problems first-hand, as did these women from Wayne and Ottawa counties, there is bound to be something doing. An object lesson is the most impressive one, and when we see the convenience and comfort, resulting from a few simple changes, and the investment of a small amount of capital, we are inspired to do likewise. When the women of our state begin to get together generally to solve their individual home problems, we can look forward to better equipped, more convenient, and happier Michigan farm homes.

Authority  
Rests With  
State

THERE appears to be a misunderstanding among farmers in the areas quarantined for the European corn borer as to the functions of the federal government in the control work. To set the farmers right in the matter, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture R. W. Dunlap has issued a statement in which he says that the federal government is without authority under the law, to send its agents on any farm to destroy any agricultural or horticultural product, or to require the farmers to perform any special type of plowing or other farm operation. Under the federal plant quarantine laws, quarantines are established, but such quarantines only relate to the passage of crops or other things from one state to another state.

The federal plant quarantine law

does not confer upon the federal officials and employees authority to exercise within a state to compel any farmer to clean up his farm. Such authority must be derived solely from the state law, and must be exercised by state officers and agents. The federal government has merely appropriated a sum of money to assist the states, and to augment the sums appropriated by the states. The federal government has provided machinery, farming implements and men to the states, but the officers engaged in carrying out the state legislation are state officers, and where the federal employees are exercising any police authority they are doing so only by virtue of their appointment as agents or deputies of the State Department of Agriculture.

The  
Industrial  
Goat

A WESTERN newspaper refers to the farmer as the industrial goat and mentions in connection therewith, the price of meat on the hoof as compared with it on the butcher's block, the price of hides and the price of shoes, the price of corn and corn flakes, etc.

One can really become quite pessimistic when he considers farming from this angle. He can easily affirm his thought that the farmer takes a long time to grow his crop, and gets a short price for it, while the manufacturer takes a short time to make his finished product and gets a long price.

Farmers' prices are generally made for him by supply and demand, while the manufacturer apparently makes his own. There is evidence that the farmer is doing the same thing, but only where efficiency is practiced. The orange growers have used the most modern methods of marketing to give them a profitable market for their crops. The dairymen of Minnesota have established the name of their Land 'o Lakes butter in the middle west because of their high quality product, and the efficient marketing methods they are using. Their butter is not subjected to the market fluctuation that common butter is, for people are willing to pay premium prices for quality butter.

There is an increasing number of cases where farm products have been put across in a way which parallels the marketing of manufactured articles, and there is evidence that the use of such methods will continue to grow.

A writer in a prominent magazine has predicted that farming, in its coming stage of development, will become efficient and mechanized as industry has, and that efficient production will lower production costs and increase profits.

Agriculture has been called the industrial goat because modern American methods have not been assimilated as fast by agriculture as by industry, but there is evidence that the use of such methods is increasing fast enough to prevent industry getting agriculture's goat.

The  
Retailer's  
Troubles

ONE often becomes so engrossed with his own problems that he forgets that others also have problems. Of all whom the farmer would think had no problems, the retailer stands foremost, for the middleman is generally conceived as the one who stands between producer and consumer and grabs all the profit.

But the facts are that the retailers of food products are having real problems. In most large cities it is almost impossible for an individual to start a store in what might seem a profitable location, without having strong chain store competition in a short time. These chain stores are large corporations who buy advantageously and handle their products efficiently.

Recently a group of retailers in eight counties of southern Michigan and northern Indiana, formed an alliance

in connection with a wholesale house to do group buying and to use standard methods in order to compete with these large organizations.

These large corporations are showing the individual retailer the need for cooperation, just as are the large co-ops in the west bringing our farmers to a realization that cooperation in large units is necessary in order to buy and sell to advantage.

As the organizations which buy our farm products grow larger it is evident that our farm selling organizations must also increase in size to effectively maintain relationship with these organizations.

The individual farmer, as well as the individual retailer who works without cooperating with others in his particular line, is nowadays hopelessly handicapped.

## Rainbows

THIS is a talk to girls at a time when they should be given a talk by one who kin give some fatherly advice, like I kin. And I like nothing better than to talk to high school girls even if they ain't going to high school.

Now, my wisdom gained by years of observation is, that girls need talking to about "bows," 'cause girls is always chasin' rainbows, etc., while boys is chasin' butterflies, except when they're at home with their feet under the table, makin' the butter fly, or the oleo. My observation, which I have verified by repeated investigations, is



that girls is more interested in bows than boys. You kin see that early in life, when girls like to wear bow ribbons on their dresses and on their hair. But later, they get interested in bow ties, and that is when the danger comes, 'cause if they get too close to the bow tie tryin' to straighten it out, etc., they're likely to get mixed up with the bow, and then they just pray for cupid to use his bow and hit them right in the heart and give them heart disease.

Right here, girls, is where I want to give you some advice. You think, "if HE'D just love me," you'd find the rainbow with the pot of gold at the end of it. But it ain't so, 'cause there ain't no such thing, and nobody's found the pot o' gold. After you get married you find it out.

What you want to do is to find the real rainbow, the kind that's there after the storm, when you've got soaked and the paint is runnin' down your face, etc., and he still loves you; he's the rainbow. The kind that thinks you are cute and nice when everything is all sunny and perfumy, but disappears when the clouds begin to gather, ain't a bow—he's a butterfly chaser. The rainbow likes you when you and your face ain't all dolled up fer Sunday. He's the kind what ain't afraid to show himself in work clothes and everyday manners. Some folkses use their Sunday manners and clothes all the time they're courtin', but forget all about Sunday after they're married.

Now, if it was here like it is in Japan, the old folks would pick your bow and they'd look over his financial account and his teeth, etc., before they'd say O. K. But here the poor girl is got to go it alone, and she gets so troubled about her heart that she loses her head, and after she gets her head back again she's found she's bought something.

So I'm just givin' this fatherly advice at this time when all nature is billin' and cooin', 'cause all that glitters ain't gold, even among men.

Girls, be sure he's a rainbow before you let him become your bow. And, girls, be sure you keep your feet warm and your head cool.

HY SYCKLE, Bowologist.



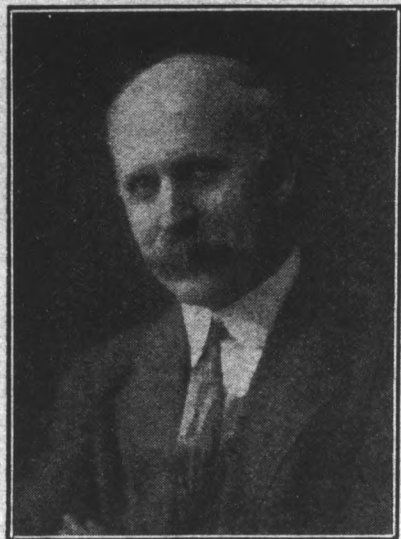
## M. S. C. to Celebrate

*Seventy-Years of Agricultural Chemistry*

**E**FFORTS are well under way by Michigan State College authorities to make May 12-13 this year two memorable dates in the history of this great state institution. It was seventy years ago on the thirteenth of May that the college was first thrown open to admit students.

Those were the good old days when the school year ran through the summer months and the "long vacation" came during the winter months, for the institution then was truly an agricultural college, affording courses of instruction during the season when agriculture could best be studied.

This one date, May 13, has come to



Dean Frank S. Kedzie.

be an accepted holiday at the college, but it assumes even greater significance this year, and along with it, the seventieth birthday of one of the old-timers, Dean Frank S. Kedzie, is to be observed in fitting style on May 12.

It is especially befitting that these two anniversary days fall in immediate succession. Honor is about to be paid to the name of Kedzie on the seventieth anniversary of the college in the dedicating of the new \$600,000 chemistry building which is going down into the history of the campus as the Kedzie Chemical Laboratory, out of respect and reverence for Dean Robert C. Kedzie, and his son, Dean Frank S. Kedzie, two prominent personages in the college life of old M. A. C. and the newer M. S. C., for as

Davenport, of the class of '78, for a short address, and Prof. A. J. Clarke, of the faculty staff, who will tell briefly about the new building, following which a tour of inspection of the laboratory is to be made.

Professional and business friends of the Kedzie family are to assemble at Union Memorial Building on the evening of May 12 for a birthday and testimonial dinner. Judge Charles B. Collingwood, of the Ingham county circuit, is to preside at this function and will call on some of the old alumnae for brief talks as the most significant part of the program.

For the observance of anniversary day, on the seventieth birthday of the college, much is being planned.

The day's activities are to begin with convocation in the college gymnasium at ten o'clock in the morning, led by Joseph B. Cotton, class of '86.

All the luncheon clubs of the two cities, East Lansing and Lansing, are to join in celebration at noon, meeting at the Union Memorial Building for luncheon. On this occasion a little of the military spirit of the college life will be injected into the scene. Col. T. L. Sherburne, college cadet corps leader, is to address this gathering and it is the plan to introduce several of the nation's "military big boys" at this time, although the Chinese situation may prevent carrying out some of these plans, since the war department is keeping pretty close check on the leaders of the military department of the country, a situation which may prevent them from coming here.

In the day's program of events, Col. Sherburne aims to execute a dress parade of cadets and to stage an impressive military demonstration in the evening, following services in dedication of the college's new armory.

### FARMER MAKES UNIQUE PARLOR SET.

**T**HE accompanying picture shows a three-piece set of parlor furniture which was made by a farmer, W. J. Gallagher, of Livingston county. This he did twenty-two years ago and, since the furniture has been in constant service and is as good today as when it was made, it is evident that he did a good job. Sixteen pairs of steer horns were used in the manufacture of the

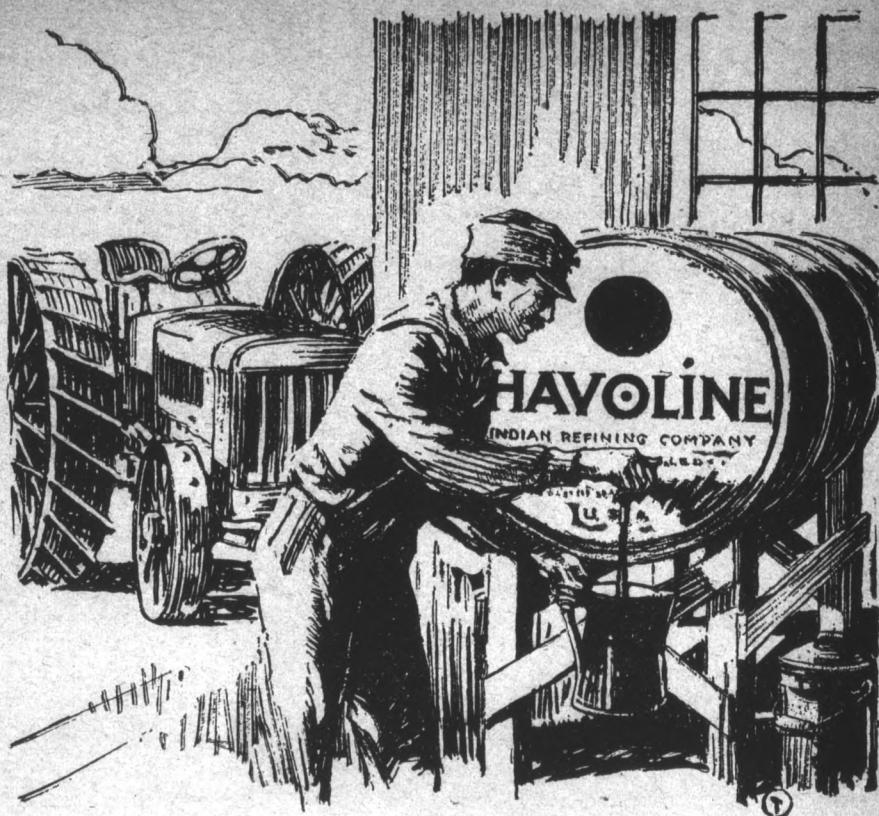


Mr. Gallagher and His Unique Parlor Set.

long as there has been a Michigan Agricultural College there has been associated with its teaching faculty the name and the activities of a Kedzie.

On the day of the dedication of this wonderful new laboratory the service of chemistry will be explained in an address by Dr. J. H. Mathews, head of the chemistry department of the University of Wisconsin, who is slated as the speaker for the dedicatory services, which are to be held in the finished section of the new building. Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the college, is to have charge of the services and will introduce Dean Eugene

legs, arms and backs of these chairs and the settee. The frame, made of quarter-sawn oak, and the upholstering of calf-skin, were all put in shape by this Livingston county farmer. The horns were cleaned and polished with scouring brick and vinegar, and they have not needed polishing since. Owing to the fact that long-horned steers are a thing of the past, it is not likely that other pieces of furniture of this type will be manufactured. Before he began farming nearly a quarter of a century ago, Mr. Gallagher was a butcher in Detroit, where he collected the horns for this job.



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never hurt a tractor.**

**Havoline's just what she needs."**

That's a common-sense viewpoint on oil — the kind you'd expect from practical men who live by what they produce. Farmers judge everything that way, just as they judge themselves—by results, by output, by the actual record of work.

The goodness of Havoline Oil is never left to conjecture. It's not something you have to believe—it's something you can feel. And the thing you feel is power—more of it than was there before you put the Havoline in.

Can you use extra power on your farm? Does more work in less time mean anything to you? How would you like to get an extra year or so out of your tractor?

Only one answer to those questions! And you can make it, *for good*, with Havoline, the proven power oil. Countless thousands of tests have shown it.

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—a quick-starting, anti-knock, POWER gasoline—is Havoline's partner in power. Buy the combination!



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## State Capitol News

By Our Lansing Correspondent

WITH a "Gentleman's agreement" between the Senate and House leaders providing for winding up the labors of the present session of the Legislature by Friday, May 13, developments are progressing with dizzying rapidity under the Capitol Dome. There is scant time for anyone to give careful scrutiny to the exact provisions of the various measures which are passed by the score each day. If the legislative committees haven't done their work well when these bills were before them for consideration, woe betide the people of Michigan!

In one of the most spectacular battles waged thus far this session, the Leland three-cent gas tax proposal went down to defeat in the House by a vote of thirty-eight yeas to fifty nays. This decisive rejection of the bill by the House was somewhat of a surprise to many legislative observers, as it was commonly regarded as being an administration measure and it had previously been approved by the Senate with only three opposing votes—those of Senator Lennon, of Genesee county, and Senators Wood and Woodruff, of Wayne county.

The action of the representatives in frowning upon the three-cent gas tax proposal is considered as being largely traceable to the growing popular opinion that there should be no increase in the gas tax which is not accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the weight tax. One faction of the Legislature declare they will not tolerate any gas tax boost unless provision is made for permanent license plates for passenger cars and the rates on light trucks are lowered.

The Leland three-cent gas tax did none of these things. It was a straight out-and-out move to raise more highway funds without affording any reduction or relief. That this was hardly in accord with the governor's message to the Legislature at the beginning of the session was pointed out by Representative John P. Espie, of Eagle, who quoted the following from the governor's address: "Lightening the burden of the direct property tax must be the first purpose of every change in our system of taxation, and we must not create any new source of revenue unless this money is to be used to reduce the property tax. We must exhaust every method of reducing expenditures."

It appears that a goodly proportion of the fifty representatives who voted against the three-cent gas tax, and many of those who supported it, would be more than glad to lend their support to a four-cent gas tax if permanent licenses were granted for passenger cars, and the rates on light trucks were reduced. These provisions are features of the Town and Goodwine bills now pending in the House committee on roads and bridges. These companion bills would materially increase the returns to the counties and clean up delinquent highway awards and accounts during 1928.

Following its defeat in the House, the Leland three-cent gas tax bill was reconsidered and laid on the table, from where it may be removed and brought up for consideration at any time. Whether or not this action will be taken remains an open question. If this measure is not revived it is certain that a strong effort will be made to secure action on the Town and Goodwine bills.

Aside from the fact that it was quite largely the rural influence which defeated the proposal to extract an additional \$6,000,000 through another cent gas tax, without offering any weight tax relief, there has been little other progress made which would be

the source of much satisfaction to the farmers.

While, of course, all appropriation requests are being pruned generously this session, the Michigan State College is not faring so badly thus far, although there is no telling what additional cuts may be made in the next few days. The Senate has voted unanimously to raise the limit of the M. S. C. mill tax from \$1,000,000 to \$1,100,000. The House has granted the College \$724,672 for cooperative agricultural extension for the next two years, and \$1,114,250 for new buildings and improvements during the same period. This latter bill was attacked bitterly by Representative Walter J. Thomas, of Constantine, who sought to limit the college improvement fund to \$360,000 for the next two years. This proposal raised a unanimous storm of opposition from a whole flock of representatives, and Representative Thomas finally withdrew his motion.

In many of the appropriation bills now coming up for final consideration are items providing for increasing the salaries of heads of various state institutions and departments. While most of these pay boosts will probably be stricken out, a few of them may accidentally or intentionally be allowed.

The law-makers were more disappointed than surprised when Governor Green vetoed a proposal that the senators and representatives be granted \$5.00 a day for expenses when actually on the job during sessions. The governor in his veto message stated frankly that the present salary of \$800 per two-year term is not adequate or fair. However, he called attention to the fact that at the last November election the voters defeated a constitutional amendment to increase the compensation of members of the Legislature. The governor suggested that the matter be re-submitted to the people.

Unless Governor Green interposes his veto power, Michigan will soon have a whipping post law on her statute books. An agreement has finally been reached between the Senate and the House whereby flogging will be permitted as an added penalty for per-

sons convicted of robbery while armed.

The maximum number of strokes which might be imposed at any one time would be limited to six. The bill specifies that this penalty should be inflicted by a cowhide strap two inches in width, two and a half feet long, and one-sixteenth of an inch thick. The whipping would be administered under the direction of the warden, and in the presence and under the direction of the prison physician. The strokes would be applied, "on the bare back, well laid on."

The Senate agreed to this amendment without a single vote to spare, while in the House it was accepted unanimously.

The thirty-five miles per hour maximum legal speed limit for motor vehicles may be removed from the present Legislature. A bill by Senator Seth Q. Pulver, of Owosso, which has passed the Senate, would abolish the definite limit, but provide that if an automobile were going more than thirty-five miles per hour at the time of an accident, that fact would be presumptive evidence of careless and reckless driving.

The Senate has also passed a bill by Senator Howard F. Baxter, of Grand Rapids, which relates to motor traffic. This measure contains a provision repealing the thirty-five mile limit, but providing that an automobile "must be able to stop within the assured clear distance ahead." Failure to do so in an emergency would be a violation of the proposed code.

### APPROVED FARM HOMES.

(Continued from page 610). shoes, etc., may be kept, is important. The minimum size for this room is five by seven feet and should be equipped with sink and running water.

#### IX—Office—5 Points.

An office in the farm home is desirable but, if that space cannot be afforded, a desk will do.

#### XI—Architecture of Exterior—50 Points.

The exterior should be attractive. The type of architecture should be simple, and fit into the landscape. For the most part, steep pitched gables and excessive vertical lines should be avoided. Simple roof designs reduce cost of construction and maintenance.

#### XII—Private Utilities—175 Points.

The ideal farm home should have

hot and cold running soft and hard water, and should be equipped with suitable sewage disposal, which means a septic tank, a lighting system, a heating plan, and washing machine are essential. If the lighting plant is electricity, there should be a flat iron, toaster and a vacuum cleaner.

If no water in the kitchen cut 40 points.

If no hot water in the kitchen, cut 20 points.

If kitchen used as laundry, cut 15 points.

If men wash in the kitchen, cut 10 points.

If any distances between stove, sink, refrigerator, table or pantry are greater than ten feet, cut a half point for each foot.

Note.—For score card on Furnishings and Furniture, turn to page 627 of this issue.

## News of the Week

Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, died suddenly in his home in Indianapolis, at the age of sixty-four. He was very prominent in republican politics at the time Roosevelt was at the height of his popularity.

Walter L. Booth, a farmer lad, of Haymakerstown, Va., has been kept alive for 140 hours by artificial respiration after his lungs had become paralyzed.

The Canadian Royal Commission in Ontario has suddenly become aware of wholesale smuggling of liquor and other products, across the border at Detroit.

Otto Ewert, national president of the Master Barbers of America, said that women patronage at barber shops has christianized barber shop talk, which has been greatly purified.

The United Workers' Cooperative Association, New York, has built a cooperative apartment building in New York, which has 963 rooms divided into 339 apartments. The building occupies an entire city block, next to beautiful Bronx Park. The association has bought four other blocks adjoining the park upon which to build other apartments.

Four thousand farmers have deserted their homes in Louisiana parishes after the order to blast the levee above New Orleans had been given. This is to save the city of New Orleans from flood. The farmers have been guaranteed reimbursement for damages.

A blast in the painting department of the Briggs Manufacturing Company plant in Detroit, caused the wrecking of the building and the death of twelve and injuries to scores of others. The company builds bodies for several automobile companies.

Rebels in the highlands of Mexico who were responsible for the terrible train holocaust a week ago, will be bombed by airplane if they do not cease their depredations.

To date, 300 have been reported dead as the result of the Mississippi floods, and over 9,000 acres of the richest Mississippi valley lands is under water.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will use musical whistles on their locomotives hereafter, instead of the present loud shrieks.

Violet Peters, a Benton Harbor high school girl, was chosen as Blossom Queen for the Blossom Week Festival held in southwestern Michigan, on May 1-8.

Secretary of Commerce, Hoover, has appointed former Governor John M. Parker, of Louisiana, as dictator in relief work in the flood districts.

The metropolitan police in Tokio, Japan, have launched a campaign against flapperism as evidenced by bobbed hair, lip sticks, and the demoralizing tendency to follow the dictates of the heart in marriage, rather than parental advice.

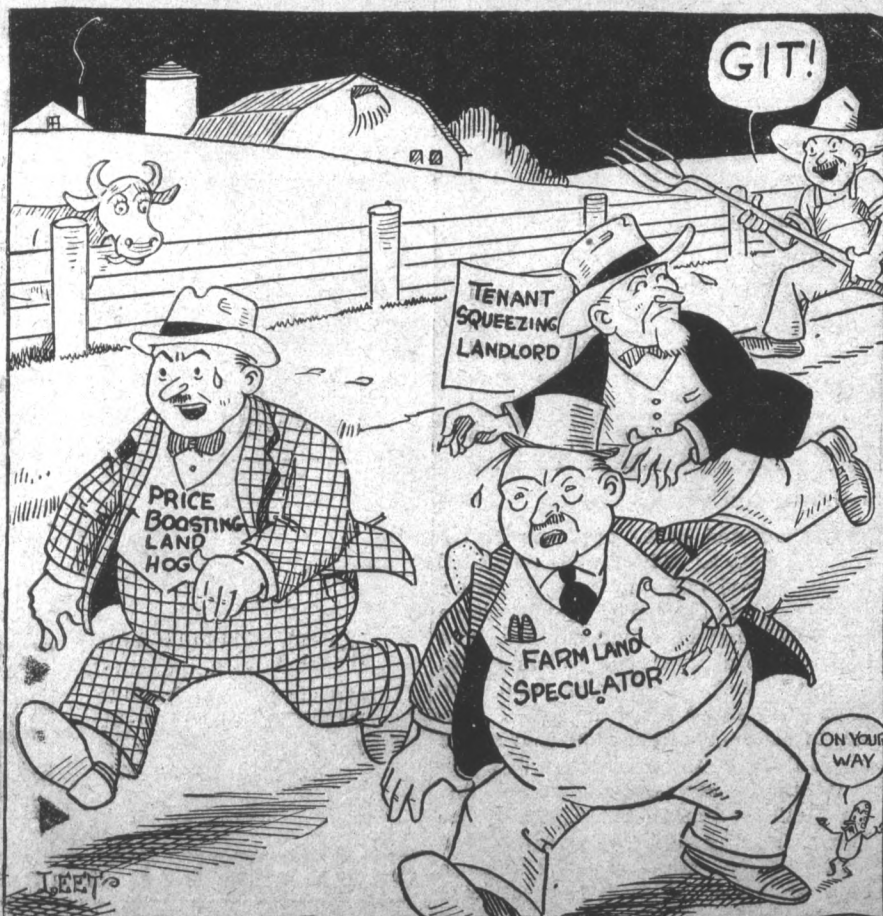
The mint at Canton, China, was set afire by the reds. The communists are secretly being executed in China.

Lieut. Commander Noel Davis and Lieut. Stanton H. Wooster, two army fliers at Langley Field, Va., were killed when the large three-motor plane was wrecked in landing. They were making a final test of the plane before flying across the Atlantic.

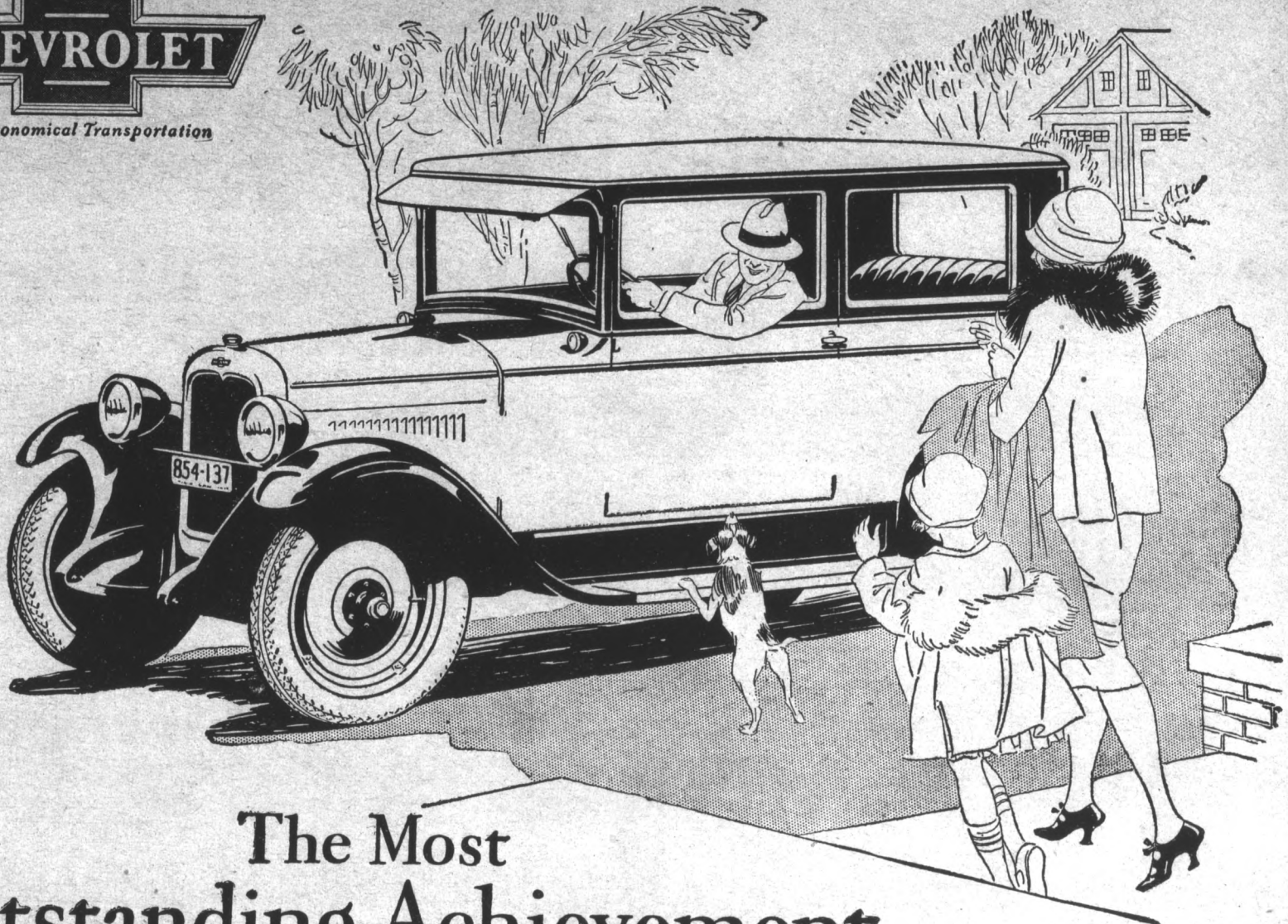
Tamave, Madagascar, has given up. It has experienced one hundred cyclones in a century. The town has not been rebuilt since the last cyclone.

The Pekin, China, police report that the Russian soviet government has paid \$10,000,000 to the Cantonese army to help finance its operations.

### A Trio That Will Not be Missed on the Farm







## The Most Outstanding Achievement in Chevrolet History!

*Never before so many fine car features at such low prices..*

In developing the Most Beautiful Chevrolet and announcing it at amazing new low prices, Chevrolet achieved the outstanding triumph of its long and successful history.

Overnight, these new and supremely beautiful cars were hailed as the greatest sensation of America's greatest industry!

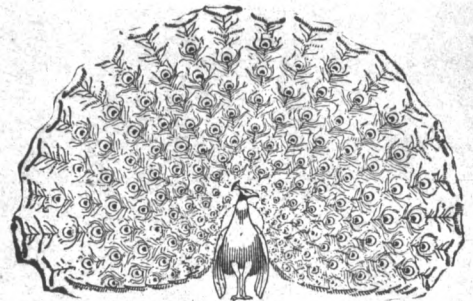
Bodies by Fisher . . . beaded, paneled and finished in attractive shades of lustrous Duco . . . smartened by narrowed front pillars, upholstered in rich and durable new fabrics . . . completely appointed, even to door handles located in the center of all doors.

Emphasizing the inherent beauty of the bodies themselves are certain new features of design previously regarded as marks of distinction exclusive to a few of the leaders in the high price

field—heavy full-crown one-piece fenders, bullet-type lamps and "fish-tail" modeling, which lends a distinguished sweep to the rear deck contours of the Roadster, Coupe and Sport Cabriolet. A new AC oil filter and AC air cleaner, added to the famous Chevrolet motor, assure powerful, smooth performance over even a longer period of time. A full 17" steering wheel, coincidental steering and ignition lock, improved transmission, a larger, more massive radiator, new gasoline tank with gauge, new tire carrier mounted on the frame and rigidly braced—all these are also standard equipment on the Most Beautiful Chevrolet.

See the nearest Chevrolet dealer. Drive the Most Beautiful Chevrolet over country roads or city streets. Learn for yourself why it is the most outstanding achievement in Chevrolet history!

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The Most Beautiful Chevrolet  
in Chevrolet History

The COACH

**\$595**

The COUPE **\$625**

The SEDAN **\$695**

The Sport CABRIOLET **\$715**

The LANDAU **\$745**

The TOURING or ROADSTER **\$525**

1 Ton TRUCK (Chassis Only) **\$495**

1/2 Ton TRUCK (Chassis Only) **\$395**

All Prices F.O.B. Flint, Mich.

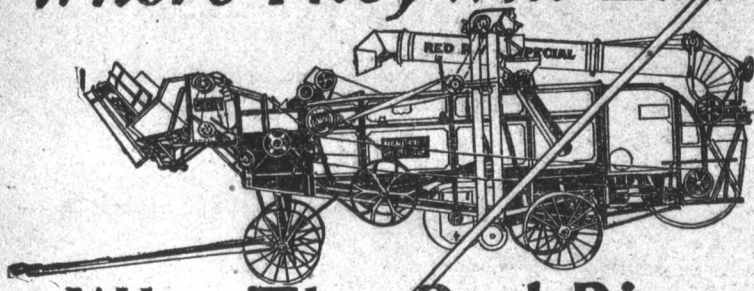
Balloon tires now standard on all models. In addition to these low prices Chevrolet's delivered prices include the lowest handling and financing charges now available.

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—it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

## Put Your Threshing Dollars Where They Will Last



### Why The Red River Special Line Offers You More For Your Money

Hyatt Roller Bearings  
Alemite-Zerk Lubrication—Armco Iron

When you put your threshing dollars into a threshing machine of the Red River Special Line, they will last for years to come.

The already long life of the Red River Special Line is still further lengthened now, by the use of Armco Iron for the sides, deck and all other sheet metal parts. No other separator has it. Hyatt Roller Bearings, that need never be removed, keep pulleys and shafts in line, save power and give the machine the smooth steady motion needed for good threshing and long life.

Alemite-Zerk Lubrication saves many minutes formerly lost in oiling up, and by more thorough lubrication adds to the life of the machine.

With all these improvements you will find the famous 4 Threshermen of the Red River Special Line, the most efficient combination of machinery ever devised for threshing all grains and seeds and for getting the grain from the straw.

Also the N & S Hart Special Feeder, with straw and speed governors that control the flow of grain under all conditions, tilts up making the cylinder easy to reach.

#### Put Your Name in Coupon

The new books, "The Book of Successful Threshing" and "Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines," will help you in deciding how to spend your threshing dollars, in order to get the most for your money. We will gladly send them.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY,  
286 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.  
Please send me the books on Threshing.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
R.F.D. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
My tractor is a \_\_\_\_\_ size \_\_\_\_\_ make \_\_\_\_\_

## NICHOLS & SHEPARD

In continuous business since 1848

The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line

## WANTED --- Four Men

With Cars who can devote full time to saleswork. Salary and expenses paid weekly to full time men. For complete information address.

The Michigan Farmer, Desk C, Detroit, Michigan

## LEADCLAD FARM FENCE



### LEADCLAD FENCE STARTS YOU SAVING MONEY

A Leadclad Fence saves you the cost and labor of erecting two ordinary fences, because it lasts longer.

The life of any fence depends a lot on where you live. Fences are long-lived in high and dry country, and short-lived in foggy and smoky districts. But wherever you live, Leadclad Fence will triple the record of the best fence you ever put on your farm.

If the useful life of your horses was tripled, or you could get three times as many miles per gallon from the gasoline you are now using, you'd figure you were saving money.

You'll save money, too, if you put up fences that will last three times longer than the fences you have been erecting. Write for the new, big Leadclad Catalog—it's free.

LEADCLAD WIRE COMPANY  
1211 PLAINFIELD AVENUE MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

"Leadclad Fences Make Good Neighbors"

## OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Always Give Name and Address When Sending Inquiries as Satisfactory  
Answers Cannot be Given to Unsigned Letters

### SHARE IN PET PIG.

A landlord farms on a fifty-fifty basis with tenant. When making out the papers of rental, the land owner declared that nothing would be mentioned about a pet pig. When, during the year on this place there came a litter of little ones, it was agreeable that he get a share in little pigs. Now, when the year is nearly up he claims he bought a share in a pet pig that is now a brood sow. Can the tenant claim the pig, as the landlord has made his share of money from sale of the little pigs?—B. J. M.

Pigs are pigs. If pet pig was taken from regular litter and was fed feed raised on farm, it belongs to the farm, and ownership is in same proportion as other stock.

### GROWING BEANS ON CONTRACT.

I rented a field, on contract, to be put into beans. Nothing was said about the seed. The renter was to have two-thirds of the beans, and all the straw. Now, when the renter settled up for amount due me, he divided the check and gave me one-third. In this way I would be furnishing my share, or one-third of the seed. I believe that he should have divided the net number of bushels, giving me one-third of it, and he furnish all the seed. I have informed him to that effect. Please advise me if I am right in this case, and what would be the best thing to do in the matter.—B. C.

It is customary for the tenant to furnish his share of seed on basis of division of income. Sometimes in short-time leases the landlord furnishes all of the grass seed.—F. T. Riddell.

### MILK CONTRACT.

I have contracted my milk by the 100 pounds. No per cent of butter-fat stated. What per cent of butter-fat must it contain to conform to state law?—W. P. C.

The standard for butter-fat in milk is three per cent, and milk sold at factories or to the consuming public, should at all times contain not less than three per cent butter-fat.—T. B.

### WIFE'S SIGNATURE.

A. takes an option on eighty acres of land from B., paying \$100 down, but failing to demand B's wife to sign option. Now B's wife wants more money for the eighty acres, and declares that she will not sign off at the option price. Who is at fault in this case? Must B. sell at option price?

The property being a homestead, the option is void without the wife's signature. The same is true if the property is held by entirely by husband and wife. If the property is not a homestead, and the title is in the name of the husband alone, the option is valid, subject to the wife's possible dower rights, and if the husband fails to make good title, the purchaser has a right to deduct from the contract price an amount equal to the difference between the value of clear title and the incumbered title furnished.—Rood.

### OIL AND GAS LEASES.

The attached is a copy of a lease that a company wants me to sign to give them a right to drill for oil on the land I own. Would it be safe to sign a paper like this? If I would lease my land I would not want them to drill within twenty rods of my buildings. They say not closer than 300 feet.—A. H.

The proposed lease imposes no liability upon the lessee. Drilling operations may begin at any time within the ten years. The lease permits the lessee to remove all fixtures and property brought upon the premises by the lessee, and also to surrender the lease at any time. The lessor has no security whatever. It is entirely a one-sided proposition. The lessor cannot

compel any development by the lessee nor regulate it in any way, and gets no revenue unless development is made. There is nothing to prevent the lessee, or someone else, drilling on the adjoining lands and pumping all the gas and oil out without any liability to the lessor, even though it were rich pool. Land owners should beware of signing leases of this kind. No lease should be signed without the services of a good attorney in whom the lessor has confidence, and who will see to it that his rights are protected by the lease. Most oil and gas leases are a burden and a nuisance to the lessor, and serve merely to prevent his ever acquiring any substantial profit from discovery of oil or gas, if there should be any such discovery. No lease should be given which does not require the lessee to begin operation at once or within a few weeks, and provide termination of his rights as soon as these operations cease.

### WIDOW'S MORTGAGE.

The mother of three children has a farm which was left by her husband without a will, and so became heirship property. She married again. She wanted to get money on the farm and went to the bank for same. They informed her that if she would sell the farm to her brother for a dollar, and then bought it back for a dollar, it would be legal and they would then give her money on it. She did this and they took a mortgage. She then tried to get some money from the federal loan and was informed that they could not give any money on it. However, the bank let her have around \$500 and now they have foreclosed the mortgage on the farm. What can the heirs do about it? Can they stop it? Would it be safe for the oldest heir to buy the mortgage?—A. F.

The widow's deed and mortgage only bound her third interest in the property. The two-thirds descending to the children is not bound by the mortgage. They, if of age, or any person representing them, might purchase at the sale.—Rood.

### LESSEE'S RIGHTS.

I leased a farm from Mr. M. The farm is about to go back to the original owner, Mr. P. Mr. P. said that when Mr. M. loses the farm my lease will be void. Will my lease stand? I have a three-years' lease and have lived on the place one year. In this same lease I also leased a motor truck with the farm. Mr. M. will not give me the title, so therefore, I cannot get a license for it. Can I come back at him for keeping me from using the truck?—L. C.

The lessee obtains no greater rights than his lessor had, and termination of the lessor's title terminates the rights of the lessee. If the lessor failed to perform his contract, or to convey the title he promised to convey, judgment for damages may be recovered against him for breach of his contract.—Rood.

### POISON ELDERBERRY.

A reader asks the difference between poison elderberries and the ones that are good to eat. The ordinary elderberry, Sambucus, occurs in two varieties. One with black berries and the other with red berries. The one with the black berries is sometimes used in making jellies. The one with the red berries is probably not poisonous.

There is, however, a poisonous plant growing in the swamps which is sometimes called poison elder. This is not in any way related to the elderberry. The poison elderberry is a plant closely related to poison ivy, in fact, it belongs to the same genus, the Latin name being Rhus vernix. This plant is quite poisonous to touch, in fact, even more poisonous than poison ivy.



## FARMERS USE FERTILIZERS.

SURVEY recently conducted by the national soil improvement committee shows that about one-third of the farmers in Michigan use fertilizers. Most of the tonnage is used in the counties south of a line from Bay City to Muskegon. Six of the counties—Tuscola, Genesee, St. Clair, Macomb, Wayne and Monroe—have sixty per cent of the farmers using fertilizers, while in the northern part less than twenty per cent are using it. Dr. McCool, of the college, says that Michigan could use 300,000 tons of fertilizer a year to advantage.

## A PHOSPHOROUS TEST.

PROF. C. H. SPURWAY, of Michigan State College, has produced a soil test which will determine the soil's phosphorus content. He does not believe that it will be as useful as his Soiltest for determining soil acidity, but that it will add to the present soil knowledge. In the hand of one who has chemical knowledge it will readily determine the amount of water soluble phosphorus in the soil. At present care is necessary to make it effective, therefore, Professor Spurway thinks it is practical for chemists only to use.

## FEDERAL LAND BANKS MOVE BONDS QUICKLY.

THE last issue of \$1,000,000 in bonds sold by the Federal Land Banks, were absorbed very quickly at a premium of one and a quarter points. Apparently the public has much confidence in this cooperative system of farm financing in which each of the twelve banks guarantees the bonds of the others. This successful sale will enable the banks to loan money at the lowest rate of interest in their ten years of history. Probably the reason for the confidence the financial public has in these banks is that the loans are allowed up to only fifty per cent of the appraised value of the land, and to twenty per cent of the insured improvements.

## CLUB MEMBERS AIDED BY BUSINESS MEN.

KIWANIANS of Chelsea, Ann Arbor, and Ypsilanti, are actively interested in boys' and girls' club work in Washtenaw county. Kiwanians from Ann Arbor will attend the club meetings, will assist in plans for county achievement day, and will invite the boys and girls to the weekly luncheons. When the Chelsea business men offered to sponsor potato club members in their territory, the enrollment was so large that the supply of Kiwanians in town was not adequate. The Ypsilanti men are sponsoring corn and canning clubs.

## WILL TEST ALFALFA.

IN cooperation with Alfred Sturm, of Pigeon, an experimental plot to test alfalfa varieties for seed production has just been seeded. The varieties that are being tested are Ontario Variegated, Grimm, Hardigan, and Michigan Common. Farmers in the Thumb district believe that the locality is especially adapted to alfalfa seed production. Last year a number of them obtained fine yields of first-class seed. Members of the farm crops department of Michigan State College are working with Mr. Sturm on this experiment.

Field entomologists in the employ of the federal horticultural board found that the corn borer attacks 224 different kinds of plants, including crops, weeds, and flowers. Corn, however, was found to be the most popular host plant.

The gorilla is thought to be the most intellectual of the higher apes.



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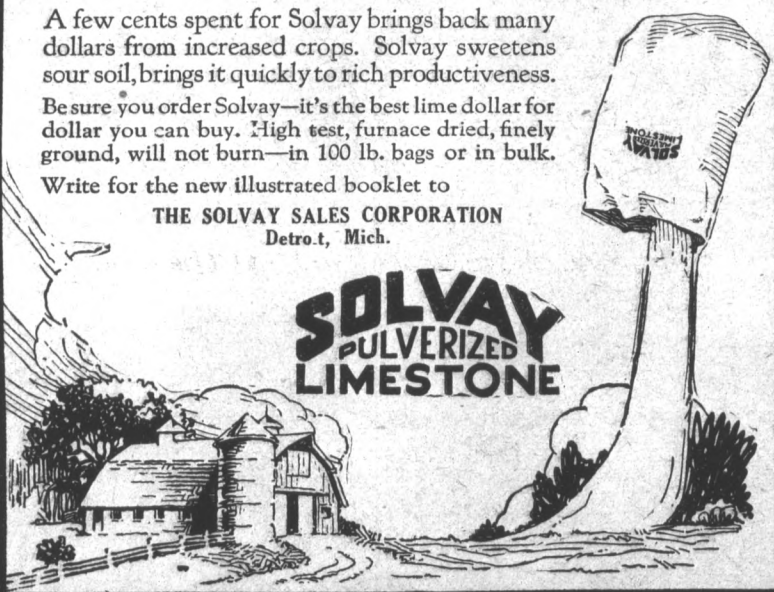
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## THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

### GETTING RID OF QUACK GRASS.

I have a thirty-acre clearing on my farm which contains a lot of quack grass. In some places it is in thick masses, and in others thin and scattering. The thirty acres used to be a hay field. I plowed up thirteen acres and seeded it to timothy and red clover. Does the clover hold the quack grass back? I put three acres into potatoes and three into berries. By constant cultivation I kept it down last summer but did not eradicate it. Would I have had better luck had the summer been drier? It rained incessantly here in Delta county. What would be the best method of getting rid of the quack grass?—F. H. S.

Clover is not of very much value in eradicating quack grass. Sorghum, Sudan grass, and buckwheat are sometimes considered as smother crops, but unless conditions are very favorable they are not very effective.

Clean cultivation is about the only method that can be relied upon. The cultivation must be quite persistent or else it will not be effective. During dry weather the ground can be worked oftener, and the grass does not grow quite so rapidly, consequently it is more advantageous than wet weather. The practice of plowing in the fall, again the following spring, and then following this with clean cultivation for several months has given the best results here on the college farm in the eradication of quack grass.—C. R. Megee, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, M. S. C.

### AUTO MOTOR FOR GRINDING FEED.

I have decided to make an auto engine for power, using a Ford engine. What size feed grinder would this engine drive when a line shaft is used? How many pounds of oats would such an outfit grind on a gallon of gasoline? Would it be safe to place the gas tank above the engine? Is there any way of controlling the flow of gasoline so that more gas will be fed when a heavier load is put on the engine?—D. S.

A Ford motor in good shape should develop about thirteen horsepower when running at the rate of 1,000 R. P. M. I should say that this motor could handle an eight-inch burr machine requiring ten horsepower for its operation. On the average, a machine of this size will grind about 800 pounds on a gallon of gasoline.

I would suggest that the gas tank be placed as far as is convenient above the motor, as the gas must be fed by gravity to the carburetor. In order to regulate speed and changes in load, it is desirable to equip the motor with a governor. I would suggest also, that you install a water pump on your motor to prevent excessive heating.—E. C. Sauve.

### PLANTING AND CULTIVATING FOUR ROWS AT A TIME.

**O**NE of the serious stumbling blocks to a more general use of tractor power in the corn belt, has been the matter of corn cultivation. Heretofore, it has been practicable to plant and plow only two rows of corn at a time, even with a motor cultivator, and many farmers have felt that the saving of time hardly justified the purchase of both a tractor and a motor cultivator on the small or medium-sized farm. Hence the corn planting and plowing determined the number of horses which must be kept, and hence whether a tractor could be owned with profit. In other words, if they keep enough horses to cultivate the corn, they would ordinarily have enough to operate the entire farm.

During the season of 1926, about seventy-five acres of corn at the University of Wisconsin was taken care of by a four-row motor cultivator under the direction of Prof. F. W. Duffee and

J. B. Wood, of the Department of Agricultural Engineering. In order to cultivate four rows it was necessary to use a four-row corn planter, and for this a pair of two-row planters were used. Stub tongues were put in the planters, and two cross-bars were used to keep the two planters properly spaced, one between the two tongues, and one joining the rear center of one planter to the rear center of the other. A tongue and seat were mounted midway between the two planters, being bolted to both the front and rear cross-bar. The length of the spreader bar in the rear, from center hole to center hole, is twice the distance between rows. A couple of substantial braces in the front extend from some convenient point to the tongue.

One man and one team can readily operate the outfit, which seemed to handle at the ends almost as readily as the ordinary two-row planter. A fine job of drilling was done with this outfit, but it is not feasible to check with it when drawn with horses, as the sway of the tongue, even with the breast straps very short and the straps through the neckyoke, is enough to upset the cross check. In order to do good checking, a four-row planter should be equipped with special check heads, having the trip forks located farther ahead, and the planter should be pulled by a tractor with a firm hitch to eliminate side sway. At least one commercial firm now has such a four-row planter on the market. There is a possibility that side sway in the horse-drawn four-row planter might be remedied to some extent by a light carrying carriage at the front end of tongue to take the tongue weight while traveling, but which could be lifted up by a lever for turning.

During the first cultivation about twenty-five acres were covered per nine-hour day with the four-row cultivator; during the second cultivation, about thirty acres per day, and on the third and fourth cultivation as high as fifty acres per day. The two-row motor cultivator will do half as much, or a little more. Only one man is required to operate either the two-row or four-row outfit.

Equally good, if not better work, was done with both the two-row and four-row cultivators than is commonly done with horses. Less time is lost at the ends, and less corn is knocked down than with horse-drawn cultivators. One of the important reasons for the effectiveness of the outfits in killing weeds seems to be the speed of four miles per hour at which the machine can be operated after the corn is ten or twelve inches high. The four-row cultivator probably is not practical in small fields or hilly farms.—I. W. Dickerson.

### MANURE ON SANDY SOIL.

I am doing garden trucking. My land has not been manured for five years. It is a light soil and sandy bottom. Would you advise working the manure on top after plowing, or to plow the manure under? Which would be the better?—M. G.

I judge that you are going to use fresh manure which may be rather coarse, and not manure which has rotted until it is very fine. If this is the case, I suggest that you apply the manure some time before plowing. This will allow the soluble plant foods to wash down into the surface soil. Later when the land is plowed, the soil brought to the surface will be saturated with the available plant foods in readiness for the crop.

Manure is not a balanced fertilizer. To get the best returns from its use, it should be reinforced with several hundred pounds of acid phosphate per acre.—C. E. Millar.

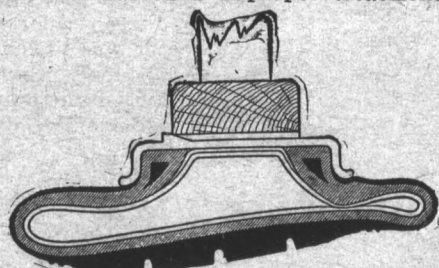


## Tired of Tire Troubles?

*Proper Care of Automobile Rubber Means Many More Miles*

**B**ANG! The left rear wheel crunches over the gravel and the crippled car crawls over to the side of the road and stops. The unfortunate motorist steps from the car, surveys the damaged tire and kicks it as if to make sure that his senses of hearing and sight have been functioning properly. The tire was not an old one and had been driven only about 6,000 miles.

Many auto owners have been getting at least 15,000 to 20,000 miles of service from standard makes of balloon tires, properly cared for. However, lack of care and improper treatment



This is Hard on the Inner Tube, and Casing as Well.

of tires prevents most auto drivers from getting the maximum of mileage. The automobile tire is much like any other commodity—its full value cannot be realized unless it is used to the best possible advantage.

The several most important causes of tire troubles are under-inflation, misalignment of the wheels, mechanical misarrangements which cause the wheels to be untrue, improper adjustment and use of the brakes, bent and rusty rims, and a variety of conditions which serve to put unnecessary burdens on the rubber. Under-inflation is by far the most important of all the causes of tire troubles.

"Under-inflation destroys more tires than any other one factor," says the Rubber Association of America. When there is not enough air in the tire to carry the load, the weight is transmitted to the fabric or cord carcass, causing an extreme bending or flexing in the sidewall. This results in a break or crack, usually, which pinches the tube and causes a slow leak or a blow-out. Separation of the tread rubber from the carcass, or between layers of fabric or cord, often results from under-inflation. This causes a chafing action which usually results in a blow-out.

Unnatural, spotty or excessive tread wear is another common result of under-inflation. This type of tire wear is most pronounced in balloon tires on account of the additional area of road contact and the constant tendency of the tire to "wipe" over the road when under-inflated. The result is smooth and even but rapid tread wear all the way around the casing or worn spots at varying intervals.

Rim cutting is a common trouble with clincher casings when they are under-inflated. Other tire troubles may be caused directly or indirectly by under-inflation. For example, a fabric rupture can occur much more easily in an under-inflated tire. A sharp jolt may drive the tire against the rim, crushing the fabric or cords. In a properly inflated tire the air cushion would probably absorb the shock without damage. Of course, the car should never be driven on tires that are flat, or nearly flat.

It is not possible to tell whether or not a tire needs air without testing it. The Rubber Association of America recommends that the tires be tested every week and inflated to the minimum pressure recommended for that particular size of tire. The pressure should never be allowed to drop more than three pounds below that minimum. The wear is not only greater with the under-inflated tires, but steering is also more difficult.

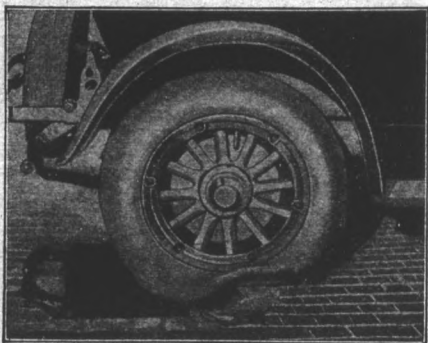
The tires for each make of car have been especially selected by the automobile manufacturer to carry the average load provided for by the seating capacity. If the car is overloaded the tires will be flattened out in about the same manner as when under-inflated. The curve of the sidewall on the inside under heavy loads is reduced almost to a fold and it gradually creases until a crack opens.

If it is desired to load the car to a greater extent than the maximum pressure of the tire permits, the tire strain is not eliminated by adding to the pressure. The great pressure is hard on the tires and hard on the car, as it is racked more on rough roads. Oversize tires are the best bet for heavier loads when there is sufficient clearance for them.

When the various ruptures described are found in tires otherwise sound, a repair is generally possible at a reasonable cost. The use of the blow-out patch or boot will protect the tube so that the injured tire may be used temporarily, but until a vulcanized repair has been made the injury will enlarge as the tire is used. The damaged tires, when they are sound except for the rupture, should be repaired immediately and not run with temporary repairs.

"The rubber tread of a balloon or high pressure casing will give uniformly satisfactory service under normal conditions," according to the Rubber Association. The causes often responsible for too rapid tread wear are the various forms of wheel irregularities, such as misalignment, wobbles, and unevenly adjusted brakes. These conditions may be brought about by such things as bent axles, bent steering knuckles, a loose bearing, a broken spring, a bent spindle, or anything which prevents the wheels from tracking properly. Excessive brake application, spinning of the wheels, or a rim unevenly placed on a wheel will also cause undue tread wear.

The tire which does not run true drags with a side motion as it revolves. This has about the same effect as rubbing the tread with a file, and the rubber is worn away very rapidly. When there is premature tread wear, it is well to have your car thoroughly inspected for any irregularities such as those mentioned.



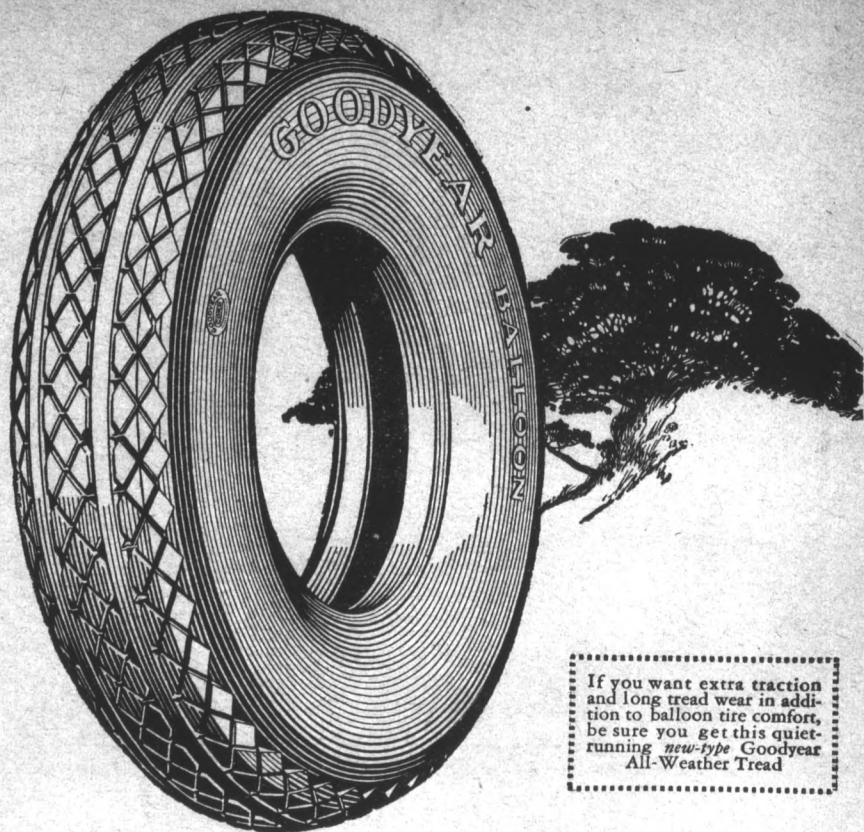
A "Pinch" Like This May Cause a Break in the Fabric of Tube.

In fact, it is always advisable to have an inspection occasionally to guard against these troubles.

Dirt and grime are often forced into the rubber in cuts made by sharp stones, glass, iron, tin, or the sharp edges of a switch point. The use of the tire enlarges these cuts and the foreign matter weakens and deteriorates the tire. Hundreds of miles may be saved by giving these little cuts immediate attention.

Although the side of the case is covered with sufficient rubber to provide the necessary protection to the cord carcass beneath, this rubber is not nearly so thick as on the tread, and is more easily torn away. Running and spinning a tire in ruts, or scraping it against curbs, may tear and gouge the

(Continued on page 620).



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## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

### COWS INJURE YOUNG TREES.

IF you are a live stock farmer and wish to plant a young orchard, be sure that it is properly fenced away from the cattle. Cows like to browse on young trees, and will soon tear off all the tender wood on young apples. They will rub on the trees and break the limbs. This also loosens the roots when the trees are newly planted, and often kills the tree.

When the neighbors have live stock which is allowed the free range of the roadsides, it increases the danger to young orchards. Fences are cheaper than arguments and loss of friendship, and it is difficult to estimate the damage from live stock among young apple trees, so the financial settlement will be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Setting out an orchard is an expense in nursery stock and labor that is worthy of protection. Every year that the land is given over to young trees increases their value. If the trees are not protected from the grazing of cattle, the land had better be used for another purpose, for sooner or later the trees are only dead stubs.—Kirby.

### RANKS HIGH IN MARKET GARDENING.

THIS state is quite a vegetable producer, for it grows more celery than Florida, and more cucumbers than California, both states being noted for their long growing seasons and intensive vegetable culture. In 1926, Michigan led all states in cucumbers, came second in potato production, third in celery, and fourth in cabbage.

### SPRAY EARLY FOR CURRANT APHIS.

NEARLY everyone who has ever attempted to grow currants, has observed that the leaves, shortly after fully expanding, are apt to become crinkled and curled, and show reddish, blister-like areas. This injury is caused by the work of a species of aphids or plant louse, commonly called the currant aphids, and may be controlled if prompt treatment is given.

These aphids are small, greenish, soft-bodied insects which live on the undersides of the leaves and suck the juices from them, causing the leaves to blister as described. The aphids hatch and start feeding soon after the leaves have unfolded, and their presence is usually unsuspected until the results of their work become apparent. While parasitic enemies of these aphids may later destroy most of them, the evidence of their work persists throughout the season, disfiguring the bushes and interfering with the normal functions of the plant.

In control, do not wait until the reddening and curling are apparent, but apply a spray of nicotine sulphate and soap early, as soon as the leaves are well unfolded. A second spray applied ten days to two weeks later, is advisable as well.

Prepare the spray by dissolving a one-inch cube of laundry soap in a gallon of water in which is mixed a teaspoonful of forty per cent nicotine sulphate. Apply the liquid in the form of a forceful, misty spray, so directed as to hit and thoroughly wet the undersides of all the leaves.

If preferred, nicotine dust in powdered form may be applied instead of the liquid spray. Only fresh dust containing at least one per cent of active nicotine should be used, and should be applied with a dust gun in such a way as to envelope the lower surfaces of the leaves in a heavy cloud. Dusting is best done on a warm, calm day,

so that the nicotine may readily volatilize and not be dissipated too rapidly by strong air currents.

### CABBAGE MAGGOT.

THE adult flies of the cabbage maggot begin to make their appearance at about the time that European plums come into full bloom. This is a critical stage for the successful control of the maggot with corrosive sublimate or tobacco dust in cabbage seedbeds that are grown without the protection of the cheesecloth screen. One of the chief causes of failure in attempts to control maggot in open seedbeds is due to neglect in making the first application of corrosive sublimate in time to check this early infestation.

In comparing the costs of the different methods, it has been estimated that the cheesecloth screen with supporting walls, makes the cost per 1,000 plants about twenty cents. Where cheesecloth is used without the walls the cost is about ten cents per 1,000. The corrosive sublimate treatment, allowing for three applications, costs about seven cents per 1,000; while three applications of tobacco dust cost about twenty-four cents per 1,000.

Detailed directions are given in the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station Circular No. 76, for determining the proper time to make the applications of corrosive sublimate, or tobacco dust to secure best results, and also for the construction of the cheesecloth screen if this excellent method of control is to be used.

### FAIRY RING MUSHROOM.

Is there such a plant as the Fairy Ring mushroom? Is it edible? Please describe its growth. There are three nearly complete rings in our yard where the grass grows darker than elsewhere, and where there is a fungous growth which is believed to be edible mushrooms.—E. O. T.

The Fairy Ring mushroom is known botanically as Marasmius oreades. It is edible. It has a somewhat more nutty flavor than some of the other mushrooms, and is used frequently in seasoning soups, gravies, meats, etc. Unlike most mushrooms, it can be dried and then kept indefinitely in a dry place. When it is wanted for cooking, the desired number of mushrooms are soaked in water for a little while, and are then cooked as if they were fresh. These mushrooms are often strung on strings and hung in attics or other dry rooms. In collecting Fairy Rings precautions must be taken, as occasionally there are unwholesome mushrooms mixed in with them.

The true Fairy Ring grows in a complete or partial ring which may be small, or many feet in diameter, the ring increasing in size a few inches each year. Right at the edge of the ring where the mushrooms are found, the grass is usually a little darker, while just inside there is a ring of dead grass which recovers next year.

The edible mushroom has an odor that reminds one slightly of bitter almond. The cap is slightly tough, and the gills are not crowded. One should be careful to avoid mushrooms somewhat similar in appearance, and occasionally occurring intermixed with them, which have more fragile caps with gills more crowded, and without the trace of bitter almond odor. These mushrooms should be avoided.—E. A. Bessey.

The Kiwanis Club of Pontiac, will again sponsor club work in Oakland county. Many of the clubboys are enrolled in potato clubs. The Kiwanians help the boys finance the purchase of seed and are reimbursed when the crop is harvested.



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## These Crops Need Fertilizers

*Prof. McCool Gives Suggestions on Beet and Corn Crops*

THERE never was a time in the history of agriculture when a good, productive soil played a more important part in the success of the farmer, states Prof. M. M. McCool, of Michigan State College. Those farmers who have productive soils, sound judgment, and keen business ability generally are classified as being successful. They are gaining in worldly possessions, or, to state it bluntly, are making money. Brains and business ability are wasted on farms that do not produce good yields of the various crops.

### Sugar Beets.

The sugar beet grower must obtain high yields in order to obtain maximum profits, since the acre costs of production are high. In numerous instances the sugar beet growers could increase their profits by somewhat deeper plowing, more careful and thorough preparation of the seed bed, and planning a few years in advance of the crop. As a result of several years of investigations and observations, we are forced to conclude that the farmers of Michigan are not applying large enough amounts of fertilizer to the land for the sugar beet crop. On the typical sugar beet soils in most cases 300 or more pounds per acre should be applied. Following are a few fertilizer analyses suggested for sugar beet production:

On soils adapted to sugar beets, acid phosphate, as a general rule, has given the most profitable returns on the money invested in fertilizer, especially is this true where the farm is well-balanced and manure and some crop sequence is followed. There is a general impression that sugar beets should receive large amounts of potash. This is probably due to the fact that many beet growers came from families who once lived in European countries, especially Germany, where large amounts of potash are needed for beet production. The fact that the European soils have been farmed many hundreds of years longer than ours, is overlooked by these people.

Where fertilizers are to be used on soils that are inclined to be low in fertility and lacking in organic matter, it is considered safe to use a 2-16-2 or a 3-12-4 fertilizer.

Where fertilizers are carefully selected, are used in the proper amounts, and where the seed bed has been thoroughly prepared for the beet crop, a farmer should reasonably expect from 100 to 300 or more per cent returns on his investment in commercial fertilizers.

### Corn.

The majority of the farmers in Michigan have reached the stage where commercial fertilizers must be used on the land if satisfactory and profitable yields of crops are to be obtained. Tests conducted in numerous parts of Michigan with corn on different kinds of soil show that this crop responds profitably to commercial fertilizers. Of course, the successful use of them depends upon the planting of good seed on well-prepared seed beds. The reinforcing or supplementing manure with acid phosphate is a very satisfactory practice. The phosphate supplies the plant food in which the manure is most deficient, it balances the plant food situation, and allows the corn to make use of the available nitrogen and potash in the manure. It also hastens the maturity of the crop. Where there is always danger of the corn being caught by an early frost, the use of a fertilizer which will ripen the crop early is very important. When it is necessary to delay planting in order to prevent the attack by the corn borer, it is possible to overcome this handicap somewhat by hastening the maturity of the crop with fertil-

izers which contain large percentages of phosphate. Maturity is hastened to the greatest extent when the fertilizer is placed in the hill or in the row.

Acid phosphate is all that is necessary, as a general rule, where the corn follows a mixed meadow, clover or alfalfa sod. Where the manure supply is not ample, and where the humus content of the soil is not as high as it should be on the finer textured soils, it is advisable to use a 4-12-0 commercial fertilizer. In case of sandy or sandy loam soils under the above conditions, it is advisable to use a complete fertilizer mixture. The choice should be made from a 2-16-2, 3-12-4, or a 4-16-4. Hill or row applications of fertilizers should not exceed 125 pounds per acre. Where the fertilizer is used with the end in view of the crop that follows the corn to be benefited, it should be broadcasted. The application should be 200 pounds or more per acre.—C.

### TOBACCO FOR FERTILIZER.

I have several bales of tobacco stems that I thought of spreading on land used for vegetables. Would this be a good thing to do? The stems have moulded. I would plow under.—A. A. M.

Tobacco stems usually contain from six to ten per cent of potash, and two or three per cent of nitrogen. Most of the potash, and quite a little of the nitrogen, is soluble in water so that it is readily available for plant use. It is a general practice to grind tobacco stems before using them for fertilizer, and I suggest that this be done if the subscriber has the necessary facilities. If not, I am of the opinion that quite satisfactory results will be obtained by plowing under the stems as they are.—C. E. Millar.

### TIRED OF TIRE TROUBLES?

(Continued from page 617). sidewall rubber. The fabric will deteriorate very rapidly when once exposed. This condition can usually be repaired by an experienced vulcanizer.

When the flange on a rim is bent, the head of the casing falls to get the support it should have from the flange at that point, and the bead of the tire will soon give way usually. When there is evidence that the rim is bent or rusted so that it will injure the tire or tube, it is always well to buy a new rim, as the cost is little compared to the cost of a new casing.

When an inner tube fails to hold air, it is impossible to maintain correct pressure and the tire is subject to damage, so every precaution should be taken to see that the inner tube is in proper condition. Before applying the tube the inside of the casing should be free from dirt and foreign substances of all kinds. There should be no fabric breaks or sharp places that will cut or pinch the tube. The tube should be partially inflated before putting it into the casing, so that it will not become twisted or wrinkled.

The nut at the base of the valve stem should always be tightened when the tire is put on the rim. Running on a flat tire will damage an inner tube beyond repair. The spare tubes should always be packed carefully so that they cannot chafe, and so that they are free from grease or oil. The leaky inner tube means under-inflation, which causes more tire trouble than any other factor.

One Alpena county farmer discovered that the weather, which seriously interfered with haying last summer, did not remove the possibility of profits from the alfalfa crop. The alfalfa which he cut for seed yielded 135 bushels of good quality seed.



## Solves Poultry Problems

*Allegan County Woman Succeeds*  
By L. McIntosh

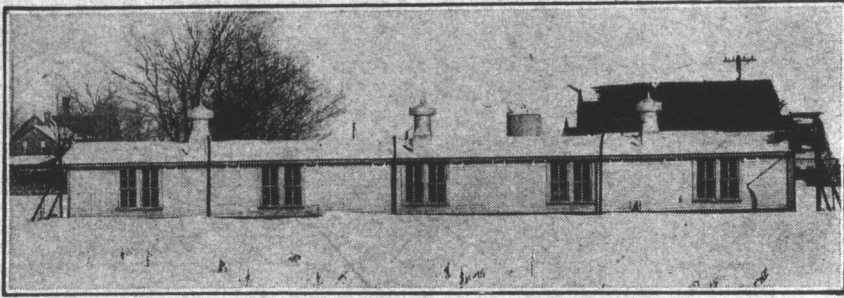
MRS. PLUMMER had found chickens a paying investment, and her heart's desire was, to keep more chickens. She could not afford to build as extensive a chicken house as she desired. So she studied the proposition over day after day, until she got the idea of using the basement of their barn.

To try out this plan she put thirty-five hens in a box stall, and watched them very carefully. They did better than the hens in the henhouse. This was the winter of 1926. So she got Mr. Plummer to consent to change the cows over to the other side of the barn, and let her have the sunny south side stables for her hens. She spent the rest of the season planning. She remodeled a shed turkey house into a

seventy-five per cent, and averaged sixty-seven per cent production. It is thought that the worms were brought to the farm with the turkey toms that were bought, as similar worms were seen in the turkey droppings, but they did not know what they were.

About feeding, the chickens had a good mash from the first, with little scratch grain, and since housing last fall have received mangels for green feed, and cod liver oil was started in November.

The main point in the care of the hens is cleanliness. Mr. Plummer hangs a good lantern in the coop at five o'clock in the morning during the winter, and cleaned the dropping boards, and he says, "It's worth it, to hear them sing." This routine was



A Modern Poultry House is Not a Necessity, But Makes profitable Poultry Raising Easier. This One is on the Farm of Ralph Arbogast.

brooder house, putting in a floor and making it snug and warm. This building was 10x15 feet, and when equipped with a hard coal brooder, she was ready for chicks. She bought 300 Leghorns, blood tested, and supposed to be of high-producing stock, in March, 1926. After this came a week of winter weather. The board walls of the house dried out so that cracks opened up. The ever-present money problem inspired her to use newspapers to stop those draughts, about twenty thick lined the house, and then the chicks began to pick at the paper, and she used burlaps to cover the paper, as a paper diet did not seem to agree with the chicks.

At eight weeks she had 282 chicks, and they ran heavy to pullets. Then she had twenty-five stolen, and several met with accidents because they were so exceptionally tame. They were always underfoot about the barn.

These chickens did some wonderful growing. They began laying August 2, but they could not get the coops finished until September 25, and fifty per cent of those pullets were laying in the nests before the rest of their quarters were completed. And as they had been in and out and all around while the building was being done, they were right at home, and happy in their surroundings, and climbed to fifty-four per cent production in October.

But some began to moult, and they discovered tapeworms in the droppings. They gave a reliable worm medicine and the chicks picked up for a few days, and then so many began to moult, and worms were so evident everywhere, they began to investigate other remedies, and finally tried the remedy the Michigan State College recommended, which is to inject by means of a catheter, an ounce of iodine preparation into the gizzard of each bird. They did this with much misgiving, but the results paid for what seemed drastic treatment.

Following this treatment they fell down gradually in production to forty-five per cent, but about two weeks after worming they began to gain gradually, and in a month's time reached fifty per cent production again, and kept gaining until they had days of

followed every day: lantern at five o'clock, and clean roosts; about eight o'clock feed mangels and put hard coal ashes on roosts, take out lantern (earlier on bright days); noon, feed wet mash and cod liver oil; gather eggs; at five or five-thirty, feed three quarts of whole corn and three quarts of wheat, fill mash hoppers, clean and fill water pans, gather eggs, see that nests are clean, and fix ventilation for the night.

After culling out broilers and cull pullets, Mrs. Plummer had now 232 pullets, leaving a rather wonderful per cent of the pullets from 300 chicks. These pullets cleared enough by January 15 to pay for themselves (broilers included), their feed, brooder house, remodeling, and hen coop. Of course, the brooder house and hen house were partly built.

Total cost of pullets, feed, fuel, to September 1, \$249.42. Hen house and equipment, \$131.02. Brooder and equipment, \$60.68. Total cost, \$441.12. Receipts to September 1, broilers, cull pullets, eggs, \$108.23. Then the net profit, feed, worm dope and all losses, for eggs: September \$35.44; October, \$86.20; November, \$91.39; December, \$92.32; January, \$61.41. Cost to January 31, \$441.12; receipts, \$474.99.

Mrs. Plummer's pullets were too numerous for just the room of the cow stables, so she took over a box stall, which gave her space for her henhouse, 36x13½ feet, facing the south, and with six windows and a space about 15x18 back of that, where she put her roosts. This is a cement underground basement, about fourteen feet up to the windows on the south, and to top of wall on the west, except on the east side. A system of ventilation is assured by a 16x16-inch ventilator going from basement above to the top of the barn, with intakes properly placed.

Mrs. Plummer likes Leghorns because they are the best egg machine, and produce the best egg for the market. Her aim is for high-grade, unfertile eggs, produced under sanitary conditions. The environments of these pullets are as sanitary as many homes of humans, and Mrs. Plummer markets for a discriminating trade, a clean, pure egg. Her slogan is, "Quality eggs for particular palates."

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Near you is a dealer who handles Ful-O-Pep Feeds. Look for the blue-and-white striped sacks. Send today for your **FREE** copy of the Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book, containing the latest information on raising young birds. Use the coupon, or a postal card.

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THE blood of fighting men ran in the veins of Hal Brown. He had climbed the great tree of mystery in the night to inspect a watch-tower built high in its branches. Gleaming eyes peering out at him had so startled Hal that his flashlight had dropped from a shaking hand. A soft rustling came from the tree house. But Hal would not go back. Breaking a stout branch from a limb of the tree he climbed on. Below, other members of the family waited anxiously. Suddenly a weird cry came from inside the little house and the intruder all but lost his balance. "Ho-o!" said the voice, "Ho-o-o!"

Out from the open door came a great bird, to poise for a moment like some spectre of the night and then on silent wings to float away. "Gee!" yelled Hal, "That was some scare. Only an old hoot owl but he sure had me going. This house has occupants, Mom, if the other hasn't. Bench inside where old Big Eyes roosts. Look out below, I'm coming down."

"No more exploring tonight, son," announced Father Brown. "The flashlight bulb's broken; let's pray there'll be no punctures. On we go to Nettleton. Perhaps Boggs & Thurman can tell us more than they've written. And I want to read that will."

There was nothing mysterious about Boggs & Thurman, and their office was just a little room with a desk and a few chairs. In one corner was a strong safe and from this safe, Boggs, a tall, lean old man, took out two documents. One was the deed which conveyed to Henry and Helen Brown the House of the Lone Oak with all its land. The other was the will with its strange bequest. That the Pettibone heirs had full title and right to sell none could dispute. But only the will could give title to anything else.

"You see," announced Mr. Boggs as he tapped a claw-like finger on the document, "the old Captain was a queer citizen. Mighty 'sot' in his way. Had me draw up his will a year before he died, and Thurman here, and Black Neb—see his X mark—signed as witnesses. You will see that it leaves all

## Adventures of the Brown Family—By John Francis Case

### The Captain's Strange Funeral

he owns to his heirs"—Boggs read from the will—"but it states specifically that if the House of the Lone Oak is sold, whoever buys it shall have the chest of gold if ever it is found. 'For faithfully guarding the home once mine,' are the old Captain's exact

gone. No, I don't think he was insane. Just queer. Even queer about his funeral arrangements."

"What's that?" queried Mother Brown. "What could be queer about a funeral?"

"When Captain Pettibone died,"



"When Captain Pettibone Died," Went on Boggs, "there was no One there Except Black Neb. He Got Young Jack."

words, 'I bestow upon the owner, who will be finder, this my wealth.'"

"Was the old man insane?" asked Father Brown. "If he had gold why didn't he tell his heirs where it could be found?"

"He knew his heirs cared only for his money," answered Boggs, "and the only reason he left 'em the place was to have someone guard it. He knew Black Neb wouldn't stay after he was

went on Mr. Boggs, "there was no one there but Black Neb. He got Young Jack Miller, his only friend, and Young Jack got the undertaker. But the old Captain had told Black Neb that once he was put in his coffin it must be closed and never opened. Said that if it was opened he would haunt him all his days, and to tell the heirs that if anyone looked on his dead face they would lose the prop-

erty. So Black Neb stood guard, and none but Jack Miller, Neb, and the undertaker, Hamp. Wilson, ever saw the Captain as he lay dressed in his old sea garb. There are some who believe that the gold was buried with him, but no one has dared disturb the old man's sleep."

"What of this Jack Miller?" asked Beth, and her eyes were bright with interest. "He must be a brave boy to share so much mystery."

"A brave lad, and a fine one, too," replied Boggs. "But here he comes now. Perhaps to welcome you."

## "By the Way"

### JOHN'S EMBARRASSING MOMENT.

John had run into hard luck out west and had to pawn a suit of clothes. Just before returning east he redeemed the suit. After welcoming him home, his mother proceeded to unpack his trunk, and came across the coat with the pawn-broker's tag attached to it. "John," she inquired, "what is this tag on your coat?"

Wishing to conceal his temporary difficulties while traveling, he answered: "Oh, there was a dance and it was warm, so I checked my coat."

Soon she came across the trousers with a similar tag.

"John," she demanded, "What kind of a dance was that?"

Conductor—"Fare."

Passenger (looking out of the window): "No, it's raining."

Professor (in zoology class):—"We will now name all of the lower animals in their order, beginning with Mr. Jones."

The United States Department of Agriculture report that last year 123,000 farms were foreclosed in this country. This makes twenty-one out of each 1,000 farms.

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says Al Should Furnish a Trench Helmet With His Ironing Board.

Frank R. Leet.





## RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

## THE NURSE AID.

**A**MONG my best friends, and those whom I most admire, are several professional registered nurses. They have taken long courses of training in hospitals; in fact, I must admit that the course of training such a nurse now takes is longer and more intense than the course required from a physician in the day when I graduated. These girls have to charge \$35 to \$50 a week for their service; and it is worth it. There will always be a demand for superior skill of the type they supply, and it will bring sufficient payment to warrant the time and expense of special training.

The nursing of ordinary illness is another thing entirely. There was a day when a registered nurse worked for \$15 a week, and was employed for any and all kinds of work. That day is past. Few indeed, are those who can afford to pay \$35 a week for nursing care in cases of illness not critical in character. For such there is a growing demand for the trained helper—the nurse's aid—the practical nurse, or by whatever name you choose to call her. Such a helper would not expect to do the housework of the family, yet would not be above giving a hand if necessity demanded and opportunity offered. She would work for \$15 to \$20 a week. Of necessity, she would be an intelligent woman. There would be no requirement that she show a record of having studied all the various subjects that enter into high school and college training, yet the more preliminary education the better; especially as related to the things of actual life.

At present the training of such a nurse must be in the hands of the local doctor. I, myself, trained several intelligent women for this work while in active practice, and was amply repaid by the splendid help each one gave to me. Many a widow, old maid or young maid, of discretion and intelligence, may thus find a valuable place in her community. She must be able to read and comprehend simple books of instruction, she must know enough to mind her own business, she must follow the instructions of the doctor. It will not be very long before hospitals will be offering such a "short course" in nursing—say of six months' duration—for it is one of the things greatly needed.

## APPENDICITIS WITH PREGNANCY.

If a woman is pregnant by three months, and has chronic appendicitis, would advise an operation? The pain in the appendix is getting more constant as time goes on. What would be the result of an operation during this time?—S. L. C.

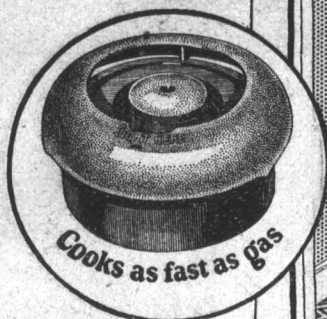
Many operations for appendicitis have been performed upon women at various stages of pregnancy. If the condition of the appendix demands it, have the operation, notwithstanding the pregnancy.

## HAS OILY HAIR.

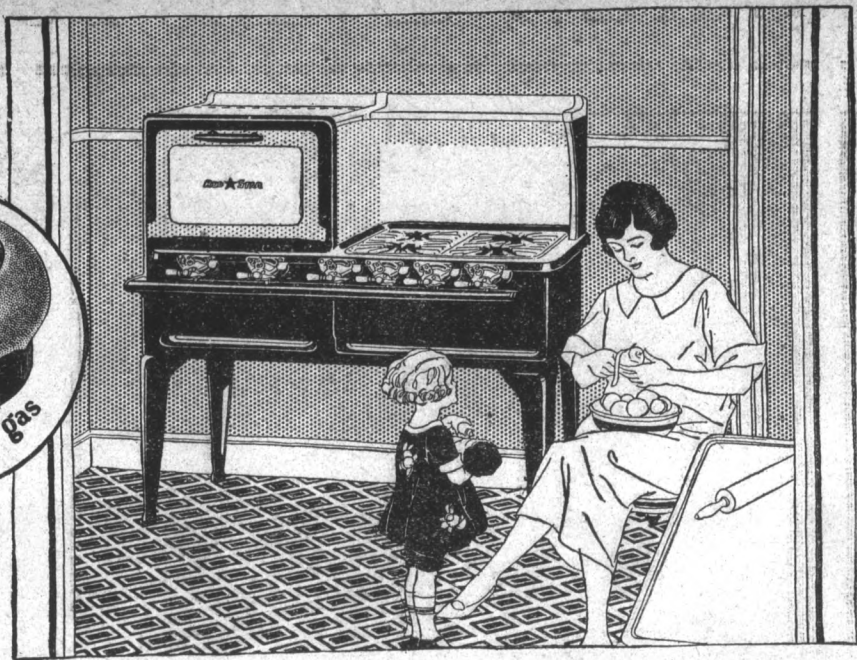
I would like to know what to do to take some of the oil out of my hair. I have to wash it once a week to keep it from getting oily, and then it gets so oily I cannot do anything with it. I have tried several things, but they do not seem to help it any. I have used different kinds of soaps. I have some dandruff also.—C. D.

A good lotion for use when hair is too oily, is made by adding to eight ounces of ninety per cent alcohol, six drams of spirits of ether, six drams of spirits of lavender, four grains of pilocarpin hydrochloride, and one dram of liquor ammonia. A small portion of this lotion should be rubbed into the roots of the hair once or twice a week, according to need.

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"If you want real satisfaction, use a 'Red Star'." (Signed) MRS. G. BAUMGARDNER.

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No. 749—Decidedly Youthful. Cut in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 4¼ yards of 32 or 40-inch material, with 3¾ yards of ribbon.



No. 495—Smart Shirring. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material, with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 766—Smart Looking. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.



No. 773—Junior One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 32-inch contrasting material.

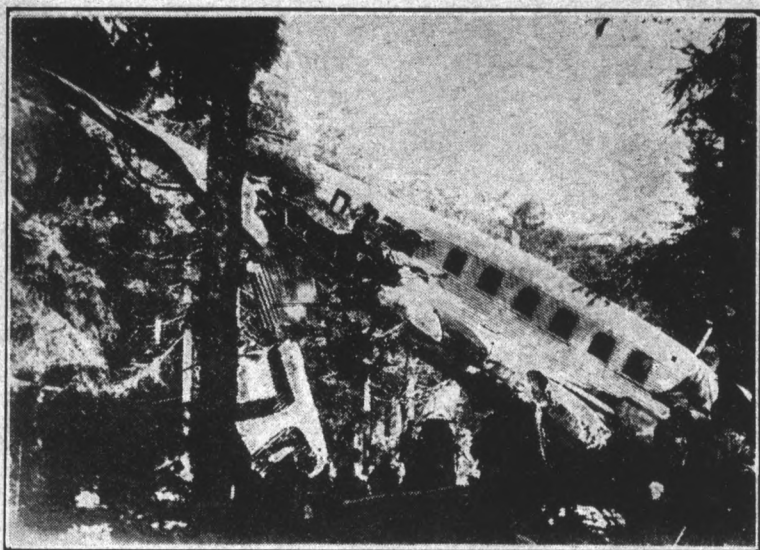
No. 783—Graduation Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 2 yards of 40-inch material.

No. 503—Cunning Bloomer Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. The 4-year size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

The price of each pattern is 13c. Address your orders to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.



# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Carrying full complement of passengers, this giant passenger plane crashed near Berlin when the motors went dead. Fortunately, there was no loss of life, the fall having been eased by trees.



German bird breeder feeding his Hartz roller canaries, which are world-famed for their song. Each year thousands are shipped to the United States from Austrian and German markets.



Arrested for disorderly conduct, these two roosters were summoned to appear in court. After listening to their pleas, sentence was suspended, with warning to watch their step.



When the remaining three Good Will flyers, who started from San Antonio, Texas, recently on a Pan-American flight, arrived in Trinidad, British West Indies, they were given a great welcome.



Thrilling experiences in the jungles of the British East Africa were related by Mrs. Herman Cron, noted woman big game hunter.



Grand Duchess Boris, of Russia, is wife of the pretender to the Russian throne.



J. Ramsay McDonald, former premier of Great Britain, and his daughter Isabel, are visiting the United States.



After tramping 12 days over rough ice, Capt. Wilkins and pilot are safe at Beechy Point, Alaska.



By remaining in the air continuously for more than fifty-one hours, two American aviators, B. Acosta, and R. D. Chamberlain, broke the world's endurance flight record.



Navy's safest flyer, Captain Campbell, had his plane riddled by Mexican rebels' bullets.



## Resurrection

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

NO one saw Jesus rise, but many saw Him risen." We believe in the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the fact that there is the best of evidence that He was actually dead, and that He was seen alive again, after death. All sorts of theories have been advanced to the effect that Jesus was not really dead, or that His friends only thought they saw Him, after what appeared to be His resurrection. But it is easier to believe that He rose from the dead, than the explanations that skeptical folk have advanced. A man once edited Pilgrim's Progress, with lengthy and labored foot notes to explain it. He asked an old lady if she understood the book. Yes, she said she understood Pilgrim's Progress well enough, but she could not understand his explanations. The easiest explanation of the Resurrection is to accept it as a fact. So looked at, it becomes a mighty support of human faith and hope.



Let us list the appearances of Jesus after He rose from the dead. First, the appearance to the women, early in the morning. This is told with circumstantial detail in the gospels of John and Luke. Second, Mary Magdalene sees Him, after John and Peter had left the sepulchre, and returned to the city. Related in John's gospel. Third, the appearance to the two men who are walking to Emmaus. Luke gives this with graphic detail. Fourth, Luke says He appeared to Simon Peter. No description of this appearance is given, but it is probably the one referred to by Paul, I Corinthians, 15:5. Fifth, He appeared to some of the other disciples, so John and Luke tell us, and John gives details. All these appearances were on Sunday, the day of the resurrection. Sixth, Jesus appeared a week later to the disciples and others, in a room where the doors were shut. It was here that He gave Thomas the tests that he demanded. Seventh, there is the appearance to the fishermen early in the morning. Of the seven men present, the names of five are given. This one is in John's gospel. Eighth, Matthew says that Christ appeared on a mountain to His disciples, and it was no doubt here that He also appeared to the large number to which Paul refers, when he says, "He appeared to above five hundred brethren at once." Ninth, the last time His friends saw Him was on the Mount of Olives, when He disappeared in a cloud.

But another reason for believing that the Master died and rose, is the change that took place in the men who followed Him. Something happened to them, that is certain. They were different. Their timidity was changed into fearlessness. They were no longer hesitant and apologetic, but bold and earnest. They were certain of something. They knew what they were talking about. This Jesus, their Master and teacher, was not as other men. He had the gift of life. He had died, and He had risen. They were ready to stake their lives on this. They were joyful, buoyant, and the religion they professed became popular. A joyful religion, if it is genuine joy, not forced or feigned, always finds favor.

On the morning of the great event, an investigating committee might have been seen going to the tomb. The committee consisted of two men. It was in such a hurry that it did not stop to be dignified, but ran all the way. That was probably easy, because it was so early that the city streets were still empty of people. When the committee reached the tomb, the two mem-

bers acted in very different ways. One of them stopped and looked in. Perhaps reverence held him back, perhaps just the natural hesitation that most people feel, when approaching the place of the dead. But the other member of the committee was not built that way. Not stopping at all, he rushed in, to see all there was to see. The other man then followed.

Unconscious influence! We all exert it, all the time. You are doing something now that affects other people for good or ill. Habit that may not injure a grown man may be exceedingly harmful to a boy. And the boy takes up with it as he sees men doing it. Says the man of the world, "I can't help it. If some one else follows my example and hurts himself, it's his own funeral, not mine. It doesn't hurt me." Says the follower of Him who taught the rule of love, "If it injures someone else, I ought not to do it. I ought to govern my life by the love principle, as far as possible." Far fetched? Then is the religion of Christ far fetched? But how different would life be, if that were a working principle, with the average man. One hesitates to let his imagination run, as to what the difference in the world would be.

That scene in the early morning, by the lake. Peter's middle name was Conscience, since the night of the trial. Have you pictured to yourself how he must have felt? He walked and slept with remorse. He was a walking conscience. The simple question, "Do you love me?" sounds odd, for a man to ask, doesn't it? Men do not use such words very much. But big men do, real men do. They are not afraid of words of sentiment. The world is controlled by sentiment, if we but knew it. "Do you love me, Peter?" Three times that was asked, until the burly fisherman was ready to weep. But that was the way back to the Master's heart. There is always a way back to His heart, if we will find it.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR MAY 8.

SUBJECT:—Peter and the Risen Lord.  
John 20:1 to 10 and 21:15 to 17.  
GOLDEN TEXT:—I Peter, 1:3.

### HOW M. S. C. HAS HELPED ME.

WHILE I never was a student at Michigan State College, I am very proud to live in the same county with it. It was not because I did not wish to attend, for I would have jumped at the chance if I had had one. But I have four boys and one girl growing up on the farm, and I would be very happy to see at least one graduate of Michigan State College.

The bulletins, free testing of soils, farmers' week, with its interesting exhibits, the short courses, the poultry contests, are of great benefit to all farmers, and are also free to everyone. These things are all full of ideas and suggestions much needed by the person busy with details of farm work.

Personally, as a wife and mother on the farm, I have been most helped by the talks on home economics and poultry that come over WKAR, and by articles written by Michigan State College instructors in this publication. From both of these sources I have received very practical ideas about clothing and cooking. Every farmer's wife would find the talks and bulletins on food values helpful. The raising of young animals and, yes, even babies, can be made much safer and easier, if the methods advised by the college are followed. And as so much of the poultry work on farms is done by women, why shouldn't we all take advantage of any information the college stands anxious to give us?—Mrs. Oattie Brown.

## There is no substitute for sleep

You cannot cheat Nature without cheating yourself. And—don't let your bed-spring cheat you, by robbing you of rest. Wake up! Change to a Foster Ideal Bedspring and 120 spirals. Health says, "Give your spine perfect support." Commonsense adds, "Give your nerves better relaxation", and thrift advocates, "Buy an Ideal Spring not merely because of value but because it will save you money by keeping your body up to par."

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# The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

## Women Study Neighbors' Kitchens

### Kitchen Tours in Wayne and Ottawa Counties Emphasize Important Conveniences

IN quest of better kitchens, twenty-nine cars, all labeled "Kitchen Tour," with 116 people left Coopersville on the morning of April 22. Mrs. Ruth Morley, home demonstration agent, and her local leaders, had made arrangements to visit a series of homes in order to study kitchen arrangement.

The first hostess was Mrs. Henry Marshall, of Dennison. In order to get a convenient kitchen, Mrs. Marshall had made over her entire house. The old kitchen had been divided into two rooms, one of which served as a bath-room and the other as a closet for men's working clothes. The original dining room had been made into a kitchen. The cupboards had been transferred from the old kitchen, but regrouped. Special drawers lined with tin had been made for flour and sugar.

"Since I have so much cupboard room," explained Mrs. Marshall, "I use the top space for storing honey, seeds, soap, and equipment which is only used occasionally."

"And where did you get your lovely curtains?" asked one of the visitors. Mrs. Marshall explained that she had bought a good grade of cheesecloth and dyed it a tint of orange. "We learned home dyeing at one of our home demonstration meetings last winter," continued Mrs. Marshall.

#### Parlor Put to Practical Use.

"We are now using the old parlor, which was only used on state occasions, for a living room and the living room has been converted into a dining room," said Mrs. Marshall.

Another interesting kitchen was found at the home of Mrs. Howard Irish. Mrs. Irish had made her kitchen out of the back porch, the pantry and part of the dining room.

Since the kitchen was on the north side of the house and had few windows, the wood-work had been painted with ivory enamel. The floor was covered with a blue and tan linoleum. The edges of the shelves of the cupboard had been painted blue. A step-ladder stool was also in blue.

"I bought this table, unpainted, for \$1.00, and painted it ivory and blue," explained Mrs. Irish in reply to a question about the table in the breakfast nook.

#### Drop-shelf Found in Small Kitchen.

The last stop before dinner was made at the home of Mrs. Blaubelt. Her kitchen had been painted a warm light gray, cabinets and all. Since the kitchen was small a drop-shelf had been built in. Linoleum had been cemented on the work table. Neat curtains made from unbleached muslin trimmed with checked orange gingham shaded the windows.

After this last mentioned visit the delegation returned to the Masonic Hall at Coopersville, where a committee had stayed behind and arranged the "pot luck" dinner.

After the dinner the group visited the home of Mrs. Harry Mazall. One of the interesting features found in Mrs. Mazall's kitchen was a breakfast nook made from a pantry. Another feature was a built-in ice box which could be iced from the outside.

The last stop was at the home of Mrs. Will VanAllsburg. This house was in the process of construction. Many built-in features were observed—a cedar-lined closet, special cabinet for the telephone, and others.

Again, the delegation returned to the Masonic Hall at Coopersville, this time to listen instead of to see. Miss Irma Gross, from Michigan State College, addressed the group on "How to Make Home Management a Profession." Miss Gross emphasized the fact that it is study, training and skill that gives the professional attitude. The group decided to continue the study another year and take up the home-making side.

#### Wayne County Does Likewise.

In spite of the drizzly rain, twenty cars, with sixty-six people, started out from Wayne promptly at ten o'clock on the morning of April 21, to visit improved kitchens in the community. This tour was the final meeting of the home management kitchen project car-

"The flour bin swings out on hinges like a door. It has a galvanized steel lining which can be slipped out and washed," explained Mrs. Carmichael to her guests. Since the kitchen was on the north side of the house, the walls of the kitchen had been painted a light tan. Left-over space in the entry had been supplied with a sink where the men could wash before entering the dining room.

After the visit to Mrs. Carmichael's home, the delegation returned to Wayne, where dinner was served at a restaurant.

#### Group Equipment to Save Steps.

The home of Mrs. Perrin Campbell was the next stop on the program. Mrs. Campbell's kitchen is large, consequently it was her problem to group

The last stop was made at the home of Mrs. Fred Gotts. A new feature found in Mrs. Gott's kitchen was a built-in ironing board with an indicator to show when the iron was connected. She also had a "cold cupboard" constructed outside of one of the kitchen windows.

The Kitchen Tours in both Wayne and Ottawa counties were a fitting end to the Home Management project that has been carried on in these counties during the past winter.—J. B.

#### CAMOUFLAGE ADVISED FOR FULLER FIGURES.

WOMEN with large figures will be wise in avoiding buying dress materials that have any large geometrical pattern, for that sort of thing appears to increase bulk. For such a woman, desiring figured material, the small, indistinct pattern is best.

With the first warm days of spring there appears a new crop of attractive cotton materials. Women are interested in the design of the soft finished cotton fabrics. There are many small neat prints in subdued colors, as well as the large geometrical designs. Plain materials hold their own in fabric popularity. Then, too, there are the materials, the designs of which are woven in the fabric, and which often show a combination of textile fibers, such as cotton and rayon.

Whether you will look smart or dowdy will depend largely upon the choice you make. The choice of the material should influence the cut of the garment and the trimming used. Intricate cut and fancy trimmings are in poor taste when used on materials of definite and vivid designs. Simple trimmings, like bands or pleatings of a plain material that harmonizes with the color in the garment are usually attractive. Satisfaction from a garment usually depends upon the care and thought given to its planning.

#### A HINT IN TIME SAVES NINE.

HAVING no cedar chest in which to pack winter woollens, I make a moth-proof paper and wrap the clothing in that. In the five years that I have followed this method, moths have caused me no trouble. To make moth-proof paper, I melt together ten ounces of paraffin wax and five ounces of naphthalene. While the mixture is still warm, I paint large sheets of brown wrapping paper with it.—Miss H. K.

When making blanket stitch, feather stitch, or any other stitch that depends on evenness for its beauty, baste a tape line near the edge and then follow the marks on the tape line and the stitches can be made an exact distance apart. A limp tape line is best.—Mrs. F. T.

Last week I broke my favorite glass salad bowl, but since I have mended it with a transparent glass cement. It scarcely shows, and I can still use it. To make the cement I mixed one-quarter ounce of India rubber, seventeen ounces of chloroform, and ten ounces of mastic. This mixture was allowed to stand for five days before using.—Miss G. L.

## Another Michigan Farmer Family



Mr. and Mrs. DeMott, of Gratiot County, with their Fine Family of Ten Healthy Boys and Girls. Mrs. DeMott is but Thirty-four and Mr. DeMott is Thirty-Six. With the Help of the Boys They Work a Two-hundred-acre Farm Near Pompei.

ried on in Wayne county since last September by Edna V. Smith, Home Management Specialist from Michigan State College. Lois Corbett, home demonstration agent, in cooperation with the local leaders of Wayne county, had made arrangements to visit six different homes during the day.

The first stop was at the home of Mrs. W. D. Sherman, near New Boston. Since rearranging her kitchen furniture according to Miss Smith's suggestions, Mrs. Sherman said, "Instead of walking ten steps each time I prepare food and take it to the stove to be cooked, I now take just a step or two, because I moved my kitchen cabinet nearer the stove." The kitchen sink was exactly the right height, with a mixer faucet. There were neat curtains at the window, and the floor had an attractive linoleum rug.

#### Bedroom Converted Into Kitchen.

The next stop was at the home of Mrs. Carmichael, who showed how a farm kitchen could be made out of a bedroom which was no longer needed. Mrs. Carmichael had installed a dumb waiter, which saved her many a trip to the basement. She had adequate cupboard space, with built-in flour containers lined with tin.

her equipment in order to save steps. The sink had been raised to a more convenient height. A pass cupboard to the dining room was another step saver. Windows had been built in over the sink, which not only gave better light, but made it possible for the housekeeper to enjoy the outside view.

The next stop was at the suburban home of Mrs. Becker, at East Canton. Mrs. Becker has a new house. Everything there is up-to-date. Many convenient built-in features were observed. Much interest was shown in the electric stove and in the electric refrigerator. The sink was provided with drain boards on both sides. The breakfast nook off from the kitchen was another much coveted feature.

At the home of Mrs. A. Warner, an interesting sink made from cement, and enameled to look like porcelain, was a special feature. Because of two windows which were a bit too long to accommodate the regulation sink, the Warners had improvised a sink of their own design. A rack made from broom handles for towels was another ingenious device found in this kitchen. A small entry had been converted into a convenient coat and wash room.



# Furniture and Furnishings of Approved Farm Homes

FROM the general score card on page 610, it will be noted that "Furniture and Furnishings" in an approved farm home are scored on the basis of two hundred points. The score card below divides these points under the background, furnishings, and educational advantages of the six rooms.

For instance, sixty is the greatest possible score for an approved living room, giving twenty-four of these points to the background, twenty-four points to the furnishings, and twelve points to the educational advantages. The twenty-four points under the background are divided ten points to the walls and wall coverings, two points to the ceiling, two points to the woodwork, and ten points to the floors and floor coverings.

Under furnishings the twenty-four points are divided, fourteen points to the furniture and equipment, four points to curtains, two points to accessories, and four points to arrangement.

The twelve points under educational advantages of the home are divided with four points each to literature, music, and suitable pictures. The same plan of scoring is followed for each of the six rooms. The vacant columns are left to set down the scoring of the home to be approved. The last column at the left is for the total score.

|                                  | LIVING ROOM | DINING ROOM | BED ROOM | KITCHEN | BATH | LAUNDRY |  |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|---------|------|---------|--|
| Score for each room.....         | 60          | 28          | 28       | 50      | 20   | 14      |  |
| I. Background.....               | 24          | 11          | 11       | 16      | 4    | 2       |  |
| A. Walls, wall coverings..       | 10          | 4           | 4        | 4       | 2    | 1       |  |
| B. Ceiling.....                  | 2           | 1           | 1        | 2       |      |         |  |
| C. Woodwork.....                 | 2           | 2           | 2        | 2       |      |         |  |
| D. Floors, floor coverings       | 10          | 4           | 4        | 8       | 2    | 1       |  |
| II. Furnishings.....             | 24          | 15          | 15       | 34      | 16   | 12      |  |
| A. Furniture, equipment...       | 14          | 8           | 8        | 20      | 12   | 10      |  |
| B. Curtaining.....               | 4           | 3           | 3        | 2       | 2    |         |  |
| C. Accessories.....              | 2           | 1           | 1        |         |      |         |  |
| 1. Appropriateness.....          |             |             |          |         |      |         |  |
| D. Arrangement.....              | 4           | 4           | 4        | 12      | 2    | 2       |  |
| III. Educational Advantages..... | 12          | 2           | 2        |         |      |         |  |
| A. Literature.....               | 4           |             |          |         |      |         |  |
| 1. Books and magazines.          |             |             |          |         |      |         |  |
| B. Music.....                    | 4           |             |          |         |      |         |  |
| C. Suitable pictures.....        | 4           | 2           | 2        |         |      |         |  |

## I.—Background.

### A-B—Walls, Wall Covering, Ceiling.

Color Scheme and Design.—If the room is on the north side of house, or is poorly lighted, the soft light colors, with a faint suggestion of yellow in them, will be suitable. If the room has a southern exposure and is well lighted, the light and soft colors which have a faint suggestion of blue or green, are good.

If the room is too small, yet well lighted, light colors should be used. If room is too large, medium colors which have a faint suggestion of yellow in them, can be used.

Plain wall coverings are best if the walls and ceiling are smooth. If figured wall coverings are used, the colors should be very much alike, and the figures should be connected and very close together. Patterns of realistic flowers, fruit and landscape are poor.

The color of the ceiling should be the same as the walls, but much lighter. The walls and ceilings should be clean and free from unsightly mars, streaks and smoke.

### C—Woodwork.

Color.—The color of the woodwork should harmonize with the wall color and should be just a little lighter or darker. The woodwork should be well painted, varnished or waxed. It should be free from dirt and mars.

### D—Floors and Floor Coverings.

Color, Design and Suitability.—The

main color in the floor covering should harmonize with the wall color, and should be darker.

A plain floor covering gives the most restful effect. However, it is easier to care for a figured pattern in the work rooms. If figured floor coverings are used, the design should be a closely packed, all-over design. The use of the room, and the necessary care required by the floor covering should be considered in its choice.

Condition.—In the living room, dining room and bedroom the floors should be well waxed, varnished or painted, and should be clean. The carpets and rugs should be free from grease spots or badly worn spots and unnecessary dirt.

In the kitchen, if the floor is hardwood it should be well oiled or varnished; if soft wood, it should be covered with linoleum or some similar covering. Painted linoleum should be varnished, and inlaid linoleum should be waxed.

## II.—Furnishings.

### A—Furniture and Equipment.

Appropriateness.—Furniture should be appropriate to the use of the room, the habits of the family, the size of the room, and the type of the house. The equipment should be appropriate to the size and needs of the family.

Comfort.—Even with equipment, comfort and ease in handling should

be considered. Also there should be sufficient equipment with which to work easily. In all rooms, working heights should be considered.

When scoring the kitchen equipment on this score card, consider only the smaller equipment, such as is not included under kitchen equipment on the general score card on page 610.

Color and Design.—The color should harmonize with wall color, but should be darker. The design of the furniture should be simple and harmonize with type of house. If there is any ornament it should be simple.

Condition.—There should be no broken parts of furniture or equipment. All furniture, dull or highly polished, should be kept well polished. Both furniture and equipment should be clean and free from mars and scratches.

### B—Curtaining.

Appropriateness.—The curtains and drapery should harmonize in kind of material and type of arrangement with type of room and its use.

Color.—If woodwork and ceiling are white and the walls very light, or if the walls have a faint suggestion of blue or green in them, the glass curtains should be white. For other colored walls, the cream or ecru are best. The over-drapes should repeat the main color of the room.

(Continued on page 633).



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HILLSIDE HATCHERY, R. No. 3, Holland, Mich.

## May Prices In Effect From May 9 On

Wh. Br. Bl. Leghorns, Anconas, 9c; Bl. Minorcas, 10c; Wh. Br. Rocks, R. and S. C. Reds, 11c; Wh. Wyandottes, 12c; Br. Orpingtons, Wh. Minorcas, 12c; Brahmas, 16c; Heavy mix, 9c; Light mix, 7c, 100% Live arrival, prepaid. Order direct from this ad with full remittance for prompt shipment. Bank reference. ST. STEPHEN HATCHERY, ST. STEPHEN, OHIO.

## Blood Tested Baby Chicks

|                             | 100  | 500     | 1,000         |
|-----------------------------|------|---------|---------------|
| Extra Selected B. P. Rocks  | \$15 | \$72.50 | \$140         |
| Selected B. P. Rocks & Reds | \$13 | \$62.50 | \$120         |
| Mixed Heavies, 11c          |      | 100%    | live delivery |

CARLETON HATCHERY, Carleton, Mich.



## HIGHLAND LEGHORNS



Order your Leghorn Chicks now right from this ad. Highland Leghorns are production Leghorns. Can furnish Tancred, Hollywood and Barron Strains. Satisfaction indicated by large percentage of customers that come back each year.

AMERICAN CERT-O-CULD

Order at these Low Prices. Delivery Weeks of May 9th and 16th

|        |         |         |         |       |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 50     | 100     | 300     | 500     | 1000  |
| \$6.00 | \$11.00 | \$32.25 | \$52.50 | \$100 |

Delivery Weeks of May 23rd and 30th

|        |         |         |         |       |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| \$5.50 | \$10.00 | \$29.25 | \$47.50 | \$ 90 |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------|

Our big free catalog is ready. Write for it today. Describes our stock and special matings at higher prices. 100% prepaid live arrival guaranteed.

HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM, Box C, Holland, Mich.



## HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

### Our 18th Year--Special Summer Prices

For 17 years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality. We know that we can please you, the same as thousands of our other 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. Will ship from 25 on up. On orders from 25 to 75 chicks add 25c extra to your order.

THESE PRICES FOR MAY 9th SHIPMENT OR LATER. ON ORDERS OF 500 OR MORE, ODDS AND ENDS NOT INCLUDED, TAKE A DISCOUNT OF 50c PER HUNDRED.

|                                                          |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Columbian Wyandottes                                     | 14c |
| S. C. Anconas, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns            | 10c |
| Single C. and Rose C. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks    | 12c |
| Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons | 13c |
| S. C. Black Minorcas--12c S. C. White Minorcas           | 8c  |
| All Heavy Odds and Ends, 10c; All Light Odds and Ends    |     |

Order direct from this ad. Special catalog free. A Book on Chicks and Poultry given free with each order amounting to \$10.00 or more. 8 to 10-week pure-bred Pullets ready for immediate delivery.

Huber's Reliable Hatchery, East High Street, FOSTORIA, OHIO



## Chicks direct from farm to YOU



### Big Reduction for May and June

Our breeding stock has free farm range and is selected by a trained poultry specialist. High record male birds are used exclusively. Buy from experienced poultrymen and save.

|                              |        |         |         |          |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| Postpaid prices              | 50     | 100     | 500     | 1000     |
| Eng. Wh. Leghorns & Anconas  | \$6.00 | \$11.00 | \$50.00 | \$ 90.00 |
| Barred Rocks                 | 6.50   | 12.00   | 55.00   | 100.00   |
| Assorted Chicks for Broilers | 8.00   | 37.50   | 70.00   |          |

Effective May 15th all Chicks 1c Lower

We guarantee 100% live delivery. Order direct from this ad and save. Ref., Zealand State Bank.

8-Week Old Pullets 90c Each

We will deliver to you, immediate shipment guaranteed. 8-wk.-old pullets at 90c each. Healthy, vigorous stock that you will like. Write at once.

Village View Poultry Farm, R. 3, Box 2, Zeeland, Mich.



## CHICK PRICES CUT

NOW--chicks from ILLINOIS STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERY No. 1. Flocks officially Tested for Bac. White Diarrhea and T. B. offered at no higher prices than for untested quality chicks from Non-Accredited flocks. Our stock inspected and mated for past 10 years by nationally known, Licensed A. P. A. Poultry Judges. America's leading high production egg lines back of every chick. 100% live delivery and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. CATALOG FREE. Accredited chicks as priced below. For chicks from Accred. flocks tested for B. W. D. and T. B., add 2c each.

|                                               |         |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------|
| Wh. Br. Bl. Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Ass'd.   | \$11.00 |
| Bar'd, White, Buff Rocks, S. & B. C. Reds     | 13.00   |
| White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons             | 14.00   |
| White Orpingtons, White Minorcas, Lt. Brahmas | 16.00   |
| Jersey Black Giants                           | 17.00   |
| Assorted, All Breeds                          | 9.50    |

Chick prices 1c more in lots less than 100 and 1c less in lots of 500 and up.



## "Best-Yet" Chicks

REDUCED PRICES ON CHICKS. Write for prices on our fine pure-bred Ohio accredited baby chicks. Quick growers that are sure to bring success to you. LEGHORNS White and Brown, fine blood lines. Rocks barred and white; ANCONAS; RHODE ISLAND REDS both single and rose comb; white Wyandottes; Buff ORPINGTONS. Mixed chicks at rock bottom prices. Write today for catalog. Member of International Baby Chick Association. BLUFFTON HATCHERY, Box M, BLUFFTON, OHIO.



## RELIABLE CHICKS

### LOW PRICES NOW

Get your chicks for winter layers right now at these low prices. Order from the prices given below. These chicks are strong, healthy and pure-bred. We guarantee 100% live delivery and satisfaction.

S. C. White Leghorns, 9c; Barred Rocks, 12c; 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 SEVENTH ST., HOLLAND, MICH.



## ROYAL EGG BRED LEGHORNS

CHICKS FROM CONTEST WINNING BLOOD LINES. Our White Leghorns won the 1925 Michigan Egg Contest. Contest average 176 eggs. Our pen averaged 241 eggs. You get same blood lines as produced these winners in Royal Chicks.

303 EGGS AT AMERICAN EGG CONTEST. This year our hen No. 251 laid 303 eggs at the American Egg Contest. Is it any wonder "75% of our business is from old customers?" In spite of heavy demand as a result of these winnings, our price remains the same. Order early and be sure. Money refunded if order can't be filled when specified. Free literature. ROYAL HATCHERY & FARM, S. P. Wierama, Prop., R. 2, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.

### Worth While Chicks

S. C. Buff Leghorns our specialty, also hatch White Leghorns, Reds and Rocks. Send for Catalog of Walhalla Wonderful Worth While Chicks, now. Don't delay.

Walhalla Poultry Farm  
Noblesville, Ind., Box 50

## CHICKS! LOOK! READ!

Pure-bred S. C. White and Brown Leghorns and S. C. Anconas. Flocks culled by an expert. Strong, sturdy chicks at \$9.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 500; \$80.00 per 1000. Shipped Postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Order direct from this ad. Bank Reference.

RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARM, R. 7, Holland, Mich.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

## Better Chicks

GET THEM FROM KLAGER. Pure bred, from selected and carefully culled parent stock. Brod to lay. Five most popular breeds--S. C. White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes. All Klager's chicks are



Cert-O-Culd. Quality comes first. They'll live, grow and pay. Smith-Hatched, healthy, vigorous and full of life. Order early. Shipped when wanted. Postage prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Write for circular. Klager's Hatchery, Box 6, Bridgewater, Mich.

## SEND NO MONEY FOR SILVER CHICKS

Just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100 per cent live delivery of sturdy, pure bred chicks from healthy bred-to-lay flocks; Wh. Br. and Buff Leghorns 15c; Eng. Wh. Leg. 14c; Trapped Wh. Leghorns 15c; Ed. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas 14c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons; White Wyandottes 16c; Blk. Minorcas 16c; mixed 10c all heavies 12c. Orders for 50 chicks 1c more, 25 chicks 2c more. Silver Lake Egg Farm, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

## Drying Greens is Easy

HERETOFORE it has been an established custom in our family to have but two or three messes of wild greens each spring. But since we have come to know vitamins so well, and learned of the important part they have in our daily diet, we have tried to serve them more regularly. The season is so short, however, during which they are young and tender, that it was a real pleasure last spring to meet a very efficient farm wife who had been drying the wild greens, and her experience proved that this method was much easier than canning them.

Last spring we gathered dandelions, sheep sorrel, white top, narrow leaf dock, mustard, horseradish, lamb's quarter, and pepper grass while they were young and tender. After the greens were thoroughly washed, they were spread out to dry.

The best place for drying the greens is a vacant room. A quilting frame with a sheet stretched over it, is an ideal drier for greens, as the air can circulate all around. The room should be well ventilated and the greens should be turned carefully several times while drying. The drying process will take about a week, depending upon the weather. Be sure the greens are thoroughly dry before storing them away in a paper bag for winter use.

When wanted, soak the greens over night in water and cook in same water, if you would have the full value of the minerals. A small amount of dry greens goes a long way.

I have found that mint and parsley can be dried the same way. Remove the mint leaves from the stem before drying.—Bessie H. Kibbe.

In nineteen of the girls' sewing clubs in Calhoun county, 100 per cent of the

girls enrolled finished their project. At the county Achievement Day, held on April 30, the girls had a chance to judge the garments which have been made.

### FOR MILDAY'S SLIPPERS.

INSTEAD of the old-fashioned shoe pockets, or the straps on the inside of the closet door, try this plan. Purchase a double curtain rod, of the flat style, with two sets of end supports and nails, instead of one set. Fasten the inside rod on the inside of your closet door, about eighteen inches from the floor. Fasten the outside rod about four inches lower. The heels of your slippers may be caught over the upper rod, with the soles resting on the lower rod, and they are handy, out of the way, and the arrangement is much more satisfactory than pockets, as no laundering is required, and there is nothing to rip. It is also more attractive looking than either pockets or straps.—Mrs. N. P. D.

### TO REMOVE PAINT OR VARNISH.

I would like to know how to remove the white paint from a walnut table. I want the table in the natural wood finish.—Mrs. P. B.

There are several commercial mixtures that are to be recommended for this purpose, but if you prefer, you can mix the following preparation at home: Five parts waterglass, one part soda lye (27 per cent), and one part ammonia water. When this mixture is applied, it will soften the paint or varnish so that it can be easily scraped off.

"If you choose your words carefully, you would need to take them back." It takes twelve to make a dozen, but very few make a million.



## Twenty Tales from Timberland

### Blackie Cottontail's Trick Didn't Work—No. 18

BLACKIE COTTONTAIL was the doctor man down in Timberland. When the animal folks had a pain or an ache, Blackie was always ready with his pocketful of green pills. But the animal folks didn't buy many of them because they were bitter and pucky.

"If I color them, perhaps folks will buy more," thought Blackie Cottontail. Then he spied the tiger lily.

"Ha! I have an idea," he said, and dumped his pocketful of pills into the lily and shook them up. The pollen from the lily changed the pills to a golden brown. Blackie emptied the

one of them, but he said nothing. "Same old pills," thought Skipper to himself, "that he gave me before."

Skipper winked his eye in mischief so that Blackie could not see. "Come over to my house and we will see about it," invited Skipper.

Now, Skipper lived on the other side of the creek. There was no bridge, so Skipper always scampered across on a low branch of the willow tree. "Follow me," he called to Blackie Cottontail.

Blackie was a little afraid, but he wanted very much to sell some of his new pills to Skipper. Bravely he started out on the slender branch.

"Skipper, Skipper," called Blackie, when the willow branch began to wobble. Then "kersplash," Blackie fell into the creek, pills and all. The water wasn't deep, and Blackie soon scrambled safely to shore.

"Too bad, too bad," giggled Skipper. "Hope you didn't lose your pills. Let's see."

When they peeped into Blackie's pocket, there was a big surprise. It was full of green pills.

"The same old pills in a new jacket," laughed Skipper.

Blackie just hung his head and started right back home, and never, never again did he try such a trick.

### A LEAK SOMEWHERE.

I went into a restaurant and ordered a regular dinner. The waiter brought in soup to commence with, and as he put the dish on the table, I noticed the tablecloth getting wet. I said:

"Say, waiter, this dish must be cracked, the tablecloth is getting all wet."

He looked at me and said: "Oh, the dish ain't cracked, there's a leak in the soup."



Blackie Cottontail Fell "Kersplash" Into the Creek.

pills into his pocket again and hurried off as fast as he could go, happy with his new idea. The first one he met was Skipper, the Squirrel.

"Hello, Skipper, buy some new pills? Take two of these and you will have no more stomach ache from eating too many sassafras buds."

"Fine, fine," said Skipper. "But how do they taste?"

"Not bad at all, at all," allowed Blackie.

As Skipper rolled the pills over in his paw, he spied a tiny green spot on



## Opinions & Comments

From  
Michigan Farmer Readers

### THE FORECLOSURE LAW.

UNDER the title, "The Foreclosure Law," in one of your March issues, a mischievous piece of propaganda, to cut down the redemption period from one year to as little time as ninety days in some cases, has been proposed.

A resolution along this line was brought before the annual meetings of the Michigan presidents and secretaries of the Federal Farm Loan Societies at Grand Rapids, on March 8.

The opposition from the farmers was so strong that it was tabled by its friends in order to save its defeat by the farmers.

Let us review this well-written article. First, the demand for the change has been made by the borrower rather than by the money lenders. This is certainly false. At the Grand Rapids meeting, no farmer who was a borrower spoke in favor of the bill; and all who expressed themselves, denounced it in the strongest terms. Have the grangers, the farm bureau, or any reputable company of farmers endorsed it? Any home-owning laborers?

Where does the gentleman get that wonderful appeal from the borrower to enable the lender to promptly oust him from his property in case of default?

The clause that this redemption law affects rate of interest and amount of loans; in case of farm property the rate is now largely fixed by the Federal Farm Loan Board at Washington for all the states; and most of them are the same, irrespective of their foreclosure law. By law they must fix interest rates to borrowers at not more than fifty per cent of the valuation of the property. Furthermore, for loaners consider that the loans they are making will ever reach foreclosure. The fact is, no state is more fortunate in her interest rate and amounts loaned, than is Michigan.

As to that fruitless advertising of sheriff's sale: we all know how extensive is the advertising of a sheriff's sale. We know that it is but a technicality, just to satisfy the law. That there are not more bidders is because sensible people know just what it is, simply a fulfilling of the law, nothing more. They also know that it is a cash sale, and that they have a year to deal with the man who failed. All parties know that by offering the man what the year of possession is worth to him, they can get him to relinquish all things and yield possession at once. So where is this wonderful loss in selling mortgaged property? Those interested in the change of the law would legislate the borrower out of his rights in the case. They would not have to buy him off. They would take this equity by legislation.

Now, as to that touching case so remarkably parallel between Ohio and Michigan, where the Michigan farmer lost five thousand dollars, because he could not be at once dispossessed of his farm. If the farm was worth the additional five thousand dollars, what was to hinder anybody from offering this amount to him in order to get immediate possession? Certainly not the law that gave him the further use of his farm for a year. We will put another Michigan case beside that. A young Michigan farmer, during the recent stringency, suffered foreclosure. It, as is usual, was bid in for the amount of the mortgage, plus costs, but for less than half of its real value. After the sale, the people who held the mortgage approached him to get immediate possession. They at first offered him five hundred dollars. Later their offer came up to twelve hundred

dollars above sheriff's sale price. The lender had a good prospective customer for the property. The young man very properly refused, and within the year refunded his loan and is doing very well today.

Now the agitators for this new law would legislate from this man his equity of twelve hundred dollars, turn it from the borrower to the lender. Then multiply this case by thousands. Do you believe the borrowers are simply demanding and crying out for such a change?

Another case: A farmer in the potato belt recently was caught when potatoes went to twenty cents per bushel. His mortgage was small, compared to his worth. I went with him to his banker. He explained the situation. The banker replied, "Your mortgage is gilt-edged, but you are but one of many. You should not be crowded for that money now. When a region is struck as this has been, the banks are in worse shape than are the farmers. Now, if they must foreclose, you will have to let them do it, but we will have a year to get hold of money in. Just now, no bank could coax any money into this region. Go ahead as usual, and next year at this time, if crops are good and prices fair, there will be no trouble in caring for you." Before the close of another year the needs of himself and his neighbors were adequately cared for.

Mortgages fall due usually when any payment, installment, interest or taxes have been delinquent for thirty days. Urgent demands usually are made when a district has been hit very hard by crop failure, or there is a severe money stringency. So far, every farm borrower would be more or less at the mercy of the lenders after every crop failure, because it will of necessity be a year before the farmer can retrieve himself. And how about the laboring man and his home after a few months of non-employment? He, too, would be at the mercy of the lender and his agents. Every man who has the welfare of the general people at heart, especially home-owners who have a mortgage, and farmers, should spare no pains to show the legislature that this forfeiting of our time of redemption in case of failure is not demanded by him, at least. A tenant has thirty days to vacate a house where he is in arrears in rent. A man should have every possible opportunity to save the efforts of a life time. I have talked with many holders of mortgages and loan agencies. They seem quite keen on this change, but not all of them. Some are too broad-minded. The demand for this law comes from life insurance companies and many loan agencies, even outside the state.

If this law passes, it will show that the few who are interested financially are capable of organizing to exploit the unorganized many.

At once acquaint your senator or representative at Lansing that you are not demanding this legislation!—S. C. Robinson.

### WHY?

WHY is it that some locations are fairly alive with makers and distributors of moonshine liquor, who are perfectly open with their work, and still the law never invades these localities, although it is known, (not surmised), far and wide, the nature of the work going on in such locality?—Just Wondering.

Residents of Huron county who were ordering shrubbery for use in home beautification, pooled their orders and saved \$100.

## Makes Growing Chicks Develop Rapidly

"I use Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription because I have found it a wonderful and safe tonic. It undoubtedly increases egg production and fertility, and develops chicks to maturity quickly. Best of all, it keeps the whole flock in a healthy laying condition and hastens moult."

CHAS. V. KEELER, Winamac, Ind.

When noted breeders like W. D. Holterman, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; the Kerlin Grand View Poultry Farm, Center Hall, Pa.; J. C. Fischel & Sons, Columbus, Ind., and others use and recommend this old, reliable prescription, you, too, can depend upon it to quickly mature your growing flocks.

## Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription MINERAL-IZED

Contains essential MINERALS for egg production, rich blood, bone tissues and feathers—TONICS for the blood, nerves and egg organs—CONDITIONERS for the digestive organs—LAXATIVES for the bowels; all being vital ingredients lacking in home or commercial mixed feeds, without which best results cannot be obtained from poultry.

Get a pail or package from your dealer. Mix with mash feed. Use it all. If not satisfied, return empty container to dealer and he will refund full amount paid.

### Keep Your Poultry Houses Sanitary With Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant

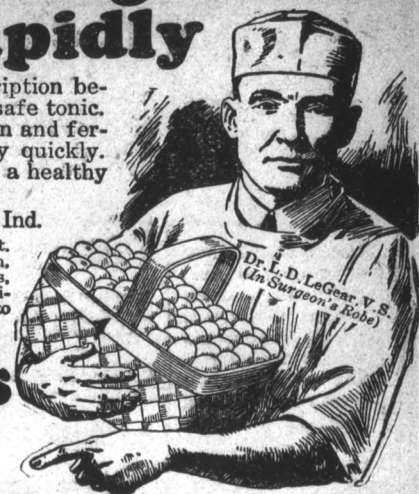
Clean, sweet-smelling houses, nests, runs, etc., mean healthy, money-making flocks.

### FOR LICE

use Dr. LeGear's Lice Powder. End these pests quickly with this old, reliable exterminator. Guaranteed to do the work or money refunded.

**FREE—New Poultry Book** EVERY poultryman needs "Dr. LeGear's Complete Poultry Guide and Feeding Manual," an authoritative and up-to-date treatise on disease, care, housing, feeding and every conceivable poultry question. Gives the feeding formulas for most every state and big egg-laying contests. Let this book help you to bigger poultry profits. Ask your dealer for a copy, or send us 6 cents in stamps to cover mailing.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Company, St. Louis, Mo.

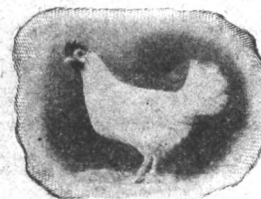


## EGG LINE WHITE LEGHORNS

### BABY CHICKS-EGGS

| For JUNE Shipment | 25     | 50     | 100     | 500     | 1000  |
|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| Super Matings     | \$4.00 | \$7.50 | \$14.00 | \$65.00 | \$120 |
| Standard Matings  | 3.00   | 5.50   | 10.00   | 47.50   | 90    |

PATER PEN WON Mich. 1926 International Egg Laying Contest. Birds entered were from our proven Tanager Strain Breeders. Our pen of ten birds laid 2,488 eggs in 51 weeks, and averaged 248.8 eggs each. Get this blood for best results. All flocks, eggs, chicks, Michigan Accredited. Every bird approved and all males leg banded by a Mich. State Poultry Improvement Association Inspector.



BUY YOUR CHICKS from stock that has proven its worth. A choice from either our Super or Standard Matings will provide you with a flock of dependable breeding—from birds that have demonstrated their worth in our own flocks.

All Chicks prepaid parcel post or express. We guarantee 100% Live Delivery.

J. Pater & Son

Hen No. 733.  
Official Record 303 Eggs.

HUDSONVILLE, MICH.  
ROUTE 4, BOX M.

### ENGLISH TYPE

## WHITE LEGHORNS

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED

The Big, Deep Bodied Hens with Large Combs that Produce the Large White Eggs

| Special Prices for JUNE Delivery | 100     | 200     | 500     |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Special Mated                    | \$11.00 | \$21.50 | \$50.00 |
| Standard Utility Mated           | 9.00    | 17.50   | 40.00   |

Ottawa Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Route 10, Box 42-M, Holland, Mich.



## Michigan SILVER PUREBRED CHICKS Accredited

REDUCED PRICES IN EFFECT MAY 16

| Hatched from PURE-BRED, ACCREDITED, BLOOD-TESTED flocks. | 100     | 500     | 1000     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| direct from this ad. or write for catalog.               | 100     | 500     | 1000     |
| BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS "AA"                               | \$13.00 | \$62.50 | \$120.00 |
| BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS "A"                                | 12.00   | 57.50   | 115.00   |
| S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS "AA"                                | 11.00   | 55.00   | 110.00   |
| S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS "A"                                 | 10.00   | 50.00   | 100.00   |

TERMS: 10% with order, balance 5 days before shipment.

SILVER HATCHERY

DUNDEE, MICHIGAN

## DUNDEE MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

Stock all blood tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea for the past three years. Chicks all hatched from pure-bred select free range stock. Prices for May 16th, 23rd and 30th.

|                                              | 100     | 500     | 1000     |
|----------------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| B. P. Rocks (Extra Special)                  | \$13.00 | \$62.00 | \$120.00 |
| B. P. Rocks (Selected)                       | 12.00   | 57.00   | 110.00   |
| Single Comb White Leghorns (American Strain) | 11.00   | 52.00   | 100.00   |
| S. C. White Leghorns (English Strain)        | 10.00   | 48.00   | 90.00    |

Order direct from the ad or write for catalog. Buy blood tested and accredited chicks this season and be pleased.

THE DUNDEE HATCHERY, Box A, Dundee, Michigan

## BABY CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns S. C. Mottled Anconas

\$9.00 Per 100 \$42.50 Per 500 \$80.00 Per 1000

Odds and Ends \$6.50 per 100 \$30 per 500 \$60 per 1000

Order direct, live delivery guaranteed. Prompt shipments by prepaid mail. Reference State Commercial Bank  
MAIN HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN



## SILVER WARD SELECT CHICKS

### ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

Read these new low prices on Silver Ward Accredited chicks. Every breeder approved by specialists under supervision of Michigan State College. 100% live delivery postpaid. Ref.: Zeeland State Bank. Member International Baby Chick Assn.

Order right now from this ad and get your chicks when you want them. Free price list and catalog. Write or wire for special prices in lots of over 1000.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY

BOX 29

ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

|                            | 25 chicks | For shipt. wk. May 16 | May 23 | May 30 | June or July |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| Extra Selected             |           |                       |        |        |              |
| Barron S. C. Wh. Leghorns  | 25        | 8.75                  | 3.50   | 3.25   | 3.00         |
| Tanered S. C. Wh. Leghorns | 50        | 7.00                  | 6.50   | 6.00   | 5.50         |
| Sheppard's Anconas         | 100       | 12.00                 | 11.00  | 10.00  | 9.50         |
| Standard Heavy Laying      |           |                       |        |        |              |
| S. C. English Wh. Leghorns | 25        | 8.25                  | 3.00   | 2.85   | 2.75         |
| S. C. Anconas              | 50        | 6.00                  | 5.50   | 5.25   | 5.00         |
| Selected Bred-to-Lay       |           |                       |        |        |              |
| Barred Rocks               | 25        | 4.50                  | 4.25   | 3.90   | 3.75         |
| Asst. Broiler Chicks       | 50        | 8.50                  | 8.00   | 7.25   | 7.00         |
| All Breeds                 | 100       | 16.00                 | 15.00  | 13.50  | 13.00        |
|                            | 500       | 77.50                 | 72.50  | 65.00  | 62.50        |
|                            | 1000      | 150.00                | 140.00 | 125.00 | 120.00       |
|                            |           |                       |        |        |              |
|                            | 25        | 8.40                  | 8.20   | 8.00   | 7.00         |
|                            | 50        | 40.00                 | 39.00  | 37.50  | 35.00        |

## POULTRY

### SILLO POULTRY HOUSE.

WHEN a person has anything good I believe in passing it along, and in these days of high-priced building material, I believe this idea is really "Good."

Having an old stave silo which had done its duty for the last eighteen years, and as some of the staves had decayed so they let in air and became impractical for use, I decided there were enough good staves in it to make a brooder house. I tore the structure down, or I should have said, tipped it over, piled the staves up, took the door frame and cut out two door lengths, removing the center piece, leaving one continuous door about six feet in height. I set this where I wished to build, and plumbed it, rounded a complete hoop and laid it in place, on the ground, cutting the staves the same length as the door frame. I set them up much the same as building the silo.

For windows, I simply cut a piece of stave eighteen inches long and put in at the bottom, and the same length at the top, doing this until I had the window the desired width, I placed three windows at the south and one at the north, using glass cloth for the openings. I built the window frames so that they act as ventilators, tilting them in at the top about eight inches and by placing a lid on the opening I have ventilators that I can open as much as I like, or close them entirely.

I used two hoops, one at the bottom and one at the top, which makes it firm and tight. I believe I have a very good building, and have had many compliments on the idea. It is round, wind-tight, and warm. Of course, a swinging door is used instead of the original silo doors. I have enough material from a 12x26-foot silo to make three, possibly four, by cutting carefully and using every available piece of sound material.

As the staves are being set in place, use barrel staves on the inside to hold them until the hoop is put on and ready to tighten, lath nails answer the purpose and pull easily, it is very simple to build. A concrete foundation is almost necessary to get the building level, and it also is well worth it to the building.—Ervin D. Moore.

### POULTRY HOUSE BUILDING DEMONSTRATIONS.

POULTRY houses, 1927 model, will be erected on farms in a few favored parts of the state this spring under the supervision of Michigan State College specialists from the poultry and animal husbandry departments. Interested poultrymen residing within driving distance of points listed in the itinerary given at the close of this article, are urged to visit these two-day demonstrations, observe the construction details, and confer with the college poultrymen on problems arising from the use of the new type of house.

The first day of each demonstration will be occupied only with actual building operations supervised by George Admussen, of the agricultural engineering department. J. M. Moore and J. A. Davidson, of the poultry department will be present on the second day for discussions.

For the information of poultrymen who are unfamiliar with the type of house recommended by the college as best for Michigan conditions, a brief description may be desirable.

The house is known as the Michigan Shed Roof type, and is erected in 18x20-foot units designed to accommodate 100 birds. These sections, or units, may be coupled or built on to make

any size of coop desired. This type of house has three front windows, and is equipped with the ordinary type ventilation system which utilizes the inside flue out-take and wall in-take. Ready for use completely equipped with perches, dropping boards, nests and feed supply bin, the house will cost approximately \$240.

The college men carry their own crew of carpenters to do the work at cost, but the lumber must be on the ground in advance and the foundation prepared by the owner of the farm at least two days in advance. The names of the owners of the farms on which the demonstrations will take place will be announced locally by county agents.

The itinerary of the demonstrations is as follows: May 6-7, Ottawa; May 16-17, St. Clair; May 18-19, Sanilac; May 20-21, Huron; May 23-24, Muskegon; May 25-26, Oceana; May 27-28, Newaygo; June 1-2, Mecosta; June 3-4, Midland; June 6-7, Wexford; June 8-9, Antrim; June 10-11, Otsego.

### EGG COOP TO SHIP EAST.

THE egg cooperative association which is being organized in Ottawa and Allegan counties will seek a market for its eggs in the east. Investigation has shown that Chicago is not as good an egg market as a city of its size should be, but that the industrial centers of the east are heavy consumers of eggs.

The association, which will cover twelve townships in Ottawa and Allegan counties, expects to enlist 100,000 hens. It will grade carefully as to size, color, and freshness, and thereby hopes to get a premium price.

### FENCE ON THE POULTRY FARM.

PROPER fencing is one of the most important things on a chicken farm, and is the one thing most neglected.

Lack of fencing means either of two things—that the chicks run at large and at the mercy of skunks, woodchucks and hawks, or else they are cooped up in a small yard, with insufficient room for proper growth and exercise, which had the added drawback of promoting all kinds of poultry ailments.

It is safe to say that the proper fencing of a poultry yard will pay for itself in one season, aside from the peace of mind and the saving of garden crops.

Poultry, both old and young, will thrive and produce more meat and eggs if confined to a good-sized yard, than they will if allowed to run at large. They no doubt pick up a large portion of their feed when roaming the fields, but the increase in weight is slower, and in the case of broilers the early, high price market is missed.

Pullets that have to range for a living are also slower in reaching the laying stage, and the early winter high prices of eggs find the owner with a lot of backward pullets and no eggs.

Fencing the poultry lot is not an expensive proposition and does not require the same care as for stock fencing.

With steel posts driven in the ground two or three rods apart, the fence can be made practically portable, which is a good plan, so as to have the stock on fresh ground every year.

When steel posts, or those made of one-inch pipe are used, the hens have nothing to light on and will not attempt to fly over it. Now is the time to put up your fence, while the chicks are small and before they get the roaming habit.

It is not necessary to use a field with trees in it for shelter—a few boards

## PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

### Special Summer Prices

Make money this summer raising B & F chicks. Late broilers bring good price and the pullets will be laying in five to six months. You have your choice of three breeds—all are profitable.

PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 15th.

|                           | 50     | 100     | 500     | 1000     |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| S. C. White Leghorns      | \$6.00 | \$11.00 | \$52.50 | \$100.00 |
| Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds | 7.00   | 13.00   | 62.50   | 120.00   |

PRICES EFFECTIVE JUNE 1st.

|                         | 50     | 100    | 500     | 1000    |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| S. C. White Leghorns    | \$5.00 | \$9.00 | \$42.50 | \$80.00 |
| Barred Rocks—B. I. Reds | 6.00   | 11.00  | 52.50   | 102.50  |

Broilers, all heavies, \$9.00 per 100; 500 for \$42.50. Mixed Broilers, \$8.00 per 100; 500 for \$37.50.

Will Ship C. O. D. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Pay your postman when you get your chicks. Just write or wire your order. We have large hatches each week and can fill large orders promptly. Write for free catalog that describes our special matings.

Brummer & Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 20, Holland, Michigan

## HOLLAND HATCHERY

### NEW LOW PRICES ON MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

Write now for our latest price list, giving our new low prices on this old reliable strain. This is your chance to save. Every chick hatched from selected rugged, free range breeders officially passed by inspectors supervised by Michigan State College.

Prices effective May 1st.

|                      | 100     | 500     | 1000     |
|----------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| S. C. White Leghorns | \$11.00 | \$52.50 | \$100.00 |
| Anconas              | 11.00   | 52.50   | 100.00   |
| Barred Rocks         | 13.00   | 62.50   | 120.00   |

Last December one of our customers reported \$1,037.70 worth of eggs from 935 hens in the last five weeks of 1926. This is \$28.05 income per day, or a profit above feed cost of almost \$25.00 per day. This is just the chance you have been waiting for—strong husky chicks, high egg-bred parent stock, Michigan Accredited, 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Free catalog and price lists.

VAN APPELDORN BROS., HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R.T.C. HOLLAND, MICH.

## LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARMS

### Reduced Prices Effective May 15th

Lakeview Chicks are Michigan Accredited Official records up to 252 eggs at Michigan egg contest 1923, 24, 25. Every breeder inspected and passed by inspectors supervised by Mich. State College. Smith Hatched.

|                                  | 25     | 50     | 100     | 500     | 1000     |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| S. C. Wh. Leghorns (Tanered)     | \$3.25 | \$6.00 | \$11.00 | \$52.00 | \$100.00 |
| Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. I. Reds | 3.75   | 7.00   | 13.00   | 62.00   | 120.00   |

Special Matings higher. Mixed Chicks \$8.00 per 100—all heavies, \$10.00. Order from this ad at these prices. Member International Baby Chick Assn.

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

Prices Effective May 9th

|                            | 25     | 50     | 100     | 400     | 1000    |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| S. C. White & Br. Leghorns | \$3.00 | \$5.25 | \$10.00 | \$38.00 | \$90.00 |
| Bd. Rocks                  | 4.25   | 6.75   | 13.00   | 50.00   | 120.00  |
| S. C. Reds                 | 4.00   | 6.25   | 12.00   | 46.00   | 110.00  |

Heavy Mixed \$11.00 per 100; Light Mixed, \$7.00. 100% live delivery prepaid. Our chicks are Michigan Accredited. 10% down books your order. Free catalog.

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

## CHICKS

Michigan Accredited Chicks—White Leghorns a Specialty—also best strains of Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Anconas. Expert selection of breeding stock, together with scientific incubation methods, assure husky, liveable chicks.

DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, Birmingham, Mich.

Established 1911—Free Catalogue—

## "CHICKS with a FUTURE"

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED Chicks from PURE BRED flocks. All parent flocks BLOODTESTED for the past three years.

|                      | Per 100 | Per 500 | Per 1000 |
|----------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| P. B. Rocks          | \$15.00 | \$72.00 | \$142.50 |
| R. I. Reds           | 15.00   | 72.00   | 142.50   |
| S. C. White Leghorns | 13.00   | 62.50   | 122.50   |

RICHARDSON HATCHERY, Dundee, Mich., Box B

## BARGAIN SALE ON BABY CHICKS

All Michigan Accredited. From the very best Egg Strains in the Country. For Prompt Delivery in Lots of 100 500 100 500 100 500

|                               | May 15th | May 15-June 1 | June and July                 |
|-------------------------------|----------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| S. C. W. Leghorns and Anconas | \$10.00  | \$47.50       | \$9.00 \$42.50 \$8.00 \$37.50 |
| Barred Rocks                  | 12.50    | 60.00         | 11.50 55.00 10.50 50.00       |
| Broilers, Assorted            | 6.50     | 32.00         | 6.50 32.00 6.00 30.00         |

All Firsts—No Seconds. Biggest Bargain we have ever offered on Baby Chicks of this high grade in all our long years of experience. Order NOW! Direct from this ad to insure delivery date.

MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM, Box 2, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.



## White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

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

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

### Cause of White Diarrhea

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

### Never Lost a Single Chick

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

### Never Lost One After First Dose

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

### You Run No Risk

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

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

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

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R. F. D.....

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

leaned to the north against a pole about five feet from the ground, will answer the purpose better, and in case of rain the chickens will go under a shelter so constructed, when they would have to be driven into a colony house.

Underneath the shelter is a splendid place to put the water barrel, with a slowly dripping tap and a small pan with slats across it. In this way the water is cooler, fresher and cleaner.

Don't forget the water supply in hot weather. A liberal supply of water means bigger mash consumption and faster growth.—R. A. Hill.

### ROOSTERS PAY FOR PULLETS.

MRS. LEE FIREBAUGH, of Pulaski county, Indiana, had tolerated old Biddy as a mother of the young chicks for years. Last spring, however, she decided to purchase several hundred high-bred Barred Rock chicks and keep an accurate record of cost and profit. The chicks were early hatched, and were in good condition when Mrs. Firebaugh received them. There was an average number of roosters in the shipment.

The chicks were given a standard chick ration and average farm care. In June, Mrs. Firebaugh sold her last group of roosters. The poorest pullets were then sorted out and sold.

In September an inventory was made over the flock, and to Mrs. Firebaugh's surprise, the income from the roosters was more than sufficient to pay for the young chicks, for all feed, and coal for the brooder stoves, and a reasonable wage for caring for them. She now has over 200 nice pullets that will soon begin laying, without any cost whatsoever.

This experience has convinced Mrs. Firebaugh that the old practice of setting hens and rearing chicks is unprofitable and wasteful. Next spring she intends to purchase several more early hatched young chicks.

Mrs. Firebaugh's success is nothing unusual. Many farmers are doing likewise and are making money.—H. H.

### SUMMER MASH FEEDING.

THE problem with the poultrymen is to properly balance the scratch gain feed, such as corn, oats and wheat, with the mash feed. Mash feeds are composed of ground corn, oats and wheat, properly supplemented with bran, shorts, bone meal, salt, alfalfa meal and meat scrap. During the greater part of the year, a long-time egg production results from the consumption of about equal parts of scratch grain and mash. Egg production ceases when body-flesh is diminished excessively, or the hen feels a lack of protein and minerals.

Body-flesh and vigor are maintained largely through use of cereal grains, such as corn, oats and wheat. Egg production is promoted through the use of highly concentrated protein and mineral feeds. These proteins are obtainable from milk, packing house by-products, such as meat scrap and bone meal, alfalfa meal, wheat bran or fish meal.

It is especially important that farmers keep their feeding mash up during this season of the year. There is a tendency to let chickens get out over the farm, too far away from the mash hopper. As soon as the mash consumption goes down, the egg flow drops off. Consequently, in June and July, when the egg prices begin to go up, farmers' hens begin to drop off, and the farmer is denied the good income from high-priced eggs during the summer and fall. Heavy feeding of mash all through this season will keep the hens in production through the summer months and late into the fall. Your hens should be kept in the chicken house until noon, and the eggs gathered frequently. This method induces heavy consumption of mash and maintains egg flow.

Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's

# THE HOUSE OF Ryde & Co.

Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's Ryde's

**GUARANTEES** entire satisfaction with every bag of feed bearing the name "RYDE." Exhaustive tests have proven that better ingredients or better combinations of materials *cannot be had at any price.* Therefore, insist that your dealer give you RYDE'S FEEDS. Be sure the name is on the bag. Don't accept a substitute. Years of fair dealing and guaranteed satisfaction are typified in the slogan

## RYDE'S FOR RESULTS



**Ryde's "Startrite" Chick Food**

With Buttermilk, will raise every normal chick to maturity. It is a safe, natural food and contains every element necessary to rapid, uniform growth. Includes choicest GRANULAR grains, hulled oats, selected whole seeds with natural oil retained, fresh meat scraps and a liberal portion of dried buttermilk. Easy to feed. Economical; one lb. will raise a baby chick well past the danger period. At your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags.

For the growing chick nothing equals RYDE'S HAV-TO-GROW Chick Mash. With Buttermilk. Has minerals, fats and best growing feeds in abundance. Makes broilers or layers in double-quick time.

To make that hen "lay an egg a day" feed RYDE'S HAV-TO-LAY EGG MASH. With Buttermilk. Supplies egg making elements for maximum egg production in one convenient-to-feed, unequalled food. Contains choicest ingredients. Economical. At your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags.



**Ryde's Cream Calf Meal**

(with concentrated sweet skim milk)

is an economical milk substitute on which your calves will thrive and grow. *Save the milk and earn two profits:* one on milk and the other on the market value of the home grown animal. 100 lbs. RYDE'S CREAM CALF MEAL makes 100 gallons of rich, nutritious milk substitute. Choicest materials, not a "by product." Especially milled and steam cooked for easy digestion. At your dealer's in 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags, or write us.

RYDE & CO., MFRS., 5434 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill.

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## KNOLL'S S. C. White Leghorn Chicks



**BABY CHICKS**



**8 WEEKS OLD PULLETS**

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER.

We want you to know the High Quality of Knoll's Michigan Accredited Chicks and Stock. That's why we are offering our Special Low Prices on May and June Chicks, and April Hatched Pullets.

|                                | Per 100 | 500     | 1,000    |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| White Leghorns, Tanager Strain | \$12.00 | \$57.50 | \$110.00 |
| White Leghorns, Barron Strain  | 10.00   | 47.50   | 90.00    |
| Brown Leghorns, Grade A        | 11.00   | 52.50   | 100.00   |
| Barred Rocks, Grade A          | 14.00   | 67.50   | 130.00   |
| Mixed Chicks (not Accredited)  | 7.00    | 32.50   | 60.00    |

We Guarantee 100% Live Delivery. Postpaid. PULLETS, 8 to 14 weeks, \$50 to \$110 each, according to age, for delivery before May 25th. Your order must reach us by May 20th. Order from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

## Town Line POULTRY FARM

### Michigan Accredited Chicks Reduced

Our stock is the result of 14 years of breeding for SIZE, TYPE, WINTER EGGS and HIGH FLOCK AVERAGE, instead of a few high individuals. We have HOLLYWOOD, TANGRED, and ENGLISH type S. C. White Leghorns, SHEPPARD'S Anconas, Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Hollywood foundation stock from 200-290 egg record; Tanager foundation stock from 250 up egg record stock; Ancona foundation stock from Sheppard. The very best in Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Our chicks are HEALTHY, VIGOROUS, Newton hatched chicks from free range breeders. The strongest proof of the quality of our chicks is that we have doubled our hatching capacity over last year. With "TOWNLINE" you also get "PERSONAL SERVICE."

BIG PRICE REDUCTION—Use these prices for delivery week of May 23rd to 30th.

|                               | 100     | 500     | 100                      | 500     |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| Eng. Type S. C. W. Leghorns   | \$11.00 | \$50.00 | Anconas and Br. Leghorns | \$11.00 | \$50.00 |
| Hollywood or Tanager Leghorns | 13.00   | 60.00   | Barred Rocks             | 14.00   | 65.00   |

Assorted or mixed chicks 8c each. For week of June 6-13, all prices 2c per chick less, except mixed 1c less. Chicks shipped postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Discount on early orders. LARGE NEW CATALOG FREE.

J. H. GEERLINGS, Mgr. R. 1, Box M, ZEELAND, MICH.

## WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

### Michigan Accredited CHICKS

These prices apply May 16 and after, on our first class Michigan Accredited Chicks.

|                          | 50     | 100     | 500     | 1000     |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| Barred Plymouth Rocks    | \$7.00 | \$13.00 | \$62.50 | \$120.00 |
| S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds | 7.00   | 13.00   | 62.50   | 120.00   |
| White Plymouth Rocks     | 7.50   | 14.00   | 67.50   | 130.00   |
| White Wyandottes         | 7.50   | 14.00   | 67.50   | 130.00   |
| Grade A White Leghorns   | 7.50   | 14.00   | 67.50   | 130.00   |
| English White Leghorns   | 6.00   | 11.00   | 52.50   | 100.00   |

Assorted Chicks (when we have them), \$9.00 per 100.

We have been producing high class poultry for 10 years and our chicks are the result of most careful breeding. You will not be disappointed. Write today.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY, 2501 GEDDES ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.



## THEY BEAR INSPECTION Reliable Poultry Farm



### LOWEST PRICES In Our 30 Years Breeding Experience Pay Only ONE CENT Per Chick With Order

Tom Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns, 270-300-egg foundation; 300-egg strain Anconas; all large, long-bodied birds with large combs. Heavy winter layers. Also Evergreen strain Rose Comb White Wyandottes. Reduced Prices for last of April and for May Delivery.

#### PULLETS.

Right Now is the time to order your 8-12 weeks Pullets for May and later deliveries. Write for Prices.

|                            |        |       |       |        |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| S. C. White Leghorns       | \$6.00 | 100   | 500   | 1000   |
| S. C. Shepherd's Anconas   | 6.00   | 11.50 | 55.00 | 100.00 |
| Rose Comb White Wyandottes | 7.50   | 14.00 | 68.00 | 100.00 |
| Broiler or Mixed Chicks    | 4.75   | 8.50  | 40.00 | 100.00 |

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

Zeeland, Mich.

## Babion's Pure Bred Chicks

Also BLOOD TESTED CHICKS from highest producing strains in all leading varieties. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. 35 VARIETIES.

| Prepaid Prices on                           | 25                      | 50                                   | 100     | 500     |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| S. C. White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas | \$2.75                  | \$5.50                               | \$10.00 | \$45.00 |
| Barred, Wh. & Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds        | 3.75                    | 7.00                                 | 13.00   | 62.00   |
| White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas            | 3.75                    | 7.00                                 | 13.00   | 62.00   |
| Buff & W. Orpingtons, S. L. Wyandottes      | 4.25                    | 8.00                                 | 15.00   | 72.00   |
| Mixed Heavies                               | \$2.75; \$5.50; \$10.00 | Mixed Lights, \$2.50; \$4.50; \$8.00 |         |         |

Send for large Price List, including Ducklings. 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, balance 2 weeks before chicks are delivered. 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, all BLOOD TESTED, 8c per Chick higher. Write at once today. BABION'S FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS, Lock Box 354-C, FLINT, MICHIGAN.



### Diligent Chicks Did It Well! AND WILL DO IT FOR YOU

We confidently believe we are sending out the finest, strongest, real quality chicks at the most popular prices. Twelve years of honest dealing behind us. Located 2 miles North of Holland, Mich., on M-11. Visitors welcome. Pullets after May first.

| Postpaid prices on              | 25     | 50     | 100     | 500     |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| S. C. Wh. Leghorns              | \$2.75 | \$5.25 | \$10.00 | \$45.00 |
| Barred Plymouth Rocks           | 3.50   | 6.75   | 13.00   | 62.50   |
| Rhode Island Reds, S. C.        | 3.50   | 6.75   | 13.00   | 62.50   |
| Mixed, all heavies. Good chicks | 2.75   | 5.25   | 10.00   | 47.50   |
| Mixed lights. All good chicks   | 2.25   | 4.25   | 8.00    | 37.50   |

Diligent Hatchery & Poultry Farm, HARM J. KNOLL, Prop.  
R. R. No. 11, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

## Buy Insured Baby Chicks Insurance Covering Brooding for 30 Days

Eight Pure Breeds for building up farm flocks. Barred and White Rocks; Reds, Wyandottes; Minorcas; Anconas; White Leghorns—separate breeding—from both Tanager and Hollywood foundation stock; 100% live delivery postpaid. Hatching eggs; also Duck, Geese, and Turkey eggs. Send for new catalog, insurance plan, and Credit Certificate Plan. Everything explained. Pullets 8 weeks and three months. Cockerels in different breeds. Send for circular.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION  
Masonic Temple KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

### Pure Bred Chicks at Reduced Prices. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

| Prepaid Prices for                | 25     | 50     | 100     | 200     | 500     | 1000     |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Wh., Br., Bk. Leghorns            | \$3.00 | \$6.00 | \$11.00 | \$21.50 | \$52.50 | \$100.00 |
| Bk. Minorcas, Anconas, Brd. Rocks | 3.25   | 6.50   | 12.00   | 23.50   | 57.50   | 110.00   |
| Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds        | 3.25   | 6.50   | 12.00   | 23.50   | 57.50   | 110.00   |
| Wh. & Sil. Wyan., Buff Orpingtons | 3.50   | 7.00   | 13.00   | 25.50   | 62.50   | 120.00   |

Sil. Spangled Hamburgs, each 14c. Assorted Breeds each 9c.

LANTZ HATCHERY,

BOX J,

TIFFIN, OHIO.

## HA! LOOK! Buy Our Big Easy To Raise Chicks!

May, June, July Chicks \$3.00 - 100 Less

15 pure bred varieties of Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Single Rose Comb Reds, White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Shepperd's Best Anconas, White Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, Mixed Chicks 9c up. Some won 1st and 2nd prizes in production class. Won many 1st prize blue ribbons in large poultry show. Also have one flock of Morgan-Tanager Strain, blood tested White Leghorns of 250 to 312 egg breeding. Owner paid \$150 for 6 eggs to improve our flocks. Every breeder culled and selected. Get free circular. 1,000—2 to 10 weeks old Pullets.

BECKMAN HATCHERY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

## 1000 PURE-BRED CHICKS ON HAND

CAN SHIP AT ONCE AT REDUCED PRICES

Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, White or Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$13.00 per 100. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 11c. Buff Orpingtons and Bl. Langshans 15c. Heavy mixed broilers 12c. Light mixed broilers 8c. Light Brahmas 18c. If less than 100 ordered add 35c extra. June chicks \$1.00 per 100 less. 4 to 10 weeks old pullets. Circular free. LAWRENCE HATCHERY, PHONE 76761, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

| Baby chicks of highest quality. High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices. Catalog free. Prices postpaid. (100% live del. guarant'd.) | 25     | 50     | 100    | 300     | 500  | 1000 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|------|------|
| S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Legh's, Anc.                                                                                                     | \$2.75 | \$5.00 | \$9.00 | \$25.50 | \$41 | \$80 |
| S. C. Minorcas, Brd. Wh. Rocks R. & S. C. R. W. Reds                                                                                  | 3.25   | 6.00   | 11.50  | 33.00   | 52   | 100  |
| White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons                                                                                                     | 3.50   | 6.50   | 12.50  | 37.00   | 60   | 115  |
| Jersey Black Giants                                                                                                                   | 6.00   | 11.00  | 20.00  | 59.00   | 95   | 185  |
| Light Mixed                                                                                                                           | 2.75   | 4.50   | 8.00   | 24.00   | 38   | 75   |
| Heavy Mixed                                                                                                                           | 3.00   | 5.50   | 10.00  | 30.00   | 50   | 97   |

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., BOX 42,

GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

## Baby Chick Specials

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS 8c | ASSORTED CHICKS 6 1/2c

Guaranteed pure bred, strong, healthy stock. 100% live delivery prepaid. Liberal Discount on 500 and 1,000 lots.

R. M. SPEAR, 215 W. 9th St., Holland, Mich.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

### Capital Punishment

Guilford Rothfuss Gives His Views

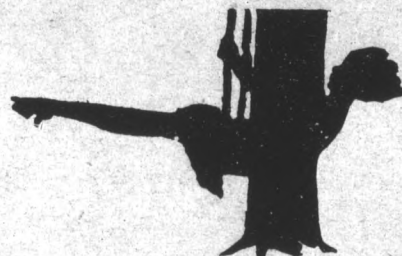
A SUBJECT as vital as that of capital punishment is not one to be lightly cast aside and ignored in any sense. There is plenty of food for thought and argument if one is so inclined. But before passing judgment upon it, or venturing any opinion whatsoever, one must consider it from all sides and angles, and above all, before arriving at a conclusion, he must use his common sense, if it so happens that he possesses that sterling quality.

I believe that the best way to understand capital punishment is to take an illustration and work it out. Suppose then, that on a Saturday night (any Saturday night will do) a hard-working Chicago ditch-digger is on his

that small weekly pay-envelope to feed five hungry mouths? There is no question about the fact that the man is guilty and that any kind of a death is too good for him. He deserves no clemency. But, on the other hand, it wouldn't be fair to the destitute family to kill him! He owes a debt to society and to them that he can never repay. At least, he can never repay it in full.

It is certain that he can never hope to repay it if he is killed, so why kill him at all? Instead, why not put him in a place where he would be compelled to work, and to work hard? Why not make him support the family of the man he killed in cold blood? Why not make him take the place of the breadwinner who can no longer provide for his little flock? It could easily be done if a few laws were passed concerning it, and a few prison reforms brought about through them. Does that sound like a rather large order? Well, it is. It would be quite a struggle from A to Zoop, but it would be worth it in the end.

I really believe, however, that capital punishment would have quite an influence on the criminals of Michigan. I believe it would help to decrease crime, to a certain extent. I am quite certain it would if it included bank-robbers in its scope, which it should. So I believe that the bill should be passed—but with reservations. It should give the judge who sat on the case the right to temper justice with a little common sense if he so desired, or if circumstances called for it. Instead of saying, "Give him the axe!" at every murder trial, I believe that once in a while he should say, "Give him a pick and shovel!"



"Spring," by Evelyn Batten.

way home to his wife and five small children, with his weekly pay-check or envelope in his hip-pocket. He is suddenly aware of a shadowy figure in front of him who, in a very ungentle manner, pokes three or four inches of steel into the region immediately north of his floating rib, about half-way between his halitosis and his indigestion. At the same time comes a terse command to "Stick 'em up!"

The laborer, we will assume, is a newly-emigrated foreigner and as yet does not "spikka da Engleesh." However, there is no mistaking the fact that the earnest, but exceedingly impolite young man at the caboose end of the small cannon is after something. And how! The laborer immediately senses that his roll is in danger, and naturally isn't so very keen about parting company with it on such short acquaintance. And to a perfect stranger! So he starts to remonstrate with his unwelcome companion in his native tongue—accompanied, of course, by numerous gestures with his hands.

The thug, however, mistakes his intentions, and, thinking himself about to be attacked, he shoots in what he believes to be self-defense. He starts to run, but as he turns a corner he runs straight into the arms of two policemen who have been attracted by the shots, and is captured. The victim dies on the way to the hospital, and the hold-up is charged with murder in the first degree. At the trial he is found guilty on that charge. The rest is up to His Honor, the judge.

The opinion of all concerned, (except, of course, the criminal and his counsel), is that the man should pay the supreme penalty. Here we have various viewpoints. We must consider first, the wife and grief-stricken family of the victim. Their hearts are filled with hatred toward the killer of their breadwinner, for now they are left practically destitute. Revenge is sweet. The judge, jury, prosecuting attorney, policemen, newspapermen, spectators, and the general public are all convinced that the man should be hanged. The law of the ancients, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," seems to be the ideal way to deal with the situation. But is it? In a case like this, I wonder.

We seem to have overlooked a slight detail. How on earth is the killing of her husband's murderer going to help the poor woman who depended upon

## Our Letter Box

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

We have been interested in Our Page ever since we started taking the Michigan Farmer. Both of us girls are junior A's in the Ludington High School.

We are rooming together while attending school, but when Friday night comes we are ready to go to our home in the country, where we live about two miles apart. This does not prevent us from having our peachy times. We both are in for good times, and



Mary Crandall's Brother Bert Picking Violets.

our surroundings give us satisfaction. Skiing, coasting, skating, and hiking are our chief sports in the winter time, but soon summer time draws near and provides us with many picturesque scenes. How's this for one? When standing on a hill about one mile from home, one is able to see seven different lakes.

As for knickers—well, we won't be able to say much for the negative side as we approve of them, if they are used in the right way, such as for good times in summer, especially when we take our picnic dinners to a lake and participate in an interesting ball



game afterwards, or when we go motoring.—Wag and Brick.

It is fine that you girls enjoy each other's company so well. I imagine you as two wholesome, healthy, outdoor girls.

#### EDITOR CONTEST.

I AM glad that we had this contest as it gave us a few suggestions that I believe we can use. A great many contestants answered by saying that the Michigan Farmer as it is, is ideal. We are glad that they are satisfied, but we editors know that the ideal farm paper has never been published. Therefore, there is still chance for improvement in the Michigan Farmer.

The special dollar prize goes to Joy Bradshaw, Boyne Falls, Michigan, for the helpful suggestions she made. The prize winners are as follows:

##### One Dollar.

Joy Bradshaw, Boyne Falls, Mich.  
Fountain Pens.  
June Nelson, Filion, Mich.  
Chester Lattin, Holton, Mich.  
Clutch Pencils.  
Letha Snyder, R. 1, Hudson, Mich.  
Zona Amos, R. 7, Owosso, Mich.  
Adeline Bradshaw, Boyne Falls, Mich.

##### Candy.

Wanda Kortz, R. 2, Cheboygan, Mich.  
Theresa Grala, R. 1, Mt. Clemens, Mich.  
Myrtle Feltis, R. 1, Dafer, Mich.  
Emily Wesanen, Mass, Mich.  
Dorothy Sutherland, North Branch, Mich.

#### SPRING.

Says the poet, "Spring is here,  
All the world is bright and clear;  
Birds are singing everywhere—  
Odors sweet pervade the air.  
Sparkling brooklets, crystal clear,  
Through the meadow wind and veer,  
Dancing merrily along—  
With their happy, gurgling song.  
Tender grasses, glistening dew,  
Wild-flowers blooming every hue:  
All the beauty that we see  
Fills the heart with ecstasy."

Let the poet have his way,  
Let him paint a picture gay;  
Though perfection is his creed,  
All this bunk I'll never heed!  
Here's what I say, "Spring is here,  
Wettest season of the year;  
Mud and slush and rain and sleet,  
Water standing in the street,  
Rheumatism, colds and sneezes,  
Hats blown off in gusty breezes;  
Robins, ducks and crows and geese,  
Squawk as if they'd never cease;  
Roads are flooded deep with mire,  
Water covers every tire;  
Spring is nice, but after all,  
Things are better in the fall."  
—Vesta Yoder.

#### AD. CONTEST.

THIS is similar to the Read-and-Win contest, only you are to look through the advertising columns for the answers to the questions below, instead of the reading columns. Please make your answers short, and do not write out the questions, but number your answers the same as the questions. Also give the number of the page on which you have found the answer. Kindly write neatly, and put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of your paper, using M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler.

All the correct replies will be mixed together, and the lucky ten drawn out. The first two prizes will be fountain pens; the next three, handy clutch pencils; and the next five, little boxes of candy. The contest closes May 13. Contest papers should be addressed to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

1. Who pioneered in low-pressure tires?
2. What keeps down flies in the barn and adds lime to the soil?
3. What is S. P. Wiersma proprietor of?
4. What service means cheaper mileage for you?
5. What contains the information that answers one of your most important dairy problems?
6. What costs less per mile?
7. What is never left to conjecture?
8. What oatmeal-base feed contains cod liver oil and cod liver meal?

#### FURNITURE AND FURNISHING FOR APPROVED FARM HOME.

(Continued from page 627).

**Design and Condition.**—Plain materials are usually best for glass curtains. If figured materials are used, the pattern should be simple. All-over designs which cover the material are best in over-drapes. If rugs and wall coverings are figured, over-drapes should be plain. The curtains should be clean, pressed, straight, and not ragged.

##### C—Accessories.

**Appropriateness, Color, Design and Condition.**—The accessories should be appropriate to the room. Only a few accessories, good in design and color, should be used. Photographs are suitable for the bedroom only. The accessories may give the notes of bright color to the room. The accessories should be clean, and not chipped or badly worn.

##### D—Arrangement.

**Convenience and Comfort.**—The furniture in all the rooms should be grouped according to use and convenience. Furniture and equipment used together should be placed near to each other.

**Design.**—The large pieces of furniture should be placed parallel with the walls of the room; the small pieces may be placed at an angle. In hanging pictures the wire should not form triangles.

##### III—Home Educational Advantages.

**Books and Magazines.**—The books and magazines should be educational and inspirational. It is the quality and not the quantity which should be considered.

**Music and Pictures.**—The music for the home should be good music. The pictures should be beautiful, and harmonize in coloring with the room. A few pictures well arranged, give a better effect than too many pictures.

State Club Leader A. G. Kettunen recently announced that there were 18,663 boys and girls actively engaged in club work in 1926. In the past twelve years 215,352 young folks have taken part in club activities.

The cherry blossom is the national flower of Japan.

Concrete and brick roads are easiest on tires.

## WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

COMMERCIAL MATING

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED

FOR MAY and JUNE DELIVERY

|                                | Per 100 | Per 500 | Per 1000 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| S. C. White Leghorns           | \$ 9.50 | \$45    | \$85     |
| S. C. Mottled Anconas          | 10.50   | 50      | 95       |
| Odds and Ends [NOT ACCREDITED] | 7.00    | 32.50   |          |

ORDER DIRECT, Sending Cash-With-Order for MAY and JUNE deliveries. Illustrated Catalog with description of Wyngarden Special Matings sent FREE with special price list of Pullets, on request.

WYNGARDEN HATCHERY & FARMS, BOX M, ZEELAND, MICH.

## Baby CHICKS 8 to 12 Week RURAL PULLETS MICHIGAN ACCREDITED

UNEXCELLED in THEIR PRICE CLASS.  
Rural Leghorns won more firsts in Zeeland 1926 show and Lansing State Show than any competing Leghorns. Read our winnings on standard production stock.  
LANSING STATE SHOW—1st old pen; 1st young pen; 1st hen, 2d cock; 3d cock.  
ZEELAND SHOW—Special 1st old pen; 1st young pen; 3d young pen; 1st cock.  
WEST MICH. STATE FAIR—1st old pen; 2d hen. In competition with some of the best and most noted stock in Michigan.  
Also won many FIRSTS on Anconas and Brown Leghorns. Send for FREE catalog. All closely culled, every bird leg banded.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED FOR MAY 16th, 23th, 30th DELIVERY.

|                                                | 100     | 500     | 1000     |
|------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| WHITE LEGHORNS.                                |         |         |          |
| Pure Hollywood, 200-290-egg pedigree           | \$18.00 | \$87.50 | \$170.00 |
| Improved Hollywood Mated, 200-290-egg pedigree | 12.00   | 57.50   | 110.00   |
| Tancred Mated                                  | 11.00   | 52.50   | 100.00   |
| Barron White Leghorns                          | 10.00   | 47.50   | 90.00    |
| ANCONAS—Famous Sheppard Mated                  | 12.00   | 57.50   | 110.00   |
| Utility Anconas                                | 10.00   | 47.50   | 90.00    |
| BROWN LEGHORNS—Very best grade                 | 11.00   | 52.50   | 100.00   |
| BARRED ROCKS                                   | 13.00   | 62.50   | 120.00   |
| Broiler Chicks (not accredited)                | 7.00    | 35.00   |          |

Shipments on Monday and Wednesday of every week. Write for prices on other quantities. Wire orders promptly handled. Pullets: White and Brown Leghorns. Free range raised. 8 to 12 weeks for shipment starting May 15th. Write for prices.  
RURAL POULTRY FARM, R. 1, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.

#### CHICKS! REDUCED PRICES! 7c UP!

From Michigan Accredited Class A flocks. Special Eng. Whites, S. C. Eng. Whites & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. 1. Reds and Assorted Chicks from healthy, heavy layers. No money down. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free.  
THE BOS HATCHERY, R. 2-M, Zeeland, Mich.

#### PULLETS 90c EACH

8 and 10 weeks old—S. C. White Leghorns. We have a special lot of 600 well-grown pullets hatched in early March. All pullets are from Michigan Accredited breeders, passed by inspectors under supervision of Michigan State College. Priced at 90c each while they last. Express prepaid to your station.  
SILVER WARD HATCHERY, Box 51, Zeeland, Mich.

# big reductions SUPERIOR LEGHORNS

DURING the week of May 16-23-30-June 6-13-20 and 27 we will deliver to you prepaid and 100% live delivery guaranteed, Superior S. C. White Leghorns at the following remarkably low prices. Just fill in the coupon below for the number you desire and mail it today. We will ship your order when you designate.

**\$375.00 net profit in one month**

That is what Guy Burgis of Fair Grove, Mich., made last January with 832 pullets raised from 2,000 Superior chicks bought last June. Write today for our latest low prices and get started with the right stock. Stock of this quality is cheap even at prices much higher than we are asking.

#### These Chicks Are Michigan Accredited

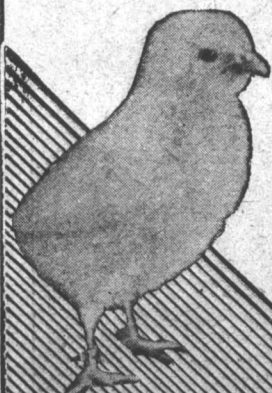
Even at these low prices these chicks are Michigan Accredited and will pass the exacting requirements to be classed as such. Furthermore on Superior Farms breeding plant is where we blend our Tancred and Barron strains to produce those big bodied profitable birds. We have 600 pullets entered in R. O. P. (record of performance) this year and are individually pedigreeing thousands of chicks. Write for complete information describing special matings at slightly higher prices.

**Superior Poultry Farms, Inc.**

BOX 359

Zeeland - Mich.

100 - \$9.00  
500 - 45.00  
1000 - 85.00



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





## This answers the question

"What about getting a milking machine?"

You can't tell how fast a horse can trot by judging the speed of a cow. And you can't tell what a milking machine can do for you until you use the Hinman.

### Success for 19 Years Straight

There's no question about what this machine can do. It has been a success on thousands of dairies, for 19 years straight. Why? Dependable. Simple. Only 2 moving parts. No complicated mechanism to get out of order. Valve chamber guaranteed for life of machine and easy to clean as a tumbler. Shortest hose.

Gentle application of vacuum and complete release after every suction. Soothing—cows like it. Many prize cows milked with it—made their winning records—including the champion cow of England.

### Send for this FREE CATALOG

Gives you the straight facts. Talks practical milker experience. Contains the information that answers one of your most important dairy problems.

Get this catalog. Drop a postal today.

**HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO.**  
6th St., Oneida, N.Y.



## SAVE-THE-HORSE

ends lameness, or money refunded.

Horse works—no time lost.

Successful for 34 years on spavin, thorn-pin, curb, splint, all shoulder, leg and foot lameness. Keep a bottle handy—always!

**FREE** big book—illustrated—clearly locates trouble and tells what to do. Used successfully by half million horse owners. Book, sample copy of guarantee and "vet" advice, **ALL FREE!** Write today!

### TROY CHEMICAL CO.

320 State Street Binghamton, N. Y.  
Druggists sell and guarantee "Save-the-Horse," or we mail it direct. It's **CHEAPEST**, helps horses most and quickest.

## SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK

or bursitis are easily and quickly removed without knife or firing iron. Absorbine reduces them permanently and leaves no blemishes. Will not blister or remove the hair. Horse worked during treatment. At druggists or \$2.50 postpaid. Horse book 6-S free.

Surprised user writes: "Horse had largest shoe boil I ever saw. Now all gone. I would not have thought that Absorbine could take it away so completely."

## ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

## Exterminate Corn Borers ROSS METAL SILO

Made of copper-content Rossmetal galvanized. No shrinkage or swelling. Can be increased in height. Movable. Safe against fire and wind. No freeze troubles. Send for remarkable booklet—"What Users Say."



Easy terms—buy now, pay later. Agents wanted.

Check items which interest you and write for catalog.

Ross Old Reliable Ensilage Cutter is another exterminator of the borer. Cuts ensilage into 1/4 inch pieces. All steel construction. Write for prices.

The Ross Cutter & Silo Co., (Est. 1850)  
241 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio

Makers of Brooder Houses—Silos—Cribbs—Bins—Cutters—Mills—Garages

# Live stock AND DAIRYING

## Outlook for the Dairyman

(Continued from page 609).

their pre-war level, while prices of milk and butter-fat have been sixty to sixty-five per cent over pre-war.

Moderate production has been one reason for the favorable ratio between prices of dairy products and of feeds. The unfavorable price ratios in the latter part of 1924 and the first half of 1925, caused largely by high-priced grain, discouraged production and induced some curtailment of dairy herds. The number of heifer calves saved was reduced. As a result, the number of cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk, has declined about three per cent in the last two years. On January 1, 1927, only 21,824,000 head were reported, the smallest number since 1922. Tuberculosis clean-up campaigns also have played a part in the situation. At any rate, the steady expansion of production since 1920 was brought to a temporary halt.

Some increase in production can be brought about by more liberal feeding, and the favorable feeding ratio undoubtedly has caused this to be done to some extent. But, the poor pastures in some of the important dairy states last summer, and the shortage of hay helped to keep down production.

The combined production of butter, cheese and condensed milk in 1926, when reduced to whole milk equivalents, was smaller than in 1925 by about two per cent. The strength in fluid milk prices indicates that they were not oversupplied.

High wages and nearly full time employment everywhere have maintained consumer buying power. In addition, the number of consumers is constantly increasing. In the last two years, when the number of milch cows decreased three per cent, the consuming population gained three per cent, making a change of six per cent in consumers per cow. The spread of dietetic information is another factor constantly at work to stimulate consumptive demand for dairy products.

Moderate retail prices have favored large consumption. The index number of the retail price of twenty-two staple foods in 1926, using 1913 prices as 100, was 160.6. The butter retail price index was 138.6, while whole milk stood at 157.3, and cheese at 165.6. With wage scales of industrial labor at 200 to 230, it is obvious that consumers have had enough buying power in their hands to purchase dairy products freely.

These conditions of moderate supply

and broad demand favored merchandising the dairy products accumulated in storage last summer. Stocks of butter have been unusually light for several months. Since current production does not become equal to consumption until May, the situation has favored the maintenance of winter price levels well into the spring. Cheese stocks appear rather large, but they are chiefly in the hands of the manufacturers of process cheese, so that they do not have the same significance as formerly. Condensed and evaporated milk stocks are the smallest at this season on record since the compiling of such reports was begun in 1920.

In contrast with the favorable situation in domestic markets, prices abroad have been distinctly unfavorable. Butter prices in such markets as London, Berlin and Copenhagen in 1926 were ten to fifteen per cent lower than in 1925, and have continued on this low basis in 1927. The increased production in exporting countries, such as Denmark, New Zealand, Argentina, the small Baltic countries like Finland and Latvia, and in Canada, has been partially responsible for lowering the foreign price level.

These comments have had to do with the past. What does the future hold? Past experience has shown that low prices for dairy products usually follow on the average about two years after high prices. There is considerable variation in the length of these periods, however. Nevertheless, we can safely conclude that the next twelve to fifteen months will be about as favorable for the dairyman as the past year.

The tendency to increase production is already becoming evident in some directions. The number of yearling heifers being kept for milch cows on farms on January 1, 1927, was 4.4 per cent greater than a year before, and probably was about up to a full replacement basis. Some of these heifers probably will come into milk before 1927 is over. The chances are that more dairy heifer calves were saved in the spring of 1926 than a year previous, and it is likely that a still greater number will be saved this year.

Moreover, the decline in dairy production in 1926 was partly due to poor pastures and to a scarcity of hay later in the year. Average weather conditions may increase summer production of butter and cheese by ten to fifteen per cent over last year, even with few-



The Adrian Community Market Has Proven a Real Asset to the Farmers, Merchants and Consumers in Handling Animal Products, as well as Fruits and Vegetables to the Advantage of All.



Wouldn't you like some Extra Profit?

Our plan gives you double the return you get when you sell wool to dealers. For a nominal charge, which you may pay in cash or additional wool, we will make up your wool for you into beautiful, warm blankets and auto robes of superior quality. Satisfaction guaranteed or costs refunded.

Deal direct with the mill and get every dollar's worth you can out of your wool. You are entitled to it.

Mail coupon for booklet explaining plan.

Chatham Mfg. Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.

**CHATHAM MFG. CO.,**  
75 Chatham Rd., Winston-Salem, N. C.  
Please send me further information on your EXTRA PROFIT PLAN.

Name .....

Address .....

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

### CATTLE



The Best is the Most Economical

It costs the same per pound to ship average beef animals 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.

## EXCEPTIONAL YOUNG BULL AT AUCTION

We have consigned to the State Sale at East Lansing, May 26th, WALLINWOOD KING 128599. For additional information regarding the sale or this bull write: F. W. WALLIN, Jenison, Mich., or W. D. BURRINGTON, Box 1018, East Lansing, Mich.

**GUERNSEYS** We are consigning to the Third Annual Sale at East Lansing, to be held on May 26th, 1 young cow, 1 heifer by Lone Pine Rancher, due in June, and 1 7-months' bull calf, by Brookmead's Master Warrior. GILMORE BROTHERS, Camden, Mich.

**FOR** practically pure-bred **GUERNSEY** or **HOLSTEIN** calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write **EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS**, Whitewater, Wis.

**Guernsey** Dairy Heifer Calves, practically pure bred \$25.00 each. We ship C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**Guernsey Bull For Service** Special terms and prices on A. R. O. Stock. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

## A 1,000-LB. BULL

An excellent individual, about evenly marked and ready for service. Show-ring quality and production combined. Born March 17, 1926. His sire was a show bull and a son of the famous 35-lb. show cow, "White Susie." She has a record of 1,113 lbs. butter and 28,361 lbs. milk in 365 days at 11 years of age. His dam has just finished a record of 1,026.7 lbs. butter and 25,663 lbs. milk in a year, and her dam has a Jr. 2-year-old record of 856.3 lbs. butter and 21,557 lbs. milk in 365 days.

Send for pedigree and price of Tag No. 225.

"MICHIGAN STATE HERDS."



**Bureau of Animal Industry**  
Dept. C  
Lansing, Michigan

## SERVICEABLE AGE

### REGISTERED HOLSTEIN

Bull Calves at prices the owner of a small herd can afford to pay. The sire of many of these calves is a Son of the highest record (30 lb.) two-year-old daughter of Creator. His sire is King Segis Alcartra Prilly, an undefeated Show bull with 70 A. R. daughters. Others sired by a 5 times 1200 lb. Champion Bull, the famous K. P. O. P. breeding.

Bred cows and heifers served by these sires are available for foundation stock.

## RED ROSE FARMS DAIRY

Northville, Michigan

Telephone: 344

Reference: Northville State Savings Bank



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Marietta Concrete and Wood Silos equipped with Red Wood Hinge Doors. Your name today gives you our Big Discount and Easy Payment Plan. "Pay for Silo Out of Profits".

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## NEW! LOW MODEL MELOTTE

NOW—for the first time, the farmers of America have a chance—if they act quick!—to see and use on 30 Days' FREE Trial, the NEW Low Model Melotte Cream Separator. In the NEW Melotte you NOW have a greater convenience and all-around satisfaction than was ever known before.

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## OPPORTUNITY TO BUY SHOW BULL PROSPECTS AT LOW COST

We have a few bull calves sired by some of our best sons of Oxford Sulton of Oaklands, and from some of our high producing but untested heifers, which are promising show calves and should prove themselves later to be desirable breeding bulls. These calves are available at very low prices compared to values.

Come and get them.

**PRINCE ARBOR FARM**  
WARREN L. GOSS, Owner  
(Old Jacob Lutz Place)  
**BRANCH--THE OAKLANDS**  
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

## AUCTION SALE Registered Jerseys

(102 HEAD)  
50 cows, 3 herd bulls, calves, yearlings, several bull calves. Herd established 1875. T. B. Tested. Register of Merit Stock. Splendid opportunity for Foundation Herd; Producing Cows; Calves for Boys' and Girls' Clubs; or Herd Bulls.

**THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1927**  
10:30 A. M.; Rain or Shine  
**MARSTON FARM**  
4 Miles Northwest from Bay City,  
on Trunk Line M-10

T. F. MARSTON BAY CITY  
Phone 1511 Write for Catalogue  
DISPERSAL SALE — 102 HEAD

er cows, and especially favorable weather conditions might result in a still greater increase.

Foreign competition is not likely to get worse in the next year or two. Great Britain will gradually recover from the coal strike and will be in better position to buy dairy products than in the past year. Moreover, the world price level for dairy products in the past year probably was low enough to restrain production in exporting countries and stimulate consumption in both exporting and importing nations. In spite of increased production in Russia in the past year, for example, her exports of butter fell off, owing to the tendency to use it at home rather than ship abroad at the prices obtainable in British and German markets.

Changes in feed costs will depend largely on crop yields which are impossible to foresee. If 1927 crops are favorable, the prices of corn, oats and hay will continue moderate for another year. It is probable that expanding production of hogs may begin to overtake the corn supply by that time and lift prices of that cereal to a higher level. Oats and hay are likely to remain cheap, however, owing to the reduced amount required for horses, for which there has been no adjustment in acreage.

### LAUNCH TESTING ASSOCIATION IN ALCONA.

ALCONA county dairymen have proved their progressiveness by organizing their first cow testing association and engaging one of the best cow testers in the state to look after the checking up of their dairy herds. The organization goes under the name of the Alcona Cow Testing Association, and the man who will undertake to make the herds of the members more profitable than before, is Casper Blumer, crack cow tester of Macomb county for the past four years. In his program for improving the dairy industry in Alcona county, Mr. Blumer declares "better feeding during both the summer and winter season, and the use of pure-bred sires will help bring greater profits to Alcona county dairymen." Both business men and dairymen of Alcona county are cooperating in the new enterprise.—C.

### COWS PRODUCE WELL IN MARCH.

EXCELLENT March weather helped Michigan dairy cows to average three pounds more of butter-fat during March than they did during February. For March, the 19,955 cows under test reported in seventy-six Michigan cow testing associations out of 106 operating, produced an average fat amount of 26.5 pounds per cow.

The Kent-West Association led all of the Michigan organizations in butter-fat production, with an average of thirty-five pounds per cow. O. J. Becker, of Lansing, Michigan, member of the Ingham-Lansing Cow Testing Association, and owner of a herd of mixed grade Holstein and Guernsey cows, had the highest herd average of all Michigan herds under test for March. For the last four months this herd has been under retest conditions, and the production for March was 54.98 pounds of butter-fat.

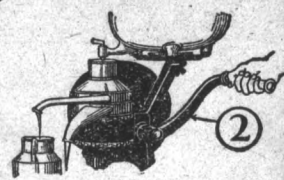
The Pontiac State Hospital is the owner of the highest producing cow for all Michigan associations for March. The five-year-old pure-bred Holstein owned by this institution produced 27,062 pounds of milk and 110.5 pounds of fat under four times a day milking, and was re-tested by the tester, Harold Elmer.

Reports from the testers indicate that there will be a large number of new seedings made of sweet clover, and an enlarged acreage of alfalfa during 1927.

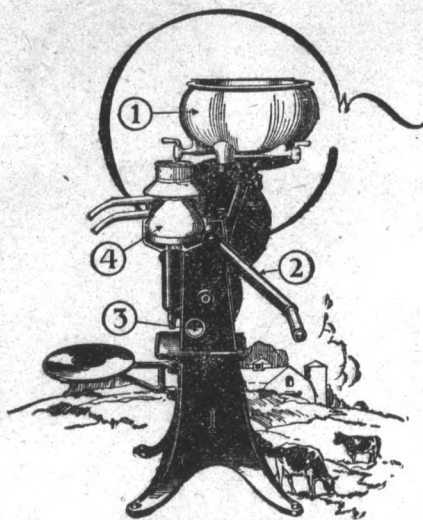
The bite of the python or the boa is painful but not poisonous.

## New 1927 SERIES DeLaval Separators

### "Easier Turning"



These new De Laval are the easiest starting and turning separators ever made. Try one and you will agree they are.



Try one of these new De Laval side-by-side with your old separator or any other machine. You will agree the De Laval is superior in every way. Trade allowances made on old separators. Sold on such easy terms they pay for themselves.

**The De Laval Separator Co.**  
NEW YORK CHICAGO  
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## See and try the new De Laval

## 60 REGISTERED GUERNSEYS 60

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OF THE

### MICHIGAN GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Thursday, May 26 :: Michigan State College  
East Lansing

Cows, bred and open heifers, heifer calves, bulls

Watch for further announcements.

For catalogs address W. D. Burrington, Field Secretary, Box 1018, East Lansing, Mich.

## AT THE TOP

A Colantha cow from our herd was high butter-fat cow in Cow Testing Association work in Michigan in 1925. This herd of cows averaged 11,988 lbs. milk and 588 lbs. butter in 1925.

Typical Colantha Bulls from cows standing high in Official and Cow Testing work insure unusual production. Ask us about them.

**MCPHERSON FARM CO.,**

Howell, Michigan

Choice Jersey Bulls ready for service, and bull calves, for sale from R. of M. dams accredited herd. SMITH & PARKER, Howell, Mich.

## HEREFORD STEERS

CALVES, YRL'S & TWO'S. Well marked, beef type, showing splendid breeding. Dark reds. Most all bunches dehorned. Good stocker order. Can show few bunches around 45 to 90 head. Each bunch even in size. Also a few bunches Shorthorn steers. Will sell your choice of one car load from any bunch. Write, stating number and weight you prefer, 450 lbs. to 800 lbs.

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

## SHORTHORNS

For sale, several good cows with calves at foot, and bred again. Also bulls and heifers sired by Maxwellton Mock or Edglink Victor, two of the good bulls of the breed. Will make very attractive prices on all of these cattle. GOTTFREDSON FARMS, Ypsilanti, Mich.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE—Two young bulls for sale. Royston Stock Farm. WILL COTTLE, West Branch, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1.

Herd for sale, 17 cows, 10 2-yr.-old, 9 yearlings and calves, two due May. Balance early fall. Address, Box 102, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

MILKING SHORTHORN BULL, born in January, 12 of his nearest grand dams have an average record of 10,751 lbs. IRVIN DOAN & SONS, Cresswell, Mich.

### HOGS

BERKSHIRES Bred sows. Registered pigs, both sexes. Choicest breeding. Write TALCOA FARM, R. F. D. No. 7, Lansing, Mich.

## DUROCS BRED SOWS AND GILTS

SERVICE BOARDS  
Cholera immune, popular blood lines, typy. LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

D UROC JERSEY FALL BOARDS at a very reasonable price. Cholera immunized and guaranteed satisfactory. JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

FOR SALE Reg. O. I. C. boars and sows. Ready for breeding and service. All stock shipped on approval. No deposit required. FRED W. KENNEDY, R. No. 1, Chelsea, Mich.

O. I. C's. March and April pigs. Gilts bred for June and July farrow. MILO H. PETERSON & SON, Ionia, Mich., R. 2.

## CHOICE BOARS

Do you want a real show prospect for your County or State Fair? We have several outstanding Polands of September farrow with best of Iowa breeding, you would be proud to own and show. Come see them or write. WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich.

LARGE TYPE P. C. Fall boars ready for service. L good ones. Sired by great boars and out of large prolific dams. Prices reasonable. Come and see them. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

B.T.P.C. FALL PIGS either sex, and they are good. G. W. NEEDHAM, Saline, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS size and breeding good. Weanling pigs to sell. JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.

A Few good Hampshire spring boars at a bargain. Place your order for bred gilts. JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

### HORSES

For Sale Black Percheron Stallion Magic H. No. 177070. A low, well-built horse, weight 2,000, four years old, right every way. ROSCOE COWDREY, Ithaca, Mich., R. No. 3.



# THE LATEST MARKET REPORT

## GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, May 3.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.38; No. 2 white \$1.39; No. 2 mixed \$1.37.  
Chicago.—May \$1.39½; July \$1.34½; September \$1.31½.

Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red, at \$1.39 @1.40.

### Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow 80c; No. 3 yellow 78c; No. 4 yellow 76c.

Chicago.—May at 75½c; July 80¼c; September 84½c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 54c; No. 3, 51c.

Chicago.—May at 47½c; July 47¾c; September 46c.

### Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.11.

Chicago.—May \$1.10½; July \$1.07½; September 98½c.

Toledo.—Rye \$1.11.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment at \$4.75 f. o. b. shipping points.

New York.—Pea domestic at \$4.75 @ \$5.25; red kidneys \$6.75 @ 7.50 to the wholesalers.

Chicago.—Spot navy beans, Michigan choice hand-picked, in sacks, at \$4.50; dark red kidneys \$4.50.

### Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 91c; feeding 80c.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$26.50; cash alsike at \$24; timothy, old \$2.60; new \$2.70.

### Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$17@18; standard \$16.50@17.50; No. 1 light clover mixed \$16.50@17.50; No. 2 timothy at \$15@16; No. 1 clover \$16@17; oat straw \$12@13; rye straw \$13@14.

### Feeds.

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$36; spring wheat bran at \$35; standard middlings at \$36; fancy middlings at \$41; cracked corn at \$34; coarse corn meal \$32; chop \$29 per ton in carlots.

## WHEAT.

Wheat prices advanced in the past week and are the highest since mid-March. Liberal export sales, a substantial reduction in the visible supply, late seeding of spring wheat, and speculative manipulation of the May delivery at Chicago were the strengthening factors. Two months of heavy receipts of southern hemisphere wheat have not resulted in any accumulation at European ports, and large purchases of North American wheat in periods of weakness recently reveal a substantial demand. This is all the more significant in view of the heavy stocks on ocean passage which are constantly arriving abroad. The course of the market in the next two months will depend so largely upon weather conditions that it is idle to try to form hard and fast opinions. Prices will adjust themselves to the varying developments from day to day. If the bulk of these developments are of a bullish nature, advances will predominate over declines in the daily shifts in prices.

## RYE.

The increase in rye exports, which was anticipated after the reopening of navigation, has occurred, with clearances last week of practically 2,000,000 bushels. As a result, the visible supply showed the first substantial decrease of the year, and is now down to 10,784,000 bushels, with further large decreases expected.

## CORN.

Corn market conditions are becoming more favorable than at any time in several months. The visible supply has decreased 8,000,000 bushels in the last four weeks in spite of a listless demand. Primary receipts have been small recently, as a result of unfavorable weather for hauling, the rush of farm work, and the fact that farm reserves have been depleted as a result of winter feeding and the marketing done already. If the visible supply decreases as much in the next month or two as in the past month, there is some chance of commercial scarcity by late summer. The market may begin at any time to discount this possibility. Prices averaged slightly higher in the past week, but stocks are still too large, and speculative buying too limited to permit real buoyancy. The weather conditions have delayed plowing for corn, but some of the acreage

intended for oats may have to go into corn because of wet weather thus far.

## OATS.

Foreign buying of oats has showed up occasionally in the last month, and clearances have had a sudden jump. Exports last week were nearly half a million bushels. The visible supply is gradually shrinking, and the carry-over in commercial channels is quite certain to be smaller than last year. The acreage will be small owing to unfavorable planting weather.

## SEEDS.

Domestic red clover seed declined sharply as the planting season drew to a close. Alsike, white and sweet clover seed also weakened under a diminishing demand. Heavy rains have delayed field work in the north-west and southern states which probably will increase demand for seeds for late-sown forage crops when the ground dries up again.

## FEEDS.

Wheat feeds were marked higher last week, with bran leading the advance. Demand is largely limited to orders for prompt shipment, as dealers expect a slackening as soon as pastureage becomes generally available. Rains have put pastures back somewhat, but progress should be rapid when warm weather finally arrives.

## HAY.

Unfavorable weather in the central western states has interrupted loading and shipping of hay from country points, and the market has remained firm under light receipts. Damage from rains has been noted in shipments of prairie hay from southwestern areas. Alfalfa hay is in good demand and prices are firm. Demand for hay to be shipped immediately is reported from southern areas where local supplies have been destroyed.

## EGGS.

With egg receipts at a new high point for the season in spite of rains and bad weather, which dealers had believed would restrict offerings, the market has barely held steady. Eggs are still being stored in large quantities, particularly by dealers who were unable to move them at a profitable price. The wet weather will mean a large number of dirty eggs which

farmers are urged to use at home instead of reducing the value of their clean eggs by selling them all together. Eggs which will grade as strictly fine are not plentiful, and find a good demand.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 22½¢ @ 22¾¢; extras 23¼¢ @ 24¢; ordinary firsts 20¢ @ 21¢; dirties 20¢; checks at 20¢. Live poultry, hens 25¢; broilers 40¢; roosters 15¢; ducks 30¢; geese 18¢; turkeys 30¢.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 23¢ @ 23½¢. Live poultry, broilers 50¢; heavy hens 29¢; light hens 26¢; roosters 18¢; geese 32¢; ducks 38¢ pound.

## BUTTER.

A sharp break featured the butter market last week as prices approached the basis at which the new season will open. Prices have held on a high level for so long that the break was not unexpected, although it came a little faster than many were looking for. Production is showing a fair increase, although not making the progress generally expected because of recent unfavorable weather. No marked increase is probable until cows are turned into pasture. The natural tendency in the butter market at this season is toward lower prices, so that there is no reason to expect other than short-lived advances from the present level.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 41½¢ @ 42¢; Detroit, fresh creamery in tubs 41¢ @ 42¢.

## POTATOES.

A firm market for old potatoes is developing, with prices marked sharply higher last week. Shipments are declining as remaining supplies in the country are not large. Florida and Texas are nearing the high point of their shipping season, and other southern states are not expected to ship in volume for several weeks. Floods will probably delay the crop in some sections. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2.65 @ 2.85 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

## WOOL.

Wool buyers have been more active in the territory states in the last ten days, and operations are slowly get-

ting under way in the bright wool sections. Sales of Washington wools at 26 to 28 cents have been reported, with Nevada wools at 28 to 30 cents. Some Michigan clips have been sold at 35 to 36 cents, although many dealers are offering only 32 to 33 cents in Ohio and Michigan. Purchasing by mills in seaboard markets continues on a very conservative basis, as no outstanding improvement has appeared in the demand for woolen and worsted goods. Some foreign wools are being re-offered for shipment to England, and are having a slightly depressing effect on sentiment abroad.

## BEANS.

The market continues to be a dull and listless affair. Prices remain unchanged.

## GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes \$1.25 @ 1.50 bu; spinach at \$1.50 @ 2 bu; rhubarb \$1 @ 1.75 bu; leaf lettuce 12c lb; radishes 75¢ @ 80¢; cucumbers \$1.25 @ 2 dozen; green onions 12¢ @ 15¢ dozen bunches; apples, Spies \$1 @ 2.75 bu; Baldwins 75¢ @ \$1.10 bu; Ben Davis 50c bu; hens 21¢ @ 26c lb; broilers 30¢ @ 40¢; pork 13¢ @ 14¢; beef 6¢ @ 12¢; lamb 30¢ @ 40¢; mutton 12¢ @ 14¢; eggs 21¢ @ 22¢; butter-fat 47c lb; beans \$4.15 cwt; wheat \$1.15 bu.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples 50¢ @ \$3.50 bu; asparagus at \$1.50 dozen bunches; beets 75¢ @ \$1 a bu; cabbage \$1.25 @ 1.50 bu; savoy cabbage \$1.25 @ 2 bu; cabbage, red \$2.75 @ 3.25 bu; carrots 80¢ @ \$1 bu; outdoor rhubarb 75¢ @ \$1 dozen bunches; green onions 60¢ @ 80¢ dozen bunches; French endive \$1.25 @ 1.75 per 5-lb. box; root parsley \$1.25 @ 2 bu; winter kale \$1.75 bu; potatoes \$1.75 @ 2 bu; turnips \$1.50 @ 2 bu; leeks 75¢ @ \$1 dozen bunches; pansies \$1.75 @ 2 per 15 boxes; parsnips \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu; vegetable oysters 75¢ @ \$1 dozen bunches; horseradish \$2.50 @ 4 bu; root celery \$1.50 @ 2.50 a bu; spinach \$1.50 @ 2 bu; sorrel \$1.75 @ 2.25 bu; eggs, retail 30¢ @ 35¢; whole-sale 26¢ @ 28¢; broilers, wholesale 46¢ @ 48¢; retail 48¢ @ 50¢; hens, wholesale 31¢ @ 33¢; retail 33¢ @ 35¢; Leghorn broilers, wholesale 45¢; veal 19¢ @ 21¢; dressed poultry, hens, retail 35¢ @ 38¢.

## SMALL RUNS FEATURE CATTLE TRADE.

While receipts of cattle have shown an occasional spurt, the supply has been moderate most of the time since the start of the year. Arrivals at eleven leading markets in the last three weeks have been the smallest at the corresponding period since 1922. In the first three months of 1927, 2,248,000 head were slaughtered under federal inspection, against 2,299,000 in the same period in 1926. In addition, average weights have been smaller than last year. Supplies of calves also have been less, with slaughter under federal inspection reaching only 1,230,000 head in the first quarter of 1927, against 1,352,000 head in 1926.

The break in prices of practically all classes and grades of cattle ten days ago, due to a moderate increase in receipts, caused producers to shut off the run. In the steer division, the decline has been checked and a spotted recovery has occurred, but she-stock and bulls have suffered further losses. The Chicago top again reached \$14, but these cattle were specialties possessing both weight and finish. While prices are likely to stay rather high, the level reached by mid-April probably was top-heavy for the rank and file of killing classes, and advances of any consequence are becoming doubtful.

While the exportable surplus of hog products in the United States is much smaller than a few years ago, it is still fairly substantial, and the price at which it can be sold abroad has a good deal to do with the price paid for the total hog crop. The cue to the trend may be found in the behavior of foreign markets.

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

### Jerseys.

May 12—T. F. Marston, Bay City, Mich.

### Guernseys.

May 26—Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Assn., East Lansing, Mich.

## Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, May 3.

### CHICAGO.

#### Hogs.

Receipts 23,000. Market slow. 220-lb. average down, 10¢ @ 15¢ lower; limited supply of heavies, steady. Big packers inactive, 15¢ lower; packing sows weak; pigs 10¢ @ 25¢ lower; tops \$10.75; bulk 160-200 lbs. \$10.50 @ 10.75; 200-240, 240-260, 260-325 lbs. at \$9.85 @ 10.25; packing sows \$8.75 @ 9 mostly; bulk of better grade pigs \$10 @ 12.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 11,000. Market on fed steers and she stock steady; bulls 10¢ @ 15¢ higher; vealers 15¢ @ 25¢ up; light and medium weight predominating in run; heavies scarce; strictly choice 1,145-lb. average \$13; better heavy above \$13.50; bulk of fat steers, all weights, \$11.75 @ 12.25 respectively. Weighty medium bulls \$6.50 @ 6.85; most light vealers \$9.25 @ 10.25; shippers and small killers \$12 @ 15.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 12,000. Good fat lambs are active, strong, 15¢ @ 25¢ higher; quality good killers, good clipped lambs \$15.75 @ 16.50; few best held higher; deck of good ones \$10.25; clipped lambs at \$15.50; good cull lambs \$17.25 @ 17.50; up to \$17.75 for best Colorados; sheep steady, good clipped ewes at \$8 @ 8.50; cull ewes around \$9.

### DETROIT.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 269. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00 @ 11.00. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.50 @ 10.75. Handy weight butchers.. 7.75 @ 9.50. Mixed steers and heifers 6.75 @ 8.50. Handy light butchers .... 7.00 @ 8.25. Light butchers ..... 6.00 @ 7.00. Best cows ..... 6.00 @ 8.00. Butcher cows ..... 5.00 @ 5.75. Cutters ..... 4.25 @ 5.00. Cannors ..... 3.75 @ 4.50. Choice light bulls ..... 6.50 @ 7.25.

Bologna bulls ..... 5.50 @ 7.25. Stock bulls ..... 5.50 @ 6.50. Feeders ..... 6.25 @ 8.25. Stockers ..... 5.50 @ 7.75. Milkers and springers.. \$55.00 @ 100.00.

#### Calves.

Receipts 675. Market steady. Best ..... \$ 13.00. Others ..... 5.00 @ 12.50.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 839. Market steady to 10¢ higher. Best lambs ..... \$16.00 @ 16.25. Fair lambs ..... 12.00 @ 13.25. Light to common lambs.. 7.00 @ 10.25. Fair to good sheep ..... 6.00 @ 8.00. Culls and common ..... 2.00 @ 4.00.

#### Hogs.

Receipts 2,434. Market is 10¢ @ 25¢ lower. Mixed ..... \$ 10.65. Roughs ..... 8.75. Pigs, lights and yorkers.. 11.00 @ 11.25. Stags ..... 7.00 @ 7.50. Heavies ..... 9.00. Extreme heavies ..... 9.25 @ 9.75.

### BUFFALO.

#### Hogs.

Receipts 900. Market is steady, 10¢ lower; pigs, bulk lower, normally at \$11.60 @ 11.75; bulk 160-170 lbs. \$11.40 @ 11.50; 180-220 lbs. \$11.25 @ 11.35, few over 350 lbs. at \$9.75; packing sows at \$8.75 @ 9.25.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 150. Market steady; tops fairly active. Few light medium steers at \$9.25.

#### Calves.

Receipts 500. Market is steady, closing slow; tops \$13; culls and common \$8 @ 9.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 12,000. Market is steady. Bulk of good ewes \$16.25 @ 16.35; culls and common mostly \$11.50 @ 12.50; few spring lambs.



## HOGS NEAR \$10 MARK.

PERSISTENT weakness in hog market has carried average prices at Chicago practically down to the \$10 level. Since this was the avowed objective of some of the bearish interests, it is possible that the end of the decline is near at hand. Prices of hog products have not lost ground as severely as live hogs, so that slaughtering margins should have widened enough to make hogs a more attractive buy to packers. Also, the lower prices have been in effect long enough to cause some decline in retail prices, which may stimulate the domestic demand. Exports of lard have increased in the last three weeks, and were the largest for any like period in thirteen months. Exports of hog meats remain small, however, with clearances about half as large as last year, and the smallest at any time since pre-war days. Also, speculative demand for the products held in storage may strengthen, since supplies of hogs over the next six months as a whole, are not likely to be larger than could be merchandised at present prices. The fact that receipts usually increase through May and early June, may be the deciding factor, however, and prevent much of a recovery in prices.

## MORE SPRING LAMBS ARRIVE.

RECEIPTS of spring lambs are gradually increasing, and prices are receding. The first shipment of California lambs on the open market at Chicago brought \$17.40, against \$15.50 for the first arrivals last year, and \$17 two years ago, when initial arrivals were earlier. Native springers are selling at \$16.50 to \$17.50. Total receipts of lambs at leading markets declined last week, and dressed trade was brisk. As a result, fed lambs advanced to a top of \$17 at Chicago. The trend of lamb prices will be somewhat uncertain in the next month or six weeks, depending upon whether receipts of spring lambs increase rapidly enough to take the place of diminishing supplies of fed lambs.

## IMPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS ARE LARGE.

THE value of imports of foodstuffs in 1926 exceeded that of exports by fourteen per cent, amounting to \$956,751,000, in comparison with \$837,687,000 for foodstuffs exported, ac-

cording to the department of commerce. This does not indicate, however, that we are importing more such agricultural products as are commonly grown in this country than we are exporting. It is due to an increase in such imports as tea, coffee, cocoa and spices. Exports of such food products as wheat and corn showed a substantial gain during 1926, compared with 1925.

## Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS

**Mare is Lame.**—I have a valuable mare that has something wrong with her left foreleg or shoulder. When I attempt to back her out of the stall it seems that she cannot pick her foot up, and just drags it back, but she isn't a particle lame and stands up square on that leg the same as the rest. After she moves a rod or two she handles that leg the same as the others. About a month ago I made two trips to the city in one day with baled hay, about nine miles a trip, and she has been this way ever since. I thought it might be sweeney, but the skin on the shoulder is loose, the same as the other. B. B. B.—Inasmuch as the mare is not lame, it would do no harm if it were not treated. Bathing the shoulder with hot vinegar and salt may help to remove any soreness which may be present.

**Metritis.**—Jersey cow is very thin. Freshened recently and the calf died. Does not eat good. D. M.—Your cow has an infection of the uterus. This will require washing out with a mild antiseptic. You will be unable to treat this yourself. It would be advisable to have your veterinarian do this for you.

**Enlarged Knees.**—We have a couple of cows that have enlarged knees which feel soft, and look like a bruise but keep getting larger. Please tell us what we can do to remove the bruise, or whatever it is, and cure them. E. E. S.—These enlarged knees are due to bruising. They do not affect the cow's health in any way, and for that reason, they are seldom treated. Local applications are of no value. Surgical treatment is the most effective, though this is not advisable.

## 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. Rate 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

## Special Notice

All advertising copy must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

| Words.  | One time. | Four times. | Words.  | One time. | Four times. |
|---------|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| 10..... | \$0.30    | \$2.40      | 26..... | \$2.08    | \$8.24      |
| 11..... | .33       | 2.64        | 27..... | 2.16      | 8.64        |
| 12..... | .36       | 2.88        | 28..... | 2.24      | 8.96        |
| 13..... | .40       | 3.12        | 29..... | 2.32      | 9.28        |
| 14..... | .44       | 3.36        | 30..... | 2.40      | 9.60        |
| 15..... | .48       | 3.60        | 31..... | 2.48      | 9.92        |
| 16..... | .52       | 3.84        | 32..... | 2.56      | 10.24       |
| 17..... | .56       | 4.08        | 33..... | 2.64      | 10.56       |
| 18..... | .60       | 4.32        | 34..... | 2.72      | 10.88       |
| 19..... | .64       | 4.56        | 35..... | 2.80      | 11.20       |
| 20..... | .68       | 4.80        | 36..... | 2.88      | 11.52       |
| 21..... | .72       | 5.04        | 37..... | 2.96      | 11.84       |
| 22..... | .76       | 5.28        | 38..... | 3.04      | 12.16       |
| 23..... | .80       | 5.52        | 39..... | 3.12      | 12.48       |
| 24..... | .84       | 5.76        | 40..... | 3.20      | 12.80       |
| 25..... | .88       | 6.00        | 41..... | 3.28      | 13.12       |

## REAL ESTATE

**FOR SALE**—FARM OF 355 ACRES on paved road M-17 one mile from Francisco Station, M. C. R. R. about six miles West of Chelsea, 20 miles West of Ann Arbor, 17 Miles East of Jackson, Michigan. About 290 acres of plow land under fine state of cultivation; balance woods, pasture land and huckleberry marsh. Dark heavy soil. Fences in good repair. Fine brick house with large wood furnace, 3 basement barns, garage, chicken house and other out buildings. It is known as the Michael Schenk farm and is one of the very best farms in Southern Michigan. It would make an ideal country home. No better in Michigan for farming purposes. For full particulars, see or write, Elmer Kirby, Attorney and Administrator, 124 Michigan Ave. West, Jackson, Michigan.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—60 acres, stock, grain and fruit farm. Good buildings and soil. Well fenced. One mile Onaway County Normal. H. S. Gillespie, Onaway, Mich.

**WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES**—Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

**FOR SALE**—Very desirable farm. Registered Guernsey cattle. Write Floyd Wood, Niles, Michigan.

**FOR SALE**—good farm in Otsego County, one mile from resort lake. C. M. Reardon, Vanderbilt, Mich.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—Fine 20-acre farm. Miss J. Quigley, Breedsville, 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. Process Co., Salina, Kans.

## WANTED FARMS

**WANTED**—Large farms with stock and tools, to exchange for new income buildings. Some are complete and beautifully furnished, fine location. 9 years' experience in the exchange of real estate. Bank reference furnished. A. G. Beeman, 1317 Lincolnway West, South Bend, Ind.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**P. T. BARNUM'S BIOGRAPHY**—379 pages. \$1.00 postpaid. Ex-champion "Jim" Corbett's Autobiography, 325 pages, \$1.00, postpaid. Hawkins Book Sales, 6157 Maxwell, Detroit, Mich.

**NOTICE**—Those interested in the Pacific Coast send 50c for three months' trial subscription to the Dairy Journal, 1033 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

**SPECIMENS WANTED**—Meteorite or natural metallic iron. Stuart Perry, Adrian, Mich.

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE**—32 V. Fairbanks Morse lighting plant. 3-horse engine. Extra large batteries. Will sacrifice. J. E. Kinsey, Stockbridge, Mich.

## MATTRESSES

**MATTRESSES** made any size, low factory prices. Catalog free. Peoria Bedding Company, Peoria, Ill.

## MOTORCYCLES

**MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS.** Used, rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. Floyd Clymer, 815 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

## EDUCATIONAL

**GOVERNMENT** Forest Rangers Needed Frequently. \$125-\$200 month. Home furnished. Enjoy the outdoors. Particulars about home instruction. Free. Write, Ozment, 167, St. Louis, Mo.

## PET STOCK

**FREE DOG BOOK**—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1022 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

**FOR SALE**—Extra good Police Puppies, of excellent quality and type. From Registered stock. Males \$15. Females \$10 each. Silverstone Kennels, Route 1, Bannister, Michigan.

**FOR SALE**—Pedigreed White Collie Pups from natural heelers. Make fine stock dogs and companions. Price \$10 and \$15. Also pedigreed police pups \$15 and \$20 each. Homestead Kennels, Saranac, Mich.

**RABBITS**—pure-bred Flemish Giant 3 months, weight 5 pounds each. Unrelated pair \$4.50, trio \$7.00. Leonard Norton, R. 3, Three Rivers, Mich.

**COLLIES**—stock dogs, beauties. Write for pictures. Cloverleaf Farm, Tiffin, Ohio.

## SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

**30 MILLION "FROSTPROOF" CABBAGE PLANTS**—Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Succession Ballhead, 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2 postpaid. Express, 10,000, \$10. Golden Acre and earliest of all, 1000, \$3 postpaid. Express, 10,000, \$30. Tomato plants ready, 75c 100; 300, \$1.50; 500, \$2; 1000, \$3.50 postpaid. Express, 10,000, \$20. Sweet potato, \$3.50 postpaid. Express, 10,000, \$25. If you want an early crop, set our hardened outdoor grown plants. Delivered good condition or money back. J. P. Council Company, Franklin, Va.

**TIFTON'S RELIABLE PLANTS.** Frost Proof Cabbage, Bermuda onion plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, and Succession. Tomato plants. Varieties: Greater Baltimore, Bonnie Best, Earliana, and Livingston Globe. Prices: Postpaid, 250, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50. Express collect, \$1.50; 1000, 10,000 and over \$1.25 1000. We guarantee to ship size to please you. References: Bradstreet, Bank of Tifton, and Postmaster. Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

**MASTODON**—the marvelous overbearing strawberry. 100 plants \$3. Raspberry, grapes, shrubs, 12 sprigs \$1. 100 Eldorado Blackberry \$1.75. Cherry trees, fruit, shade, everything to plant. Seed potatoes, 100 Washington asparagus roots 75c, 1000 2-yr. \$7. Gardeners Hubbard squash seed \$1 pound. Wax beans, sweet corn, 1000 strawberry plants \$3. Write, Prestage Nursery, Allegan, Mich.

**PLANTS**—Improved Baltimore Tomato, which is early, large red and heaviest bearer known. Roots damp mossed. Also Bermuda onion, and leading varieties cabbage, 600, \$1.00; 1000, \$1.50; 5000, \$6.25. Mailed or expressed. Assort your order as wanted. Nice plants. Prompt shipment. Good condition, delivery guaranteed. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

**SEED CORN**—Certified Polar Yellow Dent (frost resistant) germination 92%, \$7.00 per Bu. Registered Polar Yellow Dent germination 95%, \$8.00 per Bu. Duncan Yellow Dent germination 90%, \$6.00 per Bu. Butts from Certified Polar Yellow Dent (good for ensilage), \$3.50 per Bu. 50 lbs. to Bu. Bags free. Arthur W. Jewett, Jr., Mason, Michigan.

**PLANTS** 5 Acres. June, July delivery. Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead Cabbage. Prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25; express, 5000, \$7.50. Cauliflower, prepaid, 50, 50c; 100, 70c; 1000, \$3.75. Critically assorted, moss packed. Guaranteed. W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

**REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SEED CORN**—Clement's white cap yellow dent, fire-dried on racks, ear tested and germination guaranteed. Also Worthy seed oats. Good Seed is scarce, order yours early. Paul Clement, Britton, Michigan. Member of the Mich. Corn Improvement Association.

**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.

**COPENHAGEN AND WAKEFIELD CABBAGE PLANTS**—\$1.00 1000; Collard \$1.00; tomato \$1.00; Bell Pepper \$1.50; onion \$1.25; Porto Rico potato \$2.00. Large open field grown, carefully packed. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

**FROST-PROOF CABBAGE**—onions, also tomatoes, strong hardy plants. Leading varieties, 100, 40c; 300, 85c; 500, \$1.10; 1000, \$2.00; Pepper, 100, 50c; 1000, \$2.75. Everything postpaid and guaranteed. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

**SWEET POTATO PLANTS**—Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Yellow Jersey, Red Jersey, Southern Queen; 250 plants \$1.00; 500, \$1.90; 1000, \$3.50. Postpaid. Robert Bennett, Grandville, Indiana.

**IMPROVED ROBUST BEANS**—absolutely pure, choice stock seven dollars per hundred, freight prepaid. Improved American Banner Wheat and Wolverine oats in season. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

**SPECIAL**—20 Million Cabbage and Tomato Plants \$1 Thousand. Pepper \$1.50. Sweet Potato \$2. Prompt shipments, shipped safely any state. Old Dominion Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

**SEED CORN**—Ninety-day Yellow Dent. Fire dried. Germination test 100%. \$4.00 per bu. H. L. Cole, Palmyra, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Strawberry and raspberry plants. Dunlap \$3.50 per 1000. Write for bargain prices. Fred Stanley, Bangor, Mich.

**ASPARAGUS ROOTS**—quality and price are right. Price list and culture directions free. J. C. Dunham, Lawton, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Northern grown Certified Golden Glow seed corn and Certified Robust Seed Beans, L. G. Van Liew, Bellaire, Michigan.

**MILLIONS, CABBAGE, ONION and Tomato plants.** \$1-1.00. Descriptive circular free. Clark Plant Company, Thomasville, Ga.

**STRAWBERRIES.** \$3.00 to \$3.50 1,000; raspberries, blackberries, grapevines. Wholesale prices. Cloverleaf Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.

**60 LARGE GLADIOLI** \$1. None alike. 12 Dahlias, \$1.25. Catalogue. A. Sherman, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

**SEED CORN** Pride of the North, 90-day Yellow, tests nearly 100%. Marion Day, Georgetown, Ohio.

**SWEET CLOVER SEED**—grown and adapted to this locality, \$8.00 per bu. E. A. Rogers, Dundee, Mich.

## TOBACCO

**GUARANTEED TOBACCO**—Manufactured smoking 1 pound sack 90c. 1 1/2 Ounce chewing twist 90c dozen. Cigars 50 for \$1.75. Natural leaf 5 lbs. \$1. Pay when received. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Ky.

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO**—Guaranteed, good flavor. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs., 75c; 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. Farmers' Union, Mayfield, Ky.

**GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO**—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe tobacco, 10, \$1.25. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

**TOBACCO-KENTUCKY SWEET LEAF**—Fine flavor. Smoking 15 lbs., \$1.50. Chewing, \$2.00. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.

## POULTRY

**PULLETS, COCKERELS**—A bargain in eight-weeks Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Leghorns. If you want a flock of laying hens for this fall and winter, we want you to read the description and see the price of these birds. Send for our Pullet and Cockerel Circular. State Farms Association, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**PULLETS**—8 and 10 weeks old. Pure-bred Tancred, S. C. White Leghorn Chicks \$10.00 per hundred. Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds \$12.00. From our own special mated flocks. Write for prices on large quantities. Arrowhead Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Montrose or Birch Run, Mich.

**PULLETS**—We have 300 selected pullets, 8 to 10 weeks old, for early June delivery at a reasonable price. These pullets are of a very large type Eng. W. Leghorns. M. A. C. demonstration farm stock. Write for prices. Model Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Mich., R. 4.

**GESE EGGS THAT HATCH**—Fourth successful season as shippers of Mammoth Toulouse eggs. Price 50c each postpaid. Sold under guarantee of fertility. Goslings \$1 each. Order from this ad today. Hawthorn Hill Farm, Middleville, Michigan.

**WHITTAKER'S MICHIGAN CERTIFIED REDS**—BOTH COMBS—Trapped, Bloodtested, Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Chicks, Eggs, Cockerels. Catalog Free. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** hatching eggs and baby chicks from our high record egg producing strain. Circular on request. F. E. Fogle, Okemos, Mich.

**DUCKLINGS WANTED**—Only Michigan farmers and hatcheries need answer. Write J. Taylor, 136 North Post Ave., Detroit, Mich.

**S. C. BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS**—Michigan State Accredited. Send for circular. J. W. Webster & Son, Bath, Mich.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS**—Hatching Eggs \$1.25 for 15. \$7.00 per 100. Postpaid. Mrs. Albert Harwood, R. 4, Charlevoix, Mich.

**RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS**—\$0 per hundred. Blood tested and Michigan Accredited flock. Robt. Martin, Woodland, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—early hatched White Leghorn pullets produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. Better Poultry Company, Sugar Creek, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

**HATCHING EGGS**—S. C. Rhode Island Whites, \$1.50 per 15. Ida Prause, Maple City, Michigan.

**EGGS**—(Barron) White Leghorns, Wyandottes, \$5. 100 postpaid. F. W. Spencer, Shepherd, Mich.

**IMPERIAL WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS**, \$1.50 per 11. Postpaid. Chas. Stutz, Saranac, Mich.

**PURE TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS**, \$4.50 per 10. Loyd Southworth, Allen, Mich.

## TURKEYS

**TURKEY EGGS**—Thousands of them. All breeds. Special prices. Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Beallsville, Ohio.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS**, 50c.—Day-old turkeys, \$1.00. Postpaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. C. Galbreath, Hartford, Mich.

**PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS**—fifty cents each. F. J. Chapman, Northville, Mich.

## BABY CHICKS

**MYERS "PURE-BRED" CHICKS** live and grow. Most quality per dollar. Smith Hatched—healthy and vigorous. Orders booked now delivered when you want them. 100% live delivery. Postage prepaid. Four leading breeds, White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes. Flocks culled and bred for egg production. Cert-O-Cold Chicks. Find out about our chicks before you order elsewhere. Send for descriptive circular. Myers Hatchery, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

**MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS**—Buy your chicks from heavy laying flocks that are officially accredited by inspectors supervised by Michigan State College, and of prize winners at the Holland Poultry Show. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds. 100% live delivery postpaid. Send at once for free catalogue. Chicks, 8 cents and up. Full particulars and detailed prices. Hillview Hatchery, C. Bowen, Prop., Holland, Mich., R. 12, Box B.

**WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS** sired by pedigreed males, records 200 to 293 eggs. Low prepaid prices. Shipped anywhere C. O. D. and guaranteed. Hatching eggs, cockerels, pullets, hens, egg-bred 27 years. Winners at 17 egg contests. Write for free catalogue and special price bulletin. Geo. B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

**GOOD STOCK**—Michigan Accredited, blood-tested for four seasons, and eleven years' experience operating incubators, enable us to produce big, fluffy chicks ready to live and grow. Seven breeds hatching each week. Catalog. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Michigan.

**MICHIGAN ACCREDITED blood tested Chicks** backed by real bred-to-lay breeding and at live and let live prices. Quick service. 100% live delivery, and a square deal. Big discount on large orders. Catalog free. Carl Poultry Farms, Dept. A, Montgomery, Mich.

**BABY CHICKS**—White Leghorns, \$10 per 100; White Rocks, R. I. Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$13 per 100. Prepaid by parcel post. Snowflake Poultry Farm & Hatchery, R. 5, Middleville, Mich., L. Van-Schie, Prop.

**BABY CHICKS**—English S. C. W. Leghorns at \$9 per 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad and save time. Waterway's Hatchery, R. No. 4, Holland, Mich.

**MICHIGAN ACCREDITED WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS**—100, \$9.00; 200, \$17.50; 500, \$40.00. Safe arrival guaranteed. Order from this ad and save time. Ottawa Hatchery, Holland, Mich.

**BETTER CHICKS AT LIVING PRICES**—Eleven breeds. Eighty per cent of our chicks go to old customers. Write. Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.

**CHICKS**—Pullets, Barron's large English White Leghorns. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. Willacker Poultry Farm, Box M, Washington, Ohio.

**QUEEN QUALITY ACCREDITED CHICKS**—Holly-wood and Tancred, S. C. White Leghorns, \$11 per 100. Barred Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, \$14 per 100. Queen Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich.

**BABY CHICKS AND EGGS**—Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, Barron and Tancred White Leghorns. Catalogue. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

**PULLETS**—6 to 10 weeks old. Chicks of 15 varieties. Can ship at once. Some blood tested. 175 to 312-egg breeding. Free Circular. Beckman Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**CHICK PRICES REDUCED FOR MAY**—White Leg., 8c; lots of 500, 7 1/2c. Barred Rocks, 10c. Hillside Hatchery, Holland, Mich.

**RICHARDSON'S Rocky Ridge** Barred Rock day and two-wk.-old chicks. Stock blood tested three years for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Hanover, Mich.

## HELP WANTED

**COLLEGE STUDENT OR TEACHERS** for summer months. Splendid chance to travel and make money as well as getting experience with established business concern. Chance for thorough business person to become permanent. Write Educators' Association, General Necessities Bldg., Detroit.

**DRIVER SALESMAN**—23 to 35 years age. Permanent employment; good future. Write us if interested. Belle Isle Creamery, 3600 Forest E., Detroit, Mich.

## AGENTS WANTED

**IF YOU ARE A MAN** worthy of the name and not afraid to work, I'll bet you \$50 you can't work for us thirty days and earn less than \$200. Think I'm bluffing? Then answer this ad and show me up. Openings for managers. Wonder Box sells on sight. The best selling proposition in America today. Write Tom Walker, Dept. 184, Pittsburgh, Pa.



# The MAYTAG Sells Itself to FARM HOMES

**N**OTHING but your own judgment, after you wash with a Maytag in your own home, need influence you to keep it. You risk nothing, pay nothing until the Maytag has sold itself to you by its faster, cleaner, more convenient washing.

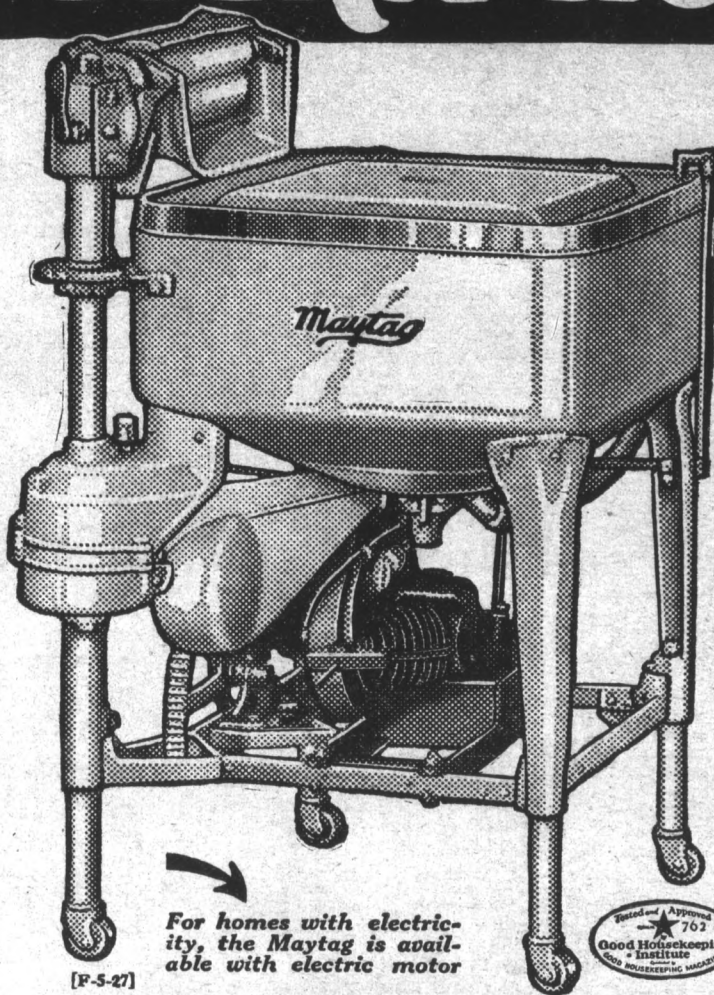
If you have no electricity in your home, ask for a Maytag with the famous Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor. It gives the Maytag its own in-built power plant, as simple, efficient and economical as an electric motor. If you have electricity, ask for the Maytag with electric motor.

The Maytag's seamless, heat-retaining, cast-aluminum tub holds four gallons more than ordinary washers. Washes clothes cleaner in half the usual time, and without hand-rubbing anything—a complete washing in an hour.

Its wringer automatically adjusts the tension for wringing a thin handkerchief or a bulky blanket and wrings both line dry. The legs are adjustable to suit your height.

**THE MAYTAG COMPANY**  
Newton, Iowa

INDIANAPOLIS BRANCH, 923 North Capitol Ave.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.  
Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss



[F-5-27]

For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor



## FREE TRIAL

Write or telephone for a Maytag, either electric or gasoline powered. Do your next washing with it. You will discover many delightful, helpful advantages. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

Phone one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

| Town      | Michigan               | Dealer |
|-----------|------------------------|--------|
| Adrian    | Wilcox Hdw. Co.        |        |
| Albion    | D. E. Christensen      |        |
| Albion    | Albion Maytag Co.      |        |
| Algonac   | C. F. Bertrand         |        |
| Allegan   | Vos Electric Co.       |        |
| Alma      | Alma Maytag Co.        |        |
| Almont    | Pollard Hdw. Co.       |        |
| Alpena    | Alpena Maytag Co.      |        |
| Ann Arbor | Ann Arbor Maytag Store |        |
| Armada    | Russell J. Lawrence    |        |

|               |                         |  |
|---------------|-------------------------|--|
| Bad Axe       | Slack Bros.             |  |
| Bangor        | J. G. Miller & Son      |  |
| Battle Creek  | Battle Creek Maytag Co. |  |
| Bay City      | Walton-Morse Shop       |  |
| Beaverton     | A. T. Brown, Jr.        |  |
| Belding       | Brown-Hall Co.          |  |
| Belleville    | John E. Rice            |  |
| Benton Harbor | Cutler & Downing        |  |
| Berville      | Parker Hardware Co.     |  |
| Big Rapids    | J. R. Bennett & Son     |  |
| Birmingham    | Hawthorne Electric Co.  |  |
| Blanchard     | N. C. Mason             |  |
| Brant         | A. J. Locke             |  |
| Britton       | Alexander Gibson        |  |
| Bronson       | Forbes Maytag Co.       |  |
| Brown City    | Lorn Koyl               |  |
| Buchanan      | Hamilton & Anderson     |  |
| Burnips       | John Hoskema            |  |

|               |                             |  |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Cadillac      | Kryger & Currier Furn. Co.  |  |
| Caledonia     | Wagner & Clemens            |  |
| Capeau        | John A. Bower               |  |
| Carleton      | E. W. Hartals               |  |
| Caro          | Fred J. Purdy               |  |
| Carson City   | M. Harden                   |  |
| Cassopolis    | Hamilton & Anderson         |  |
| Cedar Springs | John Buecus                 |  |
| Centerline    | Rinke Hdw. Co.              |  |
| Charlotte     | Charlotte Maytag Co.        |  |
| Cheboygan     | Michigan Public Service Co. |  |
| Chelsea       | Chelsea Hardware Co.        |  |
| Chesaning     | Chesaning Electric Co.      |  |
| Clare         | Clare Hdw. & Implt. Co.     |  |
| Coldwater     | Forbes Maytag Co.           |  |
| Coloma        | Coloma Hdw. Co.             |  |
| Columbiaville | R. C. Osborne               |  |
| Coopersville  | Durham Hdw. Co.             |  |
| Covert        | E. C. Vanderboeght          |  |
| Crosswell     | C. W. Lindke                |  |

|                |                            |  |
|----------------|----------------------------|--|
| Dearborn       | Neuendorf Hdw. Co.         |  |
| Decatur        | H. C. Waters & Co.         |  |
| Decker         | Stoutenburg & Wilson       |  |
| Detroit        | Detroit Maytag Co.         |  |
| Dowagiac       | Hamilton & Anderson        |  |
| Drayton Plains | Noble N. Phelps            |  |
| Dundee         | Caulfield & Gray           |  |
| Edmore         | Edmore H. & I. Co.         |  |
| Elkton         | George Wilson & Son        |  |
| Elmira         | S. J. Burdo, General Store |  |
| Elsie          | M. E. Williams             |  |

| Town | Michigan           | Dealer |
|------|--------------------|--------|
| East | Brogenzer Hdw. Co. |        |

|             |                       |  |
|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| Fairchild   | Fairchild Gen. Store  |  |
| Farmington  | N. J. Eisenlord & Son |  |
| Fennville   | Dickinson Bros.       |  |
| Fenton      | E. A. Lockwood        |  |
| Flat Rock   | M. F. Keenan          |  |
| Flint       | The Flint Maytag Co.  |  |
| Fowlerville | Will Sidell & Son     |  |
| Frankenmuth | A. Nuechterlein       |  |
| Fraser      | Arthur H. Schneider   |  |
| Fremont     | Henry VanTatenhove    |  |

|              |                           |  |
|--------------|---------------------------|--|
| Gaylord      | John M. Brodie            |  |
| Goodells     | Lewis McCus               |  |
| Grand Haven  | Grand Haven Maytag Co.    |  |
| Grand Ledge  | Grand Ledge Maytag Co.    |  |
| Grand Rapids | Grand Rapids Maytag Co.   |  |
| Grayling     | Grayling Electric Company |  |
| Greenville   | Brown-Hall Co.            |  |

|              |                     |  |
|--------------|---------------------|--|
| Hale         | Nunn's Hdw.         |  |
| Hamilton     | Harry J. Lampen     |  |
| Harbor Beach | William Glass       |  |
| Hart         | R. J. Wistake       |  |
| Hartford     | J. W. Walker Hdw.   |  |
| Hastings     | Fleming Maytag Co.  |  |
| Hemlock      | J. E. Fuller        |  |
| Hesperia     | Husband & Anderson  |  |
| Holland      | DeVries & Dornbos   |  |
| Homer        | Albion Maytag Store |  |
| Hopkins      | Vern A. Washburn    |  |
| Howell       | Charles H. Sutton   |  |
| Hudson       | H. T. Dillon & Co.  |  |

|           |                          |  |
|-----------|--------------------------|--|
| Ida       | N. A. Walpert and Sons   |  |
| Ionia     | Ionia Maytag Co.         |  |
| Jackson   | Jackson Maytag Co.       |  |
| Kalamazoo | Kalamazoo Maytag Company |  |

|             |                    |  |
|-------------|--------------------|--|
| Lake Odessa | LaDue & Snyder     |  |
| Lakeview    | G. E. Wood         |  |
| Lamb        | L. H. Fita         |  |
| Lansing     | Fleming Maytag Co. |  |
| Lansing     | Lansing Maytag Co. |  |
| Lapeer      | Lapeer Hdw. Co.    |  |

| Town      | Michigan            | Dealer |
|-----------|---------------------|--------|
| Lawrence  | J. Thompson and Son |        |
| Leland    | Otto Schwarz        |        |
| Leonard   | Frank Hdw. Co.      |        |
| Linwood   | T. J. Wright        |        |
| Ludington | Palm Furniture Co.  |        |

|              |                              |  |
|--------------|------------------------------|--|
| Mancelona    | Schroeder Furniture Co.      |  |
| Manchester   | Fred G. Houch                |  |
| Manistee     | Warren A. Graves             |  |
| Marine City  | A. J. Rochon                 |  |
| Marlette     | A. R. Schlichter             |  |
| Marshall     | The Albion Maytag Company    |  |
| Maybee       | C. & G. Hochradel            |  |
| Memphis      | Haight's Hdw.                |  |
| Merrill      | Alex. McDonald               |  |
| Middleton    | Middleton Hardware Co.       |  |
| Midland      | H. C. Eastman                |  |
| Midland      | Maytag Multi-Motor Sales Co. |  |
| Milan        | Geddis & Norcross            |  |
| Millford     | Reid Hdw. Co.                |  |
| Millington   | Fred B. Wills & Co.          |  |
| Minden City  | Frank E. Mahon               |  |
| Mio          | Orvin Kurts                  |  |
| Monroe       | Monroe Maytag Co.            |  |
| Mt. Clemens  | Mt. Clemens Maytag Co.       |  |
| Mt. Pleasant | Mt. Pleasant Maytag Co.      |  |
| Muir         | Branyan Hdw. Co.             |  |
| Muskegon     | N. G. Vanderlinde            |  |

|               |                       |  |
|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| New Baltimore | Fountain Electric Co. |  |
| Niles         | Hamilton & Anderson   |  |
| North Branch  | Dan'l Orr & Sons      |  |
| Northville    | J. N. VanDyne         |  |

|        |                    |  |
|--------|--------------------|--|
| Onsted | Glancy Bros.       |  |
| Otsego | The Jones Hdw.     |  |
| Ovid   | Marshall & Olson   |  |
| Owosso | Fleming Maytag Co. |  |
| Oxford | Johnson Hdw. Co.   |  |

|            |                         |  |
|------------|-------------------------|--|
| Parma      | Geo. W. Hunn            |  |
| Paw Paw    | H. C. Waters & Co.      |  |
| Perrinton  | E. H. Lucas             |  |
| Perry      | Renn & Hart             |  |
| Petersburg | A. C. Grudolph & Son    |  |
| Petoakey   | A. Fochtman Dept. Store |  |

| Town         | Michigan              | Dealer |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------|
| Pewamo       | Pewamo Hdw. Co.       |        |
| Pigeon       | E. Paul & Son         |        |
| Plymouth     | Conner Hardware Co.   |        |
| Pontiac      | Pontiac Hdw. Co.      |        |
| Port Hope    | Engle & Smith         |        |
| Port Huron   | Port Huron Maytag Co. |        |
| Port Huron   | W. P. Smith Hdw. Co.  |        |
| Prairieville | F. J. Hughes          |        |

|           |                        |  |
|-----------|------------------------|--|
| Reed City | C. R. Ringler          |  |
| Remus     | E. A. Walsh            |  |
| Riverdale | R. E. Moble            |  |
| Rochester | The Geo. Burr Hardware |  |
| Romeo     | W. Geo. Smith          |  |
| Rothbury  | H. F. Newman           |  |
| Royal Oak | Peters Washer Co.      |  |

|             |                            |  |
|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| Saginaw     | Walton-Morse Shop          |  |
| Saginaw     | Smith Hdw. Co.             |  |
| Saginaw     | M. W. Tanner Co.           |  |
| St. Charles | Thorby Furniture Co.       |  |
| St. Clair   | E. S. Hart                 |  |
| St. Johns   | St. Johns Electric Shop    |  |
| Sandusky    | Otis Hdw. Co.              |  |
| Saranac     | Wilkinson Hdw. Co.         |  |
| Sebewaing   | J. C. Liken & Co.          |  |
| Shelby      | A. J. Rankin               |  |
| S. Haven    | Morse's Fur. & Musl. Store |  |
| S. Rockwood | John Strong Co.            |  |
| Sparta      | J. C. Ballard & Co.        |  |
| Standish    | Gwisdala Implement Co.     |  |
| Stanton     | Glen Gardner               |  |
| Strasburg   | J. F. Meyer                |  |
| Sturgis     | Forbes Maytag Co.          |  |

|               |                      |  |
|---------------|----------------------|--|
| Tawas City    | Fred Luedtke         |  |
| Tecumseh      | Baldwin Hardware Co. |  |
| Temperance    | R. W. Brant          |  |
| Three Rivers  | Forbes Maytag Co.    |  |
| Tipton        | Conlin & Shroyer     |  |
| Traverse City | Wilson Furniture Co. |  |
| Trenton       | Trenton Hardware Co. |  |
| Trufant       | A. G. Miller         |  |

|            |                  |  |
|------------|------------------|--|
| Unionville | J. H. Kemp & Co. |  |
| Utica      | E. W. Hahn       |  |

|             |                    |  |
|-------------|--------------------|--|
| Waldenburg  | William Sties      |  |
| Walled Lake | Frank S. Nock      |  |
| Waits       | Krasske Bros.      |  |
| Warren      | Fred Lutz          |  |
| Watervliet  | H. Pierce & Son    |  |
| Wayland     | M. L. Looyengood   |  |
| Wayne       | John J. Orr        |  |
| West Branch | E. H. McGowan      |  |
| Wheeler     | C. W. Lashaw       |  |
| Whitehall   | W. C. Snyder       |  |
| Wyandotte   | Gartner Hdw. Co.   |  |
| Wyandotte   | Russell Supply Co. |  |

|           |                  |  |
|-----------|------------------|--|
| Ypsilanti | Shaffer Hdw. Co. |  |
|-----------|------------------|--|

# Maytag

## Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT.