

# MICHIGAN FARMER

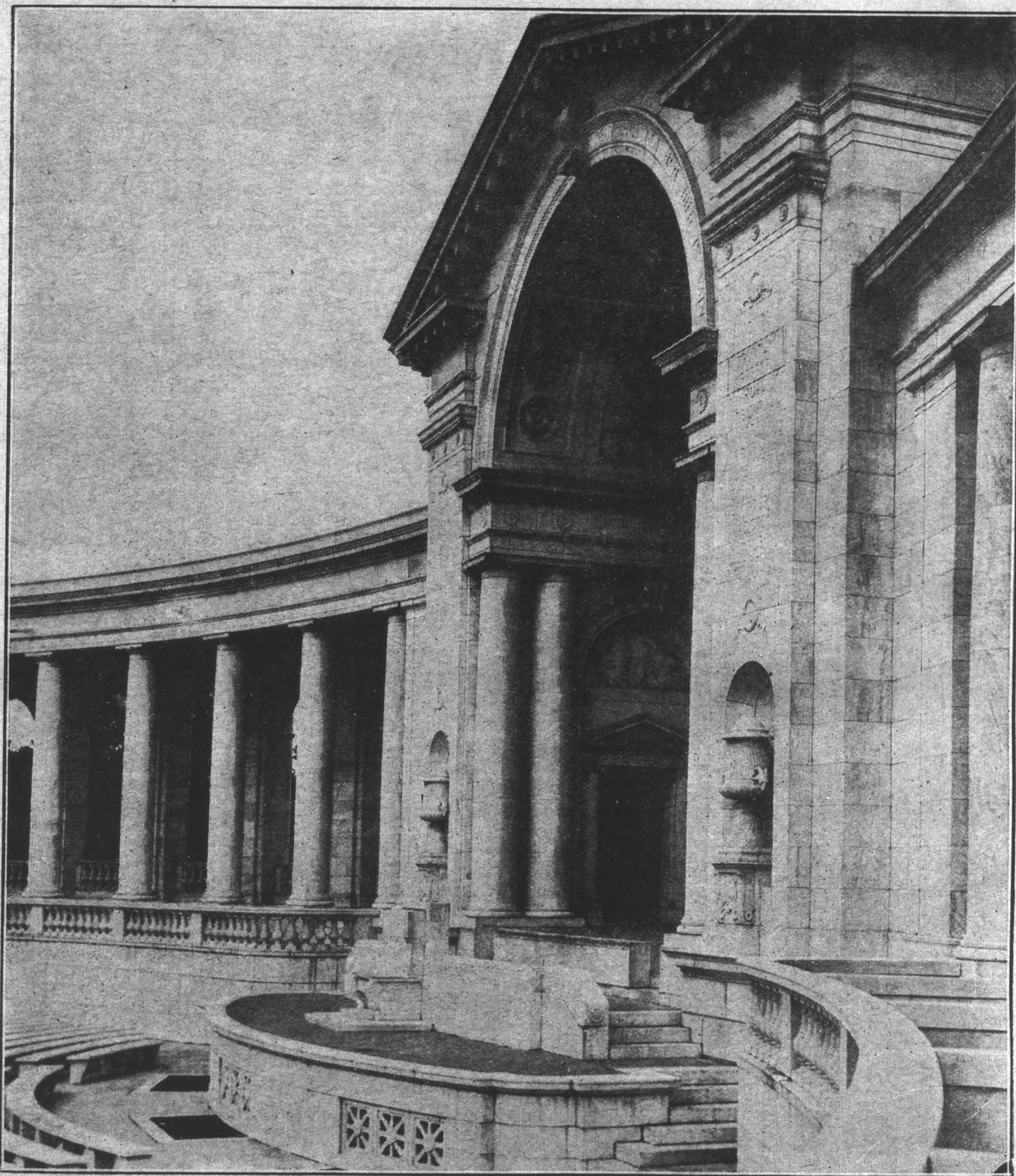
AND  
LIVE STOCK  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL.  
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Vol. CXLVIII No. 22

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1927

Whole No. 4761



Memorial Amphitheater at the Arlington National Cemetery Where the President Makes His Annual Memorial Address



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Only one thing, you don't see the book publishers advertisin' this hammock stuff to farmers, 'cause they know the farmers ain't got no time fer lemonade and bon-bon reading.

But, I'm going to try and figure out a way. If you kin get the thrills of life out of books, why can't you farm by books? Books is got all the farming experience there ever was, so book farming ought to be O. K. Only it is like getting book thrills, they're near-thrills, so book farming is near-farming. You get everything from book farming except the actual work.

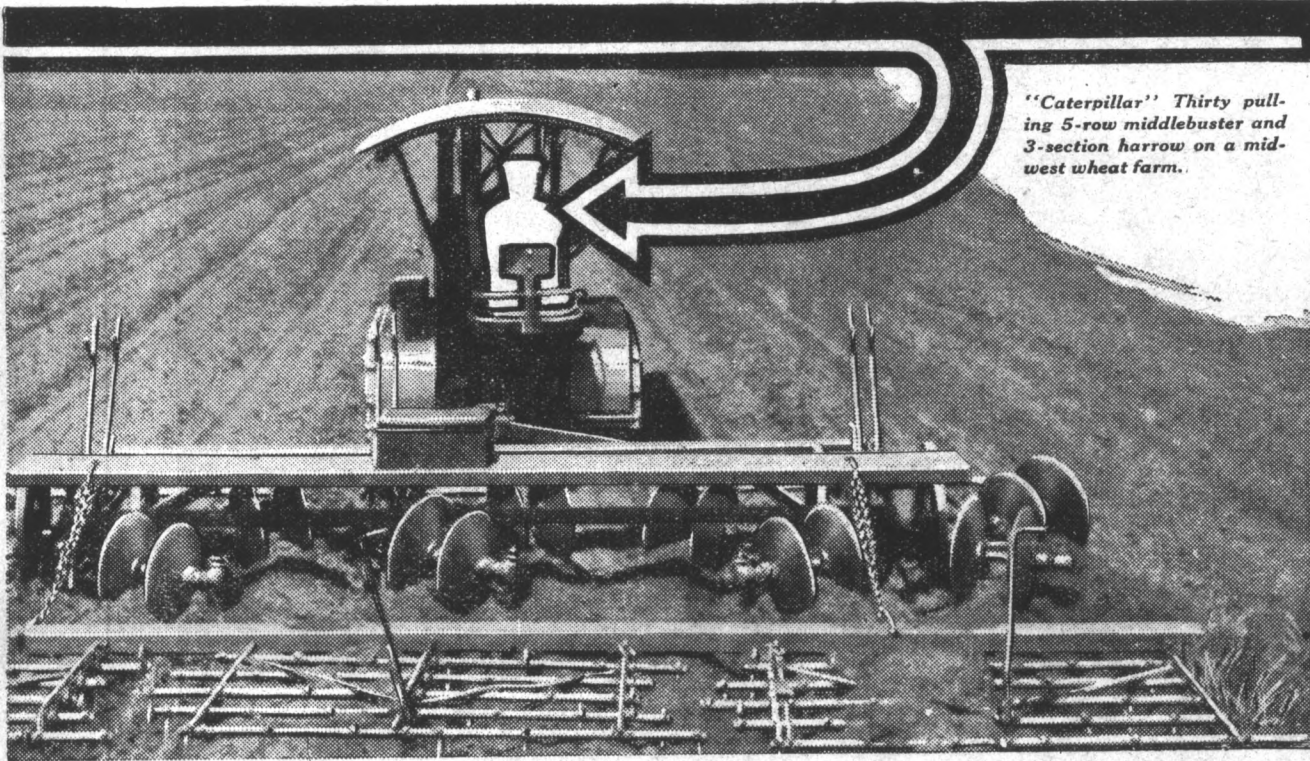
But I notice this, farmers what use books with their farming is getting better results than those what don't care what anybody else ever done in farming. I know you kin find out how to grow good crops from books, lots better than you kin talkin' across the fence with your neighbor about how wild Jim Smith's daughter is.

Book farming is lazy man's farming, and I'm for it. You kin get more done in less time by following book farming than you kin by following what the professor calls your own intuition. Books gives you the results of farming since the time of Adam, without startin' the way Adam did, to get experience yourself. And if I kin find out about things without working them out myself, I'm for it.

The wise man is the one who kin get the best results with the smallest lot of work. I'm trying to be a wise man, 'cause I don't like work and I like money, and I'm figurin' how to get the most money for the least work, all the time. I want to get my farming so I kin find time to set in them hammocks and find out what this Romeo and Juliet, I've been hearing so much about, has been doing. I bet there's scandal in connection with them folks. And I always wanted to find out if Julius Caesar "seized her" or not. I'm one of them inquisitive fellows, 'cause I like to know what other folkses are doing. That's why I believe in reading.

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Another man tells of how he walked through thick woods and wild forest to work. Dozens of times when coming from work on cold, dark evenings he could hear the yelp of the coyote and wolf not far behind on his trail, or hear the cry of the wildcat as it would just side-track him in his narrow trail. This man, today, too, owns a very up-to-date set of farm buildings and a splendid house, with all modern conveniences. This man himself, by his honest endeavor, has a prominent standing and is a leading citizen in the county.

When the clearing became larger and the building of sufficient accommodations, the final day arrived where they would say "adieu" to the mine and spend their whole time on the farm. Incomes were small, expenses large, progress slow, ideals were tardy, yet there was a born instinct for productive crops and well-bred cattle. The few acres of cleared land was their bread and butter. Pasture for their cattle was unheard of practice. Thousands of acres of wild, cut-over lands with lucrative grasses, provided an abundance of pasture. So it became a common practice to just let the cattle run at large, with miles to go in all directions. Some cool, rich, meadow would attract the cattle of a whole

neighborhood. Cows from a dozen or more neighbors would be congregated in one large herd. When evening came each farmer would come and claim his own cattle.

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The problem of these early farmers was how they could keep their cows over winter with the least amount of feed. Their idea was that by feeding ice water and dry timothy hay over the winter months, the milk produced during grass season, was net profit. The scheme had some merit, but too many cows became too weak, lost their calves, or even died of starvation before the grass made itself known in spring. Grain was seldom fed to cows; even today few think grain is only a luxury for cows.

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### How Cost of Production Can be Reduced

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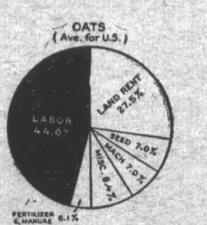
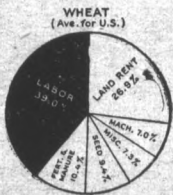
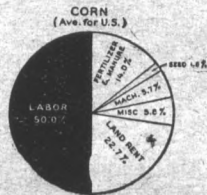
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The accompanying chart shows the relative importance of the different items of cost in the production of corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes in 1925. These are the average figures secured in a survey of several thousand farms in all parts of the country by the United States Department of Agriculture. It will be seen that labor was exactly half of the total cost of producing corn; it was forty-eight per cent of the total for potatoes; forty-four per cent of the total for oats, and thirty-nine per cent for wheat.

It is not easy to reduce the amount of labor required to grow an acre, but it is not at all difficult to increase the yield of an acre so that the labor cost per bushel or ton of crop will be ma-

terially lowered. The truth of this statement can be shown by using the results of most any soil fertility ex-

periment of Agriculture, the labor costs per bushel prior to harvest are as follows:



#### Black Represents Labor Costs.

For example, in the new experiment at the Ohio Experiment Station the yield of wheat for seven years on fertilized land averaged thirty-nine bushels per acre, while on the unfertilized land the acre yield was twenty-three bushels. Using figures compiled by the United States Depart-

ment of Agriculture, the labor costs per bushel prior to harvest are as follows:

	Yield.	Labor Cost.
Without fertilizer...	23 bu.	20 cents
With fertilizer....	39 bu.	12 cents

Using the corn yields from a Delaware experiment, the following comparison is obtained:

	Yield.	Labor Cost.
Without fertilizer...	39 bu.	24 cents
With fertilizer....	82 bu.	12 cents

A potato experiment conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Aroostook county, Maine, shows this comparison:

	Yield.	Labor Cost.
Without fertilizer...	220 bu.	9 cents
With fertilizer....	329 bu.	6 cents

Such results indicate that the farm crops of this country are being produced at a labor cost that is much higher than necessary. In fact, American farmers have made a far better showing in the use of power and machinery to enable each man to cultivate a larger acreage than they have in applying science to overcome the

deficiencies of the soil so that each acre will return a profitable yield. The latter, always important, has recently become more so with declining soil fertility and the increasing cost of farm labor. At present there is a greater opportunity for most farmers to increase their total production and income by increasing the yield per acre than by further increasing the acreage under cultivation. This means that fewer acres should be farmed and higher yields secured by a more general use of commercial fertilizer and larger applications per acre.

#### Price of Fertilizer Not High.

Another important consideration is the high cost of farm labor and the relatively low cost of fertilizer. At the present time the farmer's dollar is worth only about seventy-five cents when spent for labor, but it will buy a full dollar's worth of fertilizer—in some sections of the country more than a dollar's worth.

It would, therefore, appear to be sound economy to plant a few less acres, use more fertilizer on the reduced acreage, and employ hired labor to harvest the increased yields secured with fertilizer rather than for the purpose of cultivating a larger acreage.



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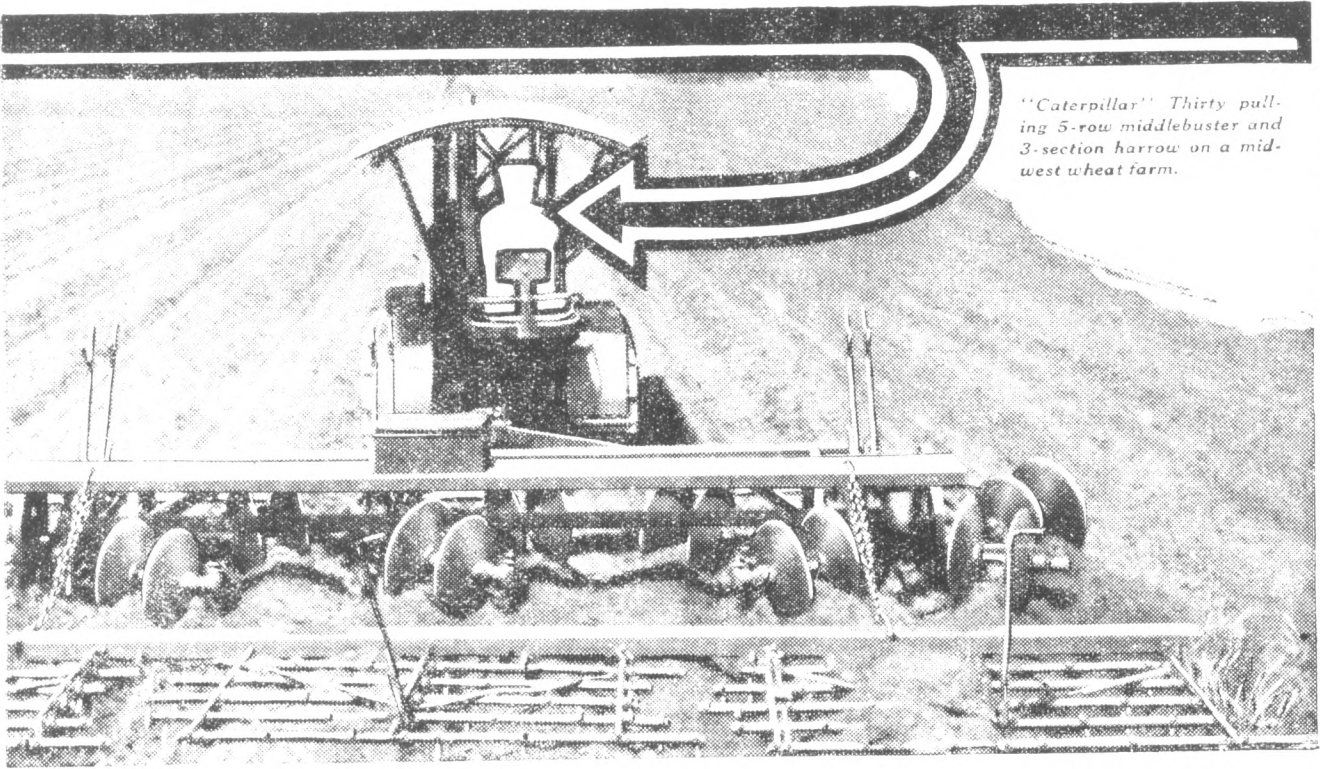
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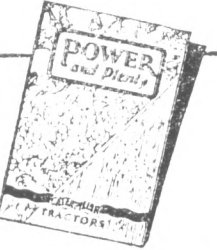
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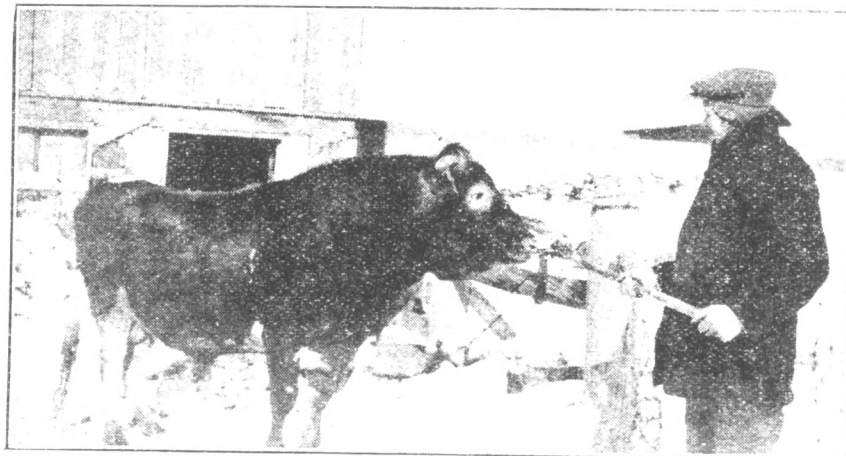
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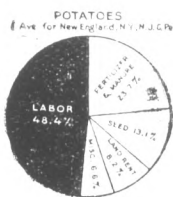
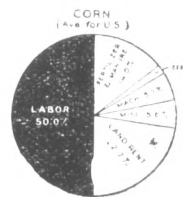
LABOR is by far the largest item of cost in crop production, and it is about the same, whether the yield is high or low. It costs a little more to harvest sixty-bushels-to-the-acre corn than thirty-bushel corn, or thirty-bushel wheat, than fifteen, or 200-bushel potatoes than 100, but not much more. The planting and cultivating cost the same—only the cost of harvesting is increased and that by no means in proportion to the increased yield.

The accompanying chart shows the relative importance of the different items of cost in the production of corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes in 1925. These are the average figures secured in a survey of several thousand farms in all parts of the country by the United States Department of Agriculture. It will be seen that labor was exactly half of the total cost of producing corn; it was forty-eight per cent of the total for potatoes; forty-four per cent of the total for oats, and thirty-nine per cent for wheat.

It is not easy to reduce the amount of labor required to grow an acre, but it is not at all difficult to increase the yield of an acre so that the labor cost per bushel or ton of crop will be ma-

terially lowered. The truth of this statement can be shown by using the results of most any soil fertility ex-

periment of Agriculture; the labor costs per bushel prior to harvest are as follows:



Black Represents Labor Costs.

periment. For example, in the new experiment at the Ohio Experiment Station the yield of wheat for seven years on fertilized land averaged thirty-nine bushels per acre, while on the unfertilized land the acre yield was twenty-three bushels. Using figures compiled by the United States Depart-

ment of Agriculture, the labor costs per bushel prior to harvest are as follows:

	Yield	Labor Cost
Without fertilizer...	23 bu.	20 cents
With fertilizer...	39 bu.	12 cents

Using the corn yields from a Delaware experiment, the following comparison is obtained:

	Yield	Labor Cost
Without fertilizer...	39 bu.	24 cents
With fertilizer...	82 bu.	12 cents

A potato experiment conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Aroostook county, Maine, shows this comparison:

	Yield	Labor Cost
Without fertilizer...	220 bu.	9 cents
With fertilizer...	329 bu.	6 cents

Such results indicate that the farm crops of this country are being produced at a labor cost that is much higher than necessary. In fact, American farmers have made a far better showing in the use of power and machinery to enable each man to cultivate a larger acreage than they have in applying science to overcome the

deficiencies of the soil so that each acre will return a profitable yield. The latter, always important, has become more so since the war, for fertility and the power of the soil are labor. At present there is a greater opportunity to meet the war's demand, increase their crop production and income by increasing the yield per acre than by further increasing the acreage under cultivation. This means that fewer acres should be tilled and higher yields secured by a more general use of commercial fertilizer and larger applications per acre.

### Price of Fertilizer Not High.

Another huge fact consideration is the high cost of farm labor and the relatively low cost of fertilizer. At the present time the farmer's dollar is worth only about seventy-five cents when spent for labor, but it will buy a full dollar's worth of fertilizer—in some sections of the country more than a dollar's worth.

It would, therefore, appear to be sound economy to plant a few less acres, use more fertilizer on the reduced acreage, and employ hired labor to harvest the increased yields secured with fertilizer rather than for the purpose of cultivating a larger acreage.



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VOLUME CLXVIII NUMBER TWENTY-TWO

DETROIT, MAY 28, 1927

## CURRENT COMMENT

Milk Our  
National  
Drink

WHAT would be the results if the American people should ultimately make milk their national beverage? Such a change in our drinking habits is not impossible. Visits to Michigan's great factories will convince one that considerable progress in this direction already has been made, since workmen consume great quantities of bottled milk during their lunch hours. In other words, they have substituted to a very large degree, the health-giving product of the dairy cow for the harmful goods of the saloon.

Furthermore, milk is gradually replacing coffee. This is particularly true among farm children, according to a speaker at the American Child Health Association convention. This change has come about very largely through educational work of our schools, the press, the department of agriculture, extension workers, committees of local people, dairymen's associations, and other organizations.

A lot of good, and nothing bad, will follow the increased consumption of milk. Both producers and consumers will be greatly benefited. A far more efficient race will result, and this will mean a better and more useful people who will enjoy a greater amount of happiness.

The  
Mississippi  
Flood

IT is now evident that President Coolidge has no intention of calling a special session of Congress to enact relief legislation for flood victims. However, the government is being organized under the direction of Secretary Hoover to meet, as far as humanly possible, the needs of these unfortunate people.

In a report just issued, a total of three hundred is known to be dead, 350,000 are homeless; while property damage to the extent of \$350,000,000

has been done, and fully 1,000,000 acres of land is now inundated as a result of the "Father of Waters" breaking through the levees which normally control its course.

This great calamity undoubtedly will bring the American people to realize the need of undertaking a flood control program. Levees will have to be strengthened and raised to a higher level. Probably secondary levees will need to be constructed, and additional outlets provided in the lower river to carry off surplus water. In addition, the building of storage dams, and reforestation around the head waters of streams will further aid in keeping within the bounds, the streams of the greatest agricultural valley of the world.

In the meantime the cooperation of people living in more fortunate districts will be needed to relieve the immediate necessities of those made to suffer through this great national calamity.

Expand  
Our Home  
Markets

DURING the past few years the subject of markets has claimed the attention of our students generally, and economists and statesmen in particular. From the agricultural point of view, United States Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, in the last issue of Forbes Magazine, treats the subject in an illuminating manner.

First of all, the Senator makes clear that the farmer has been under an economic handicap. The farmer's cost of operation and of living have doubled, and in some instances tripled, since the beginning of the war; while prices for his products have advanced but comparatively little. Therefore, the thirty-five millions of farm folks—one-third of our entire population—do not function as consumers as fully as they should. Their decreased income limits their purchases from other groups. As a consequence, both the

farmer and manufacturer suffer, the former to a greater degree, since a much larger portion of his products must meet world competition.

But if this third of our population had an income comparable with the earnings of the union laborer, who has little or no invested capital, "it would," says the Senator, "automatically create a new buying power that would amount to more than our exports to all the world." In other words, he contends that we have in our midst a great potential rural market capable of absorbing more goods than we ship abroad.

As a nation we have failed to properly develop this market. We have not given that large rural class the same team work that has been extended to other industrial groups. He believes that the agricultural class should get some measure of protection at the hands of the government, the same as other economic groups do. Manufacturing generally has been protected; the Federal Reserve Act stabilizes banking and commercial credit; the railroads have the support of the Esch-Cummings Act, while labor has the advantage of the Adamson Law. All these basic groups are protected in the enjoyment of certain fundamental economic advantages, to which agriculture registers no objection. But to be left out of this scheme "is not good for the farmer," says the Senator, "and it is not good for the rest of them, that we are."

Farming, he further contends, must have a better marketing system. This system should be controlled by the producers. It should provide selling machinery comparable to that used by other groups in order to meet on a fair basis the highly organized equipment of big business.

If American agriculture can have what the Senator has suggested, and then our farmers see to it that they produce efficiently, all business, including farming, would be facilitated through this greatly increased buying

power, and our national prosperity would be put on a permanent basis.

On the  
Lookout for  
the Borer

FARMERS in the corn belt states west of the area now infested by the European corn borer are taking extraordinary precautions to stop the westward spread of this pest. They are making their main offensive of getting organized and informed before the enemy arrives.

The state of Iowa, for instance, has appropriated \$200,000, and other states in the corn belt have provided like sums for research in corn borer control methods. Special attention is being given to the designing of machinery with which it will be easier to keep the borer under subjection. The plant breeders are working to develop varieties of corn resistant to the borers. Michigan plant breeders have some hopeful prospects in this direction. Farmers, too, are studying the best farm practices to aid in the control of this insect. Over large sections in Indiana and Illinois the farmers are voluntarily cleaning up their fields on the chance that borers might be harboring in the stalks.

Such enterprise is bound to win. No insect can permanently oppose an intelligent and determined community.

Women  
Do Public  
Service

THE progress of Michigan women in practical government as indicated by the number now holding public offices is an indication that Michigan women do not consider their job done when they have made a cross or a few crosses on their ballot on election day, but rather that they are ready to get into the civic harness and do their part of the work of running this great government of ours.

A recent survey completed by the League of Women Voters shows that more than four hundred Michigan women are now serving as public officials, three-fourths of them having been elected to the positions they occupy. Not only are they found in the long accepted field of school administration, the handling of funds and records, the care of the poor, but two courageous ones ran for and won the office of sheriff in Gladwin and Montcalm counties, and two others have been appointed as under sheriffs. One of the five state labor commissioners is a woman, the third woman to serve in this capacity in the United States.

Mrs. Dora Stockman, of East Lansing, is the only woman elected on a state-wide ticket, she being a member of the state board of agriculture. To Governor Green's desire to see women take a more active part in public life may be traced the appointment of nine women to state boards and commissions. Each of the major parties has a national committee woman from Michigan, Miss Bina M. West, of Port Huron, representing republican women, and Mrs. Lucius Boltwood, of Grand Rapids, for democratic women.

Two women have been conspicuously honored to occupy the probate judge's bench, seven more carry the title of judge connected with their work as justices of the peace.

One of the gratifying revelations of the League's survey is that 152 women have been elected to the office of treasurer. The office of clerk falls not far behind, there being eighty-two in the state. Eighteen women have been elected to another county office requiring faithful and business-like attention to detail—that of register of deeds. Only six counties out of Michigan's eighty-three reported no women in public affairs.

In the comparatively short time that women have exercised their franchise rights, these four hundred pioneers in women's field of politics proves a good beginning.

## "Lest We Forget"

IT is our custom, on the thirtieth of May, to pause in our manner of living and dedicate a portion of our time to the memory of those who, amidst the din and roar of cannons, the rattle of musketry and the sound of clashing steel, brought forth this nation and maintained its dignity and integrity. This is a just and reasonable habit. It fills us with a commendable pride that stirs our blood and strong emotions. For the moment, we forget the present and live in the historic past.

Again, we are in our great national struggles. We hear the sounds of preparation; the music of boisterous drums, the silver voices of bugles calling the youth of the land. We see gatherings of patriotic citizens and hear the appeals of statesmen. We see the pale cheeks of women and hear the hushed voices of men. We see the youth filled with the spirit of war, proud, vain, chivalrous; the maiden with a yearning for sacrificial duties. We see them parting with those they love. Some are strolling along quiet, starlit paths with the maidens they adore. We shyly listen to their pledges of faith and vows of eternal love as they lingeringly part—perhaps forever. We see them bidding farewell with mothers who caress them again and again—and say nothing. The call of duty is greater than the yearnings and pleadings of love!

We see them as they march proudly away with their regiments, under flaunting flags, keeping step to that thrilling, wild music of war. We go with them to the fields of carnage—and glory. We thrill with their determination at Bunker Hill. We sorrow and shiver and pray with them at Valley Forge. We rejoice and cheer with them at Yorktown. We wade with them through the infested swamps of Vicksburg and the Potomac; sleeping on rails and eating nothing. We face cold steel with them at Gettysburg and through The Wilderness; ready to do—yea, die for the eternal right. We march proudly and grandly with them through the streets of Washington in '65; happy and gay with the coming of peace and expectations of home.

We go with them to the fever-stricken camps of '98; more deadly than Spanish bullets.

Then, with memory still undimmed by time, we embark with them for the battle-scarred, blood-soaked fields of France. We go with them to the trenches to live 'midst mud and death, and the continual thunder and crash of barrages and counter barrages. We see them as they prepare to "go over the top." Their faces are stern and grave. Yet there is no hesitancy in their step. They are as willing as ever. Only, with the whine and crash of shells, the rhythmic tat-tat-tat of machine guns and the thud of bullets comes a full realization of the nature of the task which is before them.

We are at home when the message comes telling us that they have answered the Last Call. We see the maiden in the shadow of her first sorrow. We see the silvery head of the aged father bowed in its last grief. We see that dear old mother as she bravely brushes a tear from her eye and, removing the blue star in the window, replaces it with one of gold.

Many of these heroes are gone. No more will they answer to the roll of drums nor to the trumpet's blasts. They peacefully sleep 'neath mounds that are clothed in Nature's garb. And for us there remains their cares and unfinished tasks of civil life, our solemn obligations: "Lest we forget—lest we forget."—Dell C. Morris.



# The Vegetable Garden in June

*Use the Follow-up System to Get Best Results*

By C. W. Wood

**A**FTER the first flush of enthusiasm in the spring, some gardeners lose interest in their vegetable gardens; others, supposedly too busy to do otherwise, cover all available ground in a few mad hours of planting in early spring. Neither are true gardeners, nor do they get the maximum results from the labor expended. Many vegetables, especially some of the root crops, are mighty poor in quality when early planted crops are used for storing over winter. For example, the gardener never will know real quality in "stored" carrots until he uses roots grown from late June planted seed of such delicately flavored varieties as Nantes and Coreless. June should see almost as many seeds planted as May, the first gardening month of spring.

It is much more important to use care in selecting varieties for late sowing than for those used in the spring. A late maturing variety planted at this time may mean the loss of the entire crop, while an early kind generally will be at just the right stage for quality when stored for winter.

**Beans.**—If you would have beans fresh and tender throughout the summer and fall, make successive sowings of your favorite kinds every two weeks. Let me direct your attention to the variety Scotia, a new pole bean with a flavor and texture all its own. Planted in early June, Scotia will produce an enormous crop before frost and it is so productive that a few hills should furnish enough for the average family.

**Beets.**—In late June sow seeds of medium early sorts, such as Detroit Dark Red or Columbia. Specially selected strains of Crosby's Egyptian may be planted as late as the last of July, with a fair chance of a crop. It is well to remember that it is more difficult to secure good germination in dry weather than in spring when the soil contains more moisture, and when showers are more frequent. Tamp the soil on all seeds planted in the open ground at this season of the year, and it may be well to cover difficult subjects with boards until seeds commence to sprout.

**Cabbage.**—Early varieties of cabbage, such as Golden Acre, may be planted with good prospects up until the first of July. For real quality in this vegetable, try one of the Savoy type, but be sure to get an early variety if planted at this time. The seed may be planted in any vacant spot in the garden, and later transplanted into the space in which peas or other early maturing crops have been grown.

**Carrots.**—To have really good quality roots, even the long season varieties should not be planted before the middle of June, and early sorts, such as Amsterdam Forcing, may be deferred until the middle of next month.

**Cauliflower.**—A sowing the first of June, and another about the twentieth, should furnish plenty of this vegetable, providing the season is right. Every gardener knows how capricious cauliflower is. If you have difficulty in growing it, try an early Broccoli. The latter does not possess the quality of cauliflower, but it provides a fair substitute where cauliflower is hard to grow.

**Corn.**—Sweet corn, in our latitude, may be planted up to July 4, with a pretty good chance of getting a har-

vest. Golden Bantam, Alpha, Early Malcolm, etc., may mature a crop if planted even later.

**Kohl-Rabi.**—A good many gardeners condemn kohlrabi because they never have used them at the right stage of growth. If used when the bulbs are quite small, not over two or three inches in diameter, and before the flesh has become woody, kohlrabi is a real quality vegetable. Make two sowings

in June about three weeks apart, and another about July 10, for a successive harvest during late summer and fall.

**Lettuce.**—Head lettuce is sometimes hard to grow in our hot summer weather, but a little care will go a long way toward insuring a crop. I usually have good luck with June sown seed of the Deacon and New York varieties if a little shade is provided. A spent

hot-bed, where burlapped screens can be used to furnish shade, is an ideal place.

**Parsnips and Salsify.**—These two vegetables, like all root crops usually planted in early spring, are much better in quality if that portion to be stored over winter is kept out of the ground until at least the middle of June. Of course, the roots are smaller than those grown from early planting but, likewise, the quality is better.

(Continued on page 700).

## Plant Forest Trees

*School Children of Farwell Become Foresters*

**P**ERHAPS the first large forestry planting by public school children in Michigan was successfully carried out by Farwell School, of Clare county, when they planted 17,500 Norway spruce and white pines during National Forestry Week. These plantings were made a short distance from the high school building, on ten acres of land presented to the school district by Mr. J. L. Littlefield.

Last January, W. C. Cribbs, of the extension department of the Michigan State College, appeared before the lo-

Clare county, addressed the voters at this meeting, commending the project. The voters then accepted the property.

On the Saturday preceding forestry week, Mr. Littlefield and Mr. Cribbs held a school of instruction, advising the leaders how the trees should be planted. The local women's club, the campfire girls and the boy scouts assisted in the work. The ladies helped in supervising the planting by the children.

Dedication services were held on Monday of Forestry Week, by the Farwell School and the faculty. As a part of this service a tree was dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield. Each of the grades of the school, as well as the campfire girls, boy scouts, and women's club had a section dedicated to them.

The Farwell School is most fortunate in having among their citizenship people as deeply interested in forestry as are Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield. This couple have made several plantings of pine during the past two decades. The oldest of these plantings is twenty years and the youngest three years.

In a few years the spruce planted by the school children this spring will be harvested for Christmas trees. The funds derived from this source will be used in school activities. The pines will be left for a permanent woodlot. With this start there undoubtedly will be many other schools to take up this kind of project.

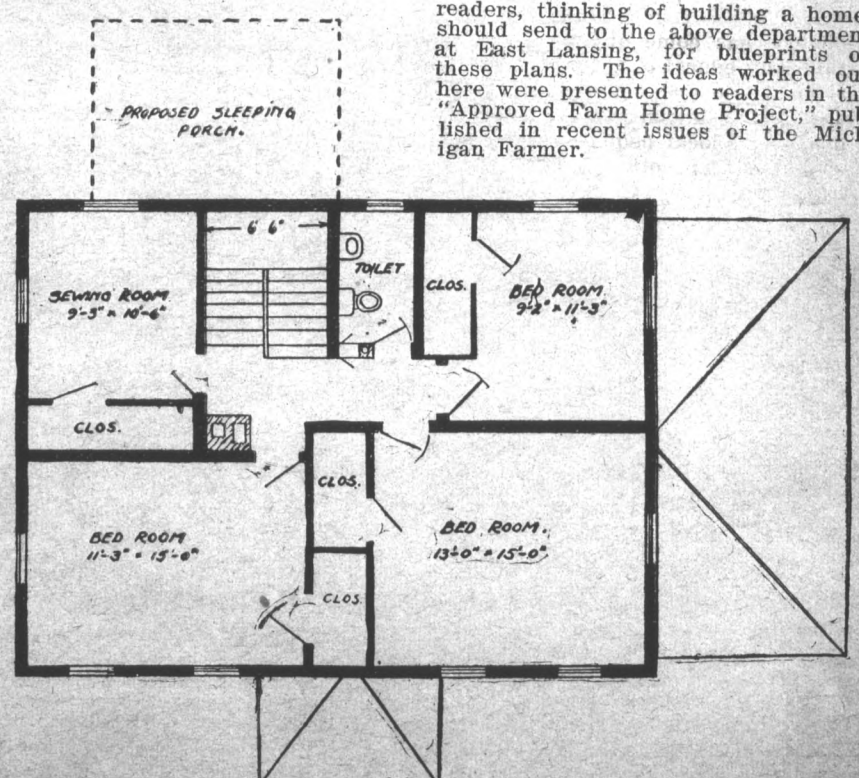
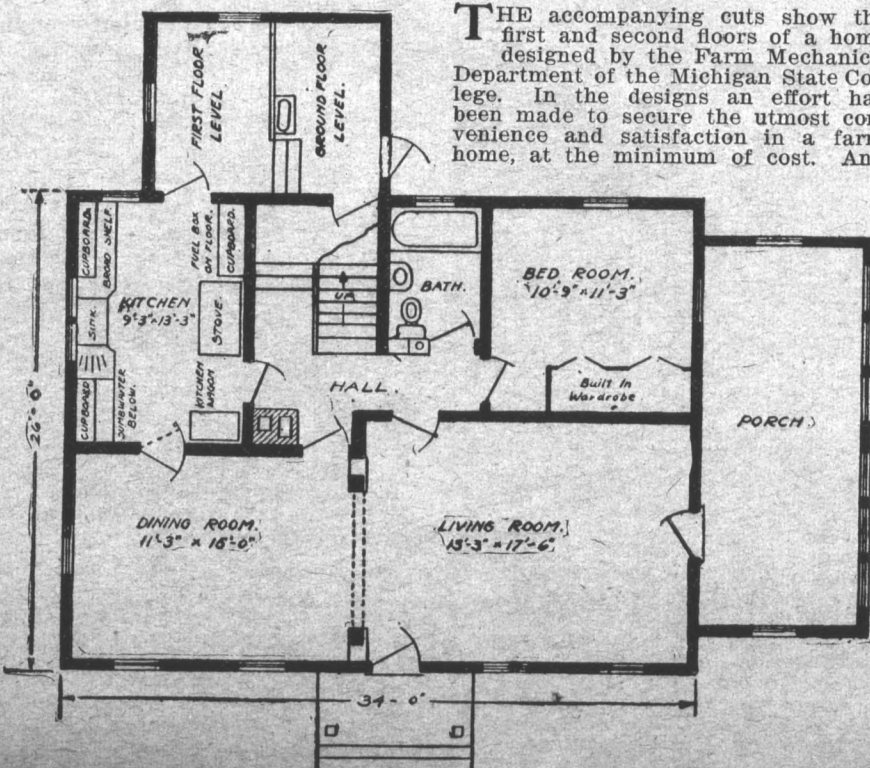


The School Children, Directed by Adults, Plant the Trees.

## Floor Plans For a Convenient Farm Home

*College Architects Work Out the Following Designs*

**T**HE accompanying cuts show the first and second floors of a home designed by the Farm Mechanics' Department of the Michigan State College. In the designs an effort has been made to secure the utmost convenience and satisfaction in a farm home, at the minimum of cost. Any



readers, thinking of building a home, should send to the above department at East Lansing, for blueprints of these plans. The ideas worked out here were presented to readers in the "Approved Farm Home Project," published in recent issues of the Michigan Farmer.



# What Our Last Legislature Did

## A Resume of What Has Been Accomplished in Recent State Legislation

By Our Lansing Correspondent

**N**OW that the State Legislature has adjourned, you probably want to forget about it as soon as possible. It doesn't seem to have been a very popular session. No one except organized labor was very well satisfied with what they received. The public generally is very much distressed and disappointed over the huge appropriations granted, and disgusted over the failure of the law makers to enact any tax reform measure whatsoever.

The total appropriations approved by the Legislature for the next two years reached the staggering and unprecedented sum of approximately \$80,000,000. However, Governor Green has been busy ever since the end of the session, pruning vigorously the various budget bills in a strenuous effort to bring the totals down to more reasonable figures. In the case of an appropriation bill, the governor has the authority to veto it in its entirety, or to reduce it by striking out any item.

Among the most notable general achievements of the recent Legislature was the enactment of the new crime code and the new school code. These measures replace a multitude of previous statutes relative to criminal procedure and punishment, and regarding educational matters.

A third new code of almost equal importance was the traffic code, prepared in harmony with the recommendations of the Hoover uniform traffic regulations conference. Among the provisions of the new code is the removal of the thirty-five-mile-per-hour speed limit. A driver would have to keep his car under such control at all times that he would be able to bring it to a complete stop "within the assured clear distance ahead."

The session was featured by prolonged and bitter struggles over various capital punishment measures, but in the end the Senate and House were unable to agree as to just what they wanted, so no bill on this subject received the final approval of both branches.

Aside from the excessive appropriations granted, and the failure of the Legislature to enact any of the many tax reform proposals favored by Michigan farmers, the worst disappointment administered to rural citizens during the recent session, was the passage of the Leland bill raising the gas tax to three cents without offering any reduction or relief in the present weight tax.

This measure will allow cities and villages to receive \$2,000 per mile annually for trunk lines passing through them. Figures have been presented to show that this feature will probably dissipate about \$1,500,000 of the \$6,000,000 added revenue which the Leland bill will raise.

Another feature of the Leland bill provides that a sum equal to fifty per cent of the weight tax receipts will be returned to the counties. This will amount to something like \$2,000,000 more annually than they now receive. Seven-eighths of the amount will be divided on the basis of weight tax receipts from each county, and the remaining one-eighth will be apportioned equally to each county in the state.

Probably the outstanding achievement of the session, from an agricultural point of view, was the passage of three measures more definitely establishing farmers' property rights. The Horton-Brake bill, as finally enacted, prohibits hunting on farm land or farm wood-lots connected therewith unless

the hunter first obtains the consent of the owner or lessee of such property. The bill contains rather definite provisions for its enforcement, and quite severe penalties for its violation. However, the final form of the Horton-Brake bill is sadly inferior to the original Horton bill printed in full in a previous issue of the Michigan Farmer and explained in detail in several of our weekly legislative articles.

The other two measures to safeguard the farmers' property rights are intended to discourage chicken thieves.

The Huff bill imposes stiff penalties for various degrees of poultry stealing. The larceny of poultry valued in excess of \$25 would be punishable by at least a year, and up to five years, in prison.

The Hall bill establishes a system of simple records which would be kept by poultry dealers, and maintained for the information of law enforcing officials to assist them in catching and convicting poultry thieves.

Real relief for school districts situated in sparsely settled districts having low assessed valuations and excessive school tax rates, is provided in the Turner bill, which makes an annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 of special state aid to be apportioned among the more needy school districts in the state. This will take the place of the Bohn bill, recently declared unconstitutional, which would have distributed five per cent of the primary school fund in a similar manner.

Several laws making minor changes in the Michigan standards for farm products were enacted during the recent session. These include the Herick bill, changing the potato grades, and bring hucksters under its provisions; the Coleman bill modifying the grape standards; and the bill by Representative Hall, relative to standards for apples sold in closed boxes.

Inasmuch as farmers will continue to pay so large a proportion of Michi-

gan's oppressive general property tax, there is some satisfaction in knowing that the Legislature dealt fairly liberally with the agricultural appropriation requests.

For combating the corn borer, \$100,000 a year of state funds was allowed for each of the next two years, with a provision that this amount might be doubled by the state administrative board if the emergency demanded it. The appropriation for the State Department of Agriculture contained the usual item of \$250,000 a year for state indemnities on slaughtered tubercular cattle.

The million dollar limit was taken off from the two-tenths of a mill tax for the Michigan State College, so that this institution will receive \$1,541,958 annually for the next two years from this source. For new buildings and improvements the college was granted \$1,114,250 for the next two years, while \$335,000 a year was provided for agricultural extension work. The Upper Peninsula Agricultural School at Menominee was allowed a total of \$75,000 state aid for the next two years.

Minor measures of interest to Michigan farmers were the Bryant bill rewriting the Michigan law relative to the control of apiaries and the suppression of diseases among bees; the Leland and Barnard bills to prevent the importation and spread within the state of insect pests and plant diseases; the Barnard truth-in-fruit juice bill; the O'Connell bill establishing a bounty on coyotes, wolves and wildcats; the Snow bill providing the usual state aid for county fairs; the Rushton bill establishing a new state fair in the Upper Peninsula, to be located at Escanaba; the Lennon resolution urging Congress to pass the McNary-Haugen bill; the resolution urging Congress and President Coolidge to take prompt action toward a treaty with Canada for the development of the St. Lawrence waterway; and the Read bill to provide that a railroad must start action for collection of al-

leged under-charges in intra-state shipments within a three-year period.

Taken all in all, from an agricultural point of view, the recent session had its disappointments and its triumphs. In spite of the increased industrialization of Michigan, and the growing metropolitan influence in legislative chambers at Lansing, the farmers of the state possessed and exerted a power that was recognized and respected during the recent session. Rural citizens are giving more attention than before to legislative matters. They know what they want, and through organization and better publicity, they are armed to make their desires effectively felt.

As long as the most wealthy interests, and most powerful and prosperous industries find it important and necessary to have a watchful eye and a ready voice in halls of legislation, it is well that farmers are following these developments with an increasingly active and well informed interest. If these reports printed in each issue of the Michigan Farmer during the past session have been helpful along this line, we are happy to have been of service to our growing circle of readers.

## Service Department

### RESCISSION FOR FRAUD.

A. sold a horse to B. six weeks ago on fair and square terms. After keeping the horse two weeks, B. brought him back, claiming A. had misrepresented the horse, and threatened to sue. A. has now kept the horse four weeks. What can A. do? Could B. still sue for the price of the horse after A. puts a lien on the horse and has him sold?—O. A.

When a purchaser of property discovers that it is not as represented, he has his election to rescind the contract on that ground and return the property. In doing this he should act with reasonable diligence. No set time can be fixed, each case depending on its own circumstances. In this case B. has acted with promptness, and if he can establish the charge he can recover back his property and, of course, he is not liable to the seller for any charge for keeping the horse.—Rood.

### ENTIRETY PROPERTY.

Mr. and Mrs. A. own a joint deed of property. They have no children. Mr. A. dies without a will. When Mrs. A. dies, will her relatives inherit all the property, or will Mr. A.'s relatives inherit equally with Mrs. A.'s relatives?—J. H. W.

A person succeeding to property as the survivor of tenants by entirety, is as absolutely the owner as if he had purchased the property after the death of the other spouse. The heirs of the person first dying have no right whatever to the property.—Rood.

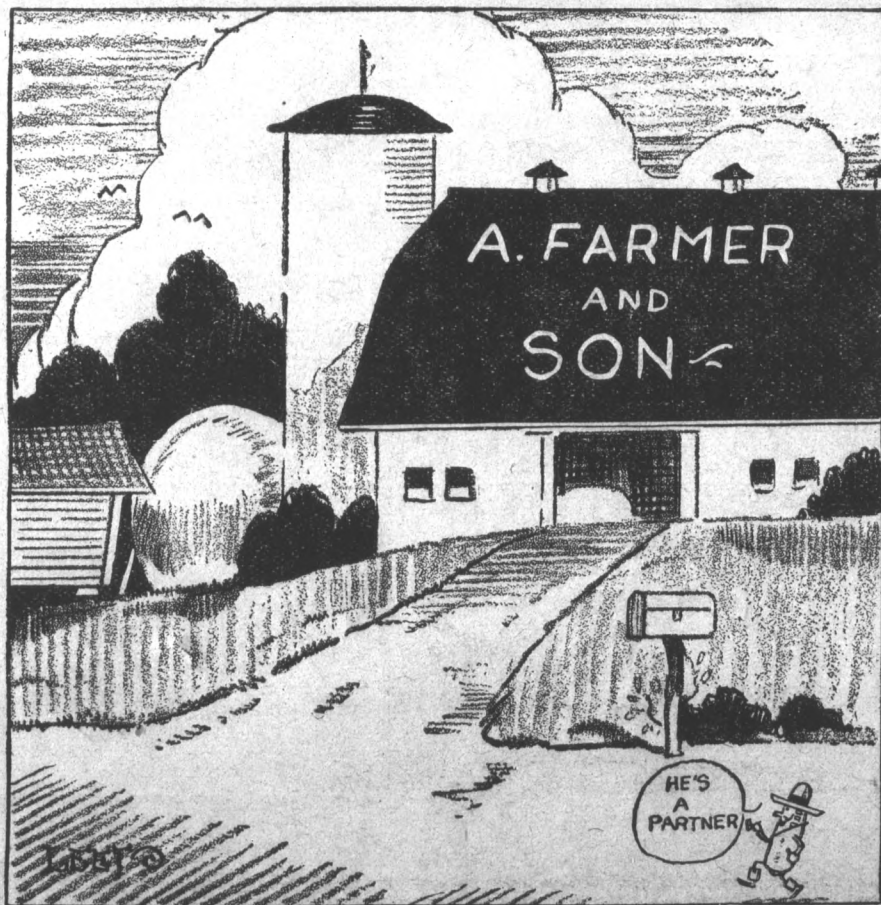
### HOME TEACHING.

I have a son eight years old. I am teaching him at home, according to the course of study made by the state. Can the officers force me to send him to the public schools? I am an ex-school teacher.—Mrs. E. C.

The school authorities can compel you to send your child to school. The kind of school you are keeping would not be a private school within the meaning of the law.


Sales of cultures for alfalfa and sweet clover in Livingston county, indicate that the acreage of those crops will be doubled this year, according to the report of C. L. Bolander, agricultural agent.

## Why Some Boys Don't Leave the Farm





# 400° EXTRA DRY



## SHELL GASOLINE

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End Point**

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Again / / Shell leads the way / / offering you a better gasoline than you have ever before been able to buy at the regular price.

It's your old favorite / / Shell Gasoline / / raised to a higher point of power and perfection by lowering the "end point" to 400°. Those who know the process of refining gasoline will appreciate the tremendous importance of this announcement.

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I would like to know more about 400 "Extra Dry" Shell / / please send me further information.

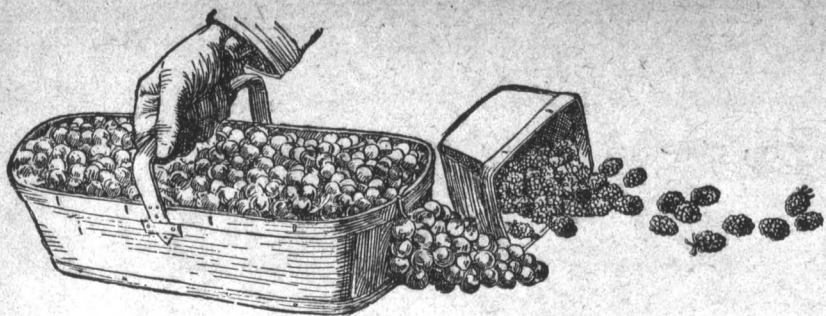
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Pyrox not only kills bugs, worms and insects, but controls fungous diseases and prevents blights that turn the leaves brown or black. It is an insecticide and a fungicide in one, quicker, better and at less cost. Produces truly amazing results.

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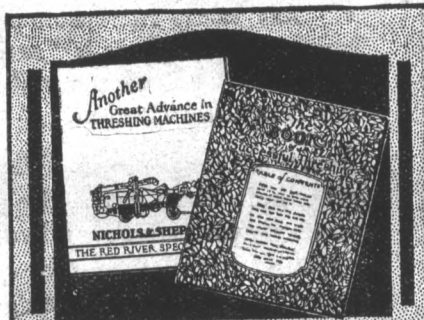


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SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES  
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Kalamazoo Glazed Tile  
You can build your barn or any building with fire-safe Kalamazoo Glazed Tile at the same cost as wood. Easy to erect, lasts longer, no upkeep. Warmer in winter, cooler in summer.  
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Kills Rats Only  
**This new powder kills rats and mice but nothing else**  
Get rid of rats without danger to your children, livestock, pets or poultry. Think what this means to you!  
K-R-O may be used freely in the home, barn or poultry house with absolute safety. Actual tests have proved that it kills rats and mice every time but other animals and poultry are not injured by the largest doses.  
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"The Book of Successful Threshing" summarizes the experience of thousands of farmers in saving their grain . . . . It will help you in saving yours.

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The other book, "Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines," covers the Red River Special Line. However you thresh at the present time, these books will be valuable to you. We will gladly send them free.

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*The Red River Special Line*  
it SAVES the FARMERS THRESH BILL



### WANTS QUICK-GROWING WIND-BREAK.

Are catalpa and black locust dependable trees to plant for a quick-growing windbreak in an exposed situation in south central Michigan?—Subscriber.

Catalpa and black locust are not usually recommended for windbreak planting. Both species are rapid growers, but catalpa is liable to frost and wind damage, and locust is subject to serious damage by the locust borer.

Conifers are generally to be preferred for windbreak planting, as they give protection the entire year and retain their lower branches. Unfortunately, they do not grow as fast as our broad-leaf trees. White pine can be expected to average eighteen inches per year on favorable sites. Maple, ash, poplar, osage orange and honey locust will grow faster in youth, and provide windbreak protection sooner, but as they grow older the foliage thins out and the lower branches die, so that they lose their effectiveness. Some of the faster growers are also very short lived.

The usual suggestion to those who desire both quick and permanent windbreak protection, is to plant both conifers and broad-leaf trees side by side, removing the broad-leaf trees as soon as the conifers are large enough to furnish the necessary protection. The conifers are usually spaced ten feet apart, and if broad-leaf trees are planted for temporary protection, they can be planted in another row about five feet apart, with ten feet between the rows.—P. A. Herbert.

### COLD WATER PAINTS.

Will cold water paint applied on a rough surface be substantial? If so, can color be mixed with it? If not, what ingredients would be mixed with white lead to make a paint for rough surface on Norway pine lumber? How much color for ten gallons?—A. McG.

Outside whitewash, or cold water paint, as it is sometimes called, would be fairly satisfactory on a rough surface. Of course, this type of paint is never as substantial as an oil paint on a good surface.

We are sending you herewith Farmers' Bulletin No. 1452, "Painting on the Farm." This bulletin covers the whole field of painting.—F. E. Fogle.

### GASOLINE ENGINES FOR PUMP-ING.

What size gasoline engine will be required to pump water 700 feet and lift it twenty-five feet to bring it to my house? Also what size pipe should be required?—J. A.

I may say that if it is proposed to place this pump at the house and draw the water through 700 feet at a depth of twenty-five feet, that the arrangement would be somewhat questionable. If this is to be done it perhaps will be wise to make a pit several feet in depth and lay the pipe at a depth which will permit water from the well, with the pump located not more than twenty feet above the water.

The size pipe to use would also be of considerable importance. Where water is to be drawn through pipe it is absolutely necessary that the pipe be made airtight, otherwise leakage into the pipe would interfere with the action of the pump. It probably would also be necessary to place a check valve, or foot valve, at the bottom of the pipe in the well to keep the water from running back. Priming, which would be necessary to fill 700 feet of pipe, would be somewhat difficult. The arrangement would be much better if the engine and pump could be placed at the well and water forced through the pipe for the required distance of 700 feet.

Assuming that approximately five gallons of water per minute is pumped through the pipe, the pump would have to operate against a total pressure equal to that required to raise the water and that required to force it through 700 feet of pipe. A lift of twenty-five feet would represent a pressure of about ten pounds additional pressure, thus the pump would be working against a total head of about twenty pounds pressure. If a discharge of eight gallons per minute was wanted, then the pump would have to work against about thirty-five pounds pressure, pumping through a one-inch pipe. It would probably be better to use a one and a quarter-inch delivery pipe, which would require not over fifteen pounds to force five gallons per minute, or about twenty pounds, to force eight gallons of water per minute.

As specified in the inquiry, to deliver the water 700 feet distance, with a lift of twenty-five feet, would be quite sure to give considerable trouble.—H. H. Musselman.

### 90% OF CORN BORER CLEAN UP DONE VOLUNTARILY.

JUST how wholeheartedly Michigan farmers in the corn borer areas have cooperated in clean-up measures designed to slow up the spread of the pest is shown by figures presented at a recent meeting at Howell. At that time over sixty-five per cent of the corn land had been completely cleaned up by the farmers themselves and telegrams from county agents in the affected areas indicated that at least ninety per cent would be cleaned up voluntarily without compulsory steps on the part of county supervisors.

### HIRE ALL-TIME OPERATOR TO DIG MARL.

THE Barry county cooperative marl digging associations have hired an operator who spends his entire time getting out marl with the excavating outfit owned by the associations. This is more satisfactory than depending upon operation of the outfit by the owners during time available from other work.

### BARRY COUNTY PUTS ON HOME BEAUTIFICATION CONTEST.

FOUR nursery companies in Michigan have donated shrubs to enable home owners in Barry county to put on a home beautification demonstration. The landscaping plans are prepared by O. I. Gregg, landscaping specialist at Michigan State College. The homes at which the demonstrations are being made are those of John C. Ketcham, of Hastings; Oscar Finkbeiner, of Middleville; and Homer Aldrich, of Delton. The grounds of the Goodwill church and school, south of Hastings, are also being landscaped.

### BIG DEMAND FOR CLUB POTATOES.

THE boys in Livingston county who were members of potato clubs last year, sold every bushel of potatoes that they raised for seed. Some of the boys said that they could have sold ten times as many bushels as they did. The sixty club members disposed of over 1,000 bushels of seed stock. Members of the Howell Chamber of commerce and the Rotary Club, helped the boys a great deal last year.

Sixteen groups of women in Emmet county will take the extension course in nutrition. Mrs. J. C. Wells, nutrition specialist, will assist the group in their study.



## POTATO PRODUCERS MEET.

THE Michigan Potato Producers' Association, an organization composed largely of certified seed growers, held their annual meeting at Petoskey on May 10. Bennett, of Alba, was re-elected president, and Ernest Pettifor, of Gaylord, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

At the banquet in the evening, County Agent S. R. Roland, of Erie, Ohio, and Prof. H. C. Moore, in charge of seed potato inspection service, were the main speakers.

Mr. Roland outlined in a very emphatic way, the things his farmers were demanding in their buying of certified seed. First he emphasized the importance of early digging so that there would be absolutely no trace of frost injury. His farmers do not care to take a chance on potatoes dug in northern Michigan after the first week of October.

The second consideration was that they must be free from any such diseases as scab, scurf, black leg or blight.

Lastly, they must be more uniform in size. He remarked that his growers preferred the stock graded from two ounces to twelve ounces, to be separated into two ounces to seven ounces, and seven ounces to twelve ounces.

These remarks coming from a large consuming area, impressed upon the farmers of the Top O' Michigan that there is always an opportunity to improve their product.

Professor Moore, speaking next, outlined the plans for inspection and certification of potatoes this season, and urged the growers to greater unity in the production of their one great crop of northern Michigan.—O. P.

## COMMUNITY COOPERATION.

THE boat company and the bus company are cooperating with the Hart, Michigan, Greater Association in the attaining of the services of J. B. Burt as community advisor for Oceana county. His duties will be to promote cooperation between these transportation lines and the people served, in efforts for the general betterment of the community.

Oceana has made efforts for the last few years to attract the attention of the resorters. It has ideal natural conditions for resorting and for tourists. To these this community effort will add the conservation of wild life, the beautification of the county's roadsides and the elimination of crime by discouraging undesirable people from staying in the county. The purpose is to make Oceana county known as a fine place for wholesome recreation.

Farmers are cooperating, for they have come to realize what this tourist business means to them, for it has stimulated markets for their products at roadside stands and summer resorts. The automobile has virtually brought the consumer to the producer and the roadside stands along U. S. 31, known as M-11, are reaping a harvest undreamed of by the farmers of West Michigan.

## THESE FARMERS NEED RELIEF.

MORE than \$2,000,000 will be needed for agricultural relief for farmers in the flooded areas of the Mississippi Valley, according to Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of extension work, United States Department of Agriculture, who has been assigned to be agricultural advisor to Red Cross officials in relief work. The department is investigating the sources of seed supply for the flood-stricken states. Sufficient money has already been subscribed to take care of seed and feed requirements of farmers in Missouri and northeastern Arkansas.

Honey bees seldom live more than six weeks.

# Paramount Pictures



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Your Theatre Manager will be glad to tell you when he is playing these Paramount Pictures

Harold Lloyd in "The Kid Brother"

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Thomas Meighan in "The Canadian"

Richard Dix in "Paradise for Two"

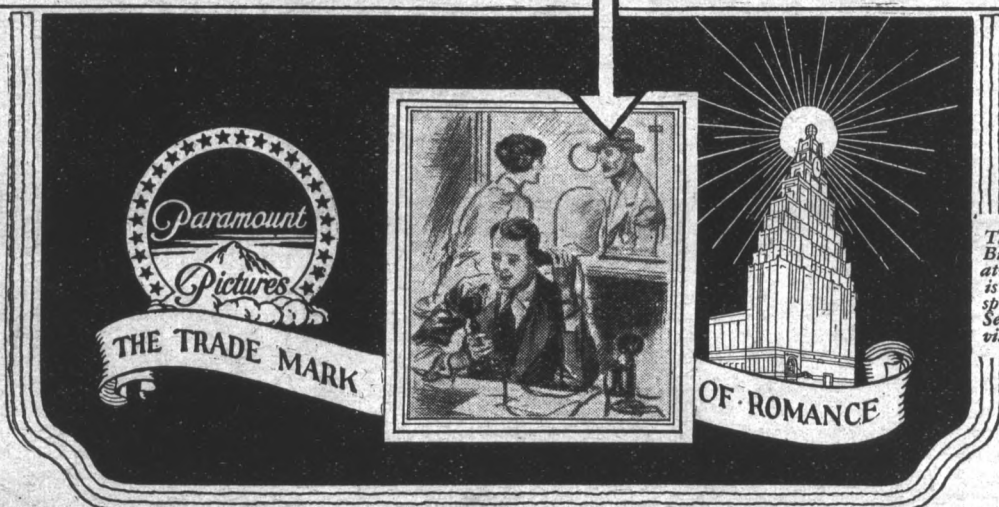
Bebe Daniels in "Stranded in Paris"

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Dorothy Gish in "London" & "Nell Gwyn"

"If it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town"



The Paramount Building and Theatre, Times Square, is one of the show-spots of New York. See it on your next visit.

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The Aermotor Company, more than 12 years ago, solved the problem of complete self-oiling for windmills in such a way as to make the system absolutely reliable. The oil circulates to every bearing and returns to the reservoir with never a failure. There are no delicate parts to get out of order. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case.

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It keeps down flies and odors in barns, poultry houses and other buildings. Increases value of manure. Adds lime and sulphur to the soil. Many other uses. 100-lb. bags, freight prepaid, only \$1.50. Special price carload lots. Write for valuable free book.  
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Dept. C Port Clinton, Ohio



The corn king of the world in 1926, (by proclamation of Governor Donahey of Ohio) Ira C. Marshall of Dola, Ohio, grew 168.66 bushels of corn per acre. His son, Glen Marshall, youngest member of the 100 bushel club in Ohio, produced 159.3 bushels per acre, the second highest world's record.

Mr. Marshall writes, "I am using Nitrate of Soda for my 1927 corn crop."

"Some corn growers have marvelled at my yields.

"I do not want to take full credit for making this outstanding record, or pose as being a super-farmer of any kind but I do want to give a good share of credit where credit is due.

"Nitrate of Soda is in a very large way responsible for this remarkable yield.

"The Nitrate of Soda was mixed with acid phosphate and potash to make a complete fertilizer. Seventy-five pounds per acre of Nitrate of Soda was applied when the corn was planted and seventy-five pounds applied in the hill when the corn was approximately four inches high."

Mr. Marshall's record was checked by the Soils and Crops Department of Ohio State University.

Chilean Nitrate of Soda is quick acting. It goes to work at once. It is the standard nitrogen, furnishing crops with this necessary plant food in the form which they can use without delay.

Tests in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania have shown an increased yield of wheat of about 35% where 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda was applied to the crop. Let us send you our pamphlet, "How to Use Nitrate of Soda," and others. Just cut out this advertisement, write your name and address in the white margin and mail to our nearest office. 15117

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300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2 POST  
150 Sen. Dunlap, 150 Warfield, PAID  
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**BIG ALMANAC 104**  
WORTH \$5. CONTENTS—BEST FISHING-DAYS, BEST BAIT, HOW TO PLANT BY THE MOON, WEATHER FORECAST, HOW TO MAKE MEDICINE FROM ROOTS AND HERBS, HERBALIST P.O. BOX 5 HAMMOND, IND.

**KINKADE GARDEN TRACTOR**  
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A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers.  
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## BINDER TWINE

In five or eight-pound balls and as low as 11¢ cents per pound in quantities. Best quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Farmer agents wanted. Write for sample and circular.  
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## WANTED

Shippers of Frogs' Legs

Highest market prices paid. Write or wire  
**WM. L. BENJAMIN**  
Wholesale Meats, 2472 Riopelle St., Detroit.  
Phone, Cherry 2757, Cherry 1908. Season Opens June 1st

## Why Burn Coal?

or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time?

For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this \$15.00 burner complete—including flexible fuel supply tubes, regulating valves and galvanized iron tank, ready to install, for only \$6.00.

Fits Any Stove or Range Fully guaranteed against all defective workmanship and material for one year. Any part that proves defective, if returned, will be replaced free of charge.

**New 1927 Uni-Hete Burner Outfit** vaporizes kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by fuel controlling valves. Improves your stove 100%. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.

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**Cultivate with Kovar**  
Instead of using the ordinary harrow or cultivator thousands of farmers have increased the yield per acre by using the KOVAR Spring Tooth DIGGER. It eradicates quack grass and all other noxious weeds as well as lifts and aerates the soil leaving it finely pulverized and ready for seeding with one operation. This digger is adopted to the cultivation of all fields and is especially suited for alfalfa, orchards and other jobs that require thorough work. As many sections as desired—for any kind of power.

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"Black Leaf 40" is the world's leading Nicotine insecticide. Effective as a spray or dust for insects; a dip for farm animals; a drench for sheep stomach worms. Made and guaranteed by world's largest producer of nicotine. Endorsed by Experiment Stations. Ask your dealer and County Agent or write us for particulars.

**SPECIAL** Fertilizers containing our Sterilized Ground Tobacco Stems are superior. Specify Ground Stems in brand you buy.

**Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp.**  
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Louisville, Ky. P 4

**"Black Leaf 40"**  
40% Nicotine

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

### DUSTING FOR INSECTS.

DUSTING insects has become so popular, and the dust guns so easy to use, and effective, that dust is taking the place of liquid sprays. For ordinary garden use a coarse cloth sack tied to the end of a stout stick is a very effective duster for leaf eaters, but for some of the sucking insects that require a contact poison like nicotine a blower is best for it will force the dust up under the leaves as well. You can get almost any kind of insecticide now in powder form. The best time to use is very early in the morning before the dew dries off, or it will be needful to sprinkle or spray the foliage with water to make the dust stick. There are combination dusts that will serve for both eating and sucking pests, and most gardeners will be wise to use it, and use it freely. There is almost no danger to birds, chickens, or animals, and with due caution no garden crop will be made unfit for food.—Cobb.

### GARDEN INSECT PESTS.

SOME insects are not fussy about their food. They will devour almost any of the vegetables. Of this type are cutworms, plant-lice, flea-beetles. But the leaf-hopper dines chiefly upon potatoes, tomatoes, strawberries and beans. A nicotine sulphate or dust will control this pest, and also plant-lice.

Favorite foods of the flea-beetle are radishes, cabbages, turnips, tomatoes, potatoes, and eggplants. This pest usually feeds on the under side of the leaves, and can best be destroyed with nicotine dust or Bordeaux mixture. About the only way to check the depredations of those bandits, the cutworm and the grasshopper, is with a poisoned bran mash.

Asparagus has a beetle of its own. Spraying from both sides with lead arsenate will put a quietus upon this red, black and yellow feeder; also upon the Colorado potato beetle, the tortoise beetle, which attacks the sweet potato, the horn-worm and fruit-worm which are the tomato's chief foes, and the worst enemies of the plebeian, but necessary cabbage—the cabbage worm and cabbage looper. There is also the harlequin cabbage bug, against which a nicotine sulphate spray is the best weapon.

### MAGGOTS IN RADISHES.

SEEING an item in the May 14 issue about maggots on early radishes, I will give others the benefit of my experience last year.

I have not been able to raise good radishes for many years on account of this pest, until last year, when I put my dishwater, which contained soap, such as is ordinarily used for washing dishes, on my radishes, and on other plants where worms troubled, with good results. But, for the radishes I always added a little salt before putting it on, and then put it on in the cool of the day. One must be sure that the dishwater is not too hot. Waste water with salt in it is likewise good. However, the dishwater seems to make things grow more. I learned this by not having hogs to drink it up, so I put it in the garden and got some good out of it.—Mrs. W. R. Frink.

### THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

(Continued from page 695).

Radishes.—This vegetable is usually a catch crop, and well it may be, as it does not occupy the ground very long. For growing during hot weather, use Chartier; for storing for winter, use

Chinese White and Chinese Rose. Along about the middle of August, and from that time until outdoor gardening operations cease, the quick-growing varieties used for spring sowing, may be planted wherever space is available.

The garden is, or, at least it should be, the richest spot on the farm. Why allow it to remain idle half of the summer when a little time for planting and a few hours for weeding and cultivating will keep it productive from spring until winter?

### PREPARING FOR STRAWBERRIES.

I have just purchased five acres of land that is badly run-down and infested with weeds. I want to get the soil in shape for strawberries and other small fruits as soon as I can. I intend to put it in corn this spring. What would be the best to plant in the corn to enrich the ground? What about turnips? I have no live stock.

There is small opportunity to improve land quickly while growing corn. Nothing can be sown until the last cultivation along in July, for the corn must be cultivated all in the early part of the season. At the last cultivation of the corn, rye and clover can be sown and can be plowed down the next spring, which will help some, but this does not give clover time enough to make much growth.

Bush fruits, like currants, raspberries, etc., could be set out this spring and the land improved by cover crops while these were growing. It will pay to take some pains to prepare the soil for strawberries. They won't do well on land that has been run down. I know of no way that land can be properly prepared for strawberries if you grow corn. Cowhorn turnips will furnish some vegetable matter, but probably not as much as rye.

If you wish to set out strawberries in one year from this spring, the best plan would be to seed the ground to clover early this spring. It will produce splendid growth to be plowed down next spring and be a good preparation for strawberries. By using a commercial fertilizer after the plants are set, good growth will be assured.

### CABBAGES, MELONS AND POTATOES.

I have ten acres of black sandy loam which I would like to plant to cabbage, potatoes and muskmelons. I can get tankage fertilizer for it. What commercial fertilizer should I use to balance it up for good results?—E. P.

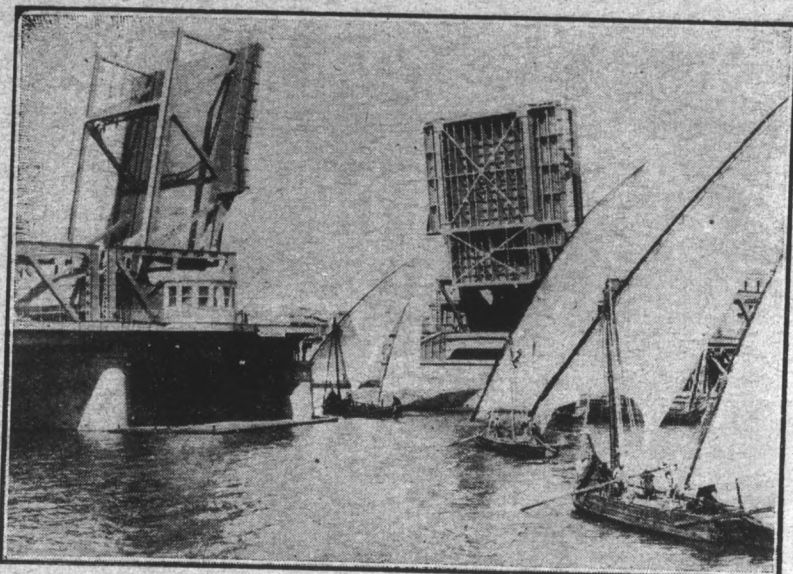
Although the garbage tankage is very low-grade fertilizer, eight tons to the acre seems a very heavy application and it depends on the price how much could be applied with profit. Probably half of that amount, supplemented with some other fertilizing ingredient would be better. The 200 pounds of ammonium sulphate would be suitable for the cabbage crop. For melons, however, since the soil is a black sandy loam, I would put on 300 to 500 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre. Too much nitrogen is likely to produce vegetative growth at the expense of early fruiting. Potatoes respond well to 1,000 pounds of fertilizer composed of about 4-8-6. Five hundred pounds of acid phosphate would balance the tankage without the addition of ammonium sulphate.—E. P. Lewis.

Flossie McGraw made a good hot-bed sprinkler by pounding nail holes in the bottom of an old leaky chicken pail. She carries the water up to the hot-bed in a good pail and pours it into the leaky one. Then she waters the hot-bed a lot quicker than it can be done with the nozzle on a little sprinkling can.

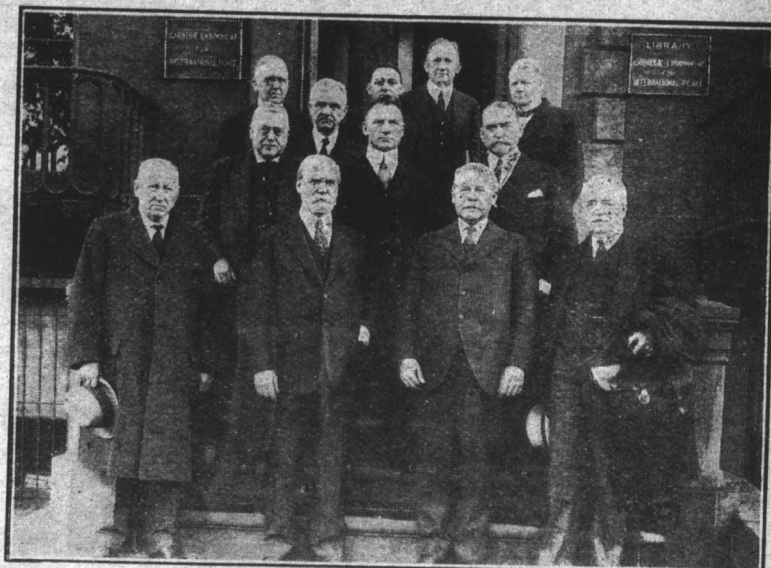
Earthquakes are mentioned in the Bible thirteen times.



# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



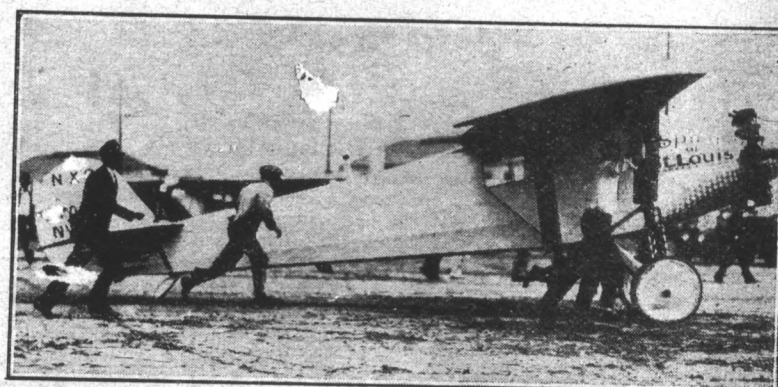
Boulac drawbridge at Caro, Egypt, is one of the most modern in the world, and special efforts are being made by the government to further improve methods of transportation.



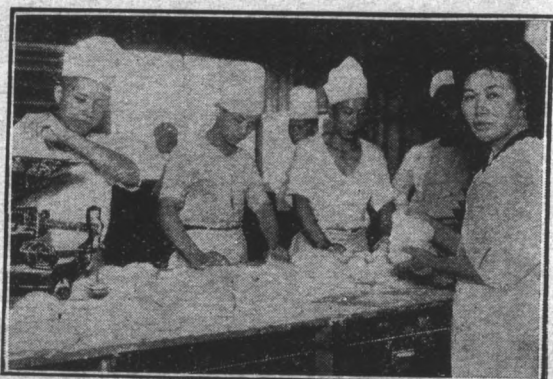
Notables from all parts of the nation were in Washington recently for the annual sessions of the American Society of International Law. This group shows the executive committee.



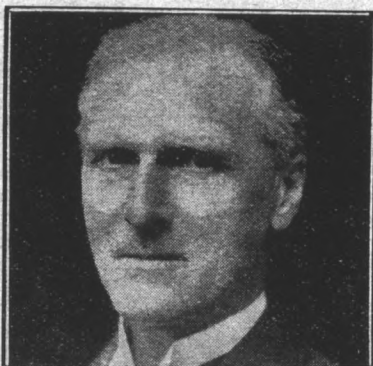
Since the ban was put on student automobiles, the roller-skating craze has seriously hit the student body of the University of Michigan, dispensing with all other forms of vehicular travel.



Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, of St. Louis, Missouri, plans to attempt the New York to Paris non-stop flight for the Ortig \$25,000 prize, alone.



Dietitians have recommended potato bread as a substitute to reduce the consumption of rice to solve Japan's food problem.



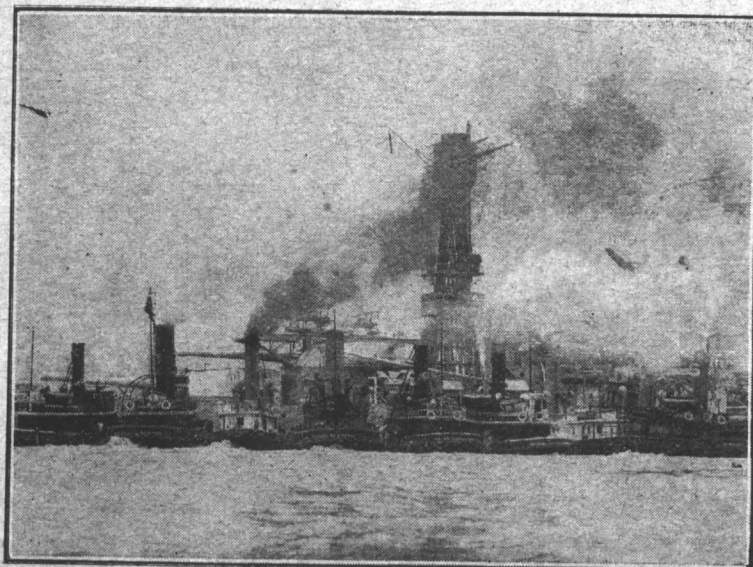
Englishmen's heads are changing in shape but not brain capacity, says Sir Arthur Keith, scientist.



Barney the rooster, and Rufus the kitten, both feeling a little under the weather, are being cared for by Pepper, the nurse.



Three of mother's sheets went into Frank Higgins' 19-foot kite to compete in national contest.

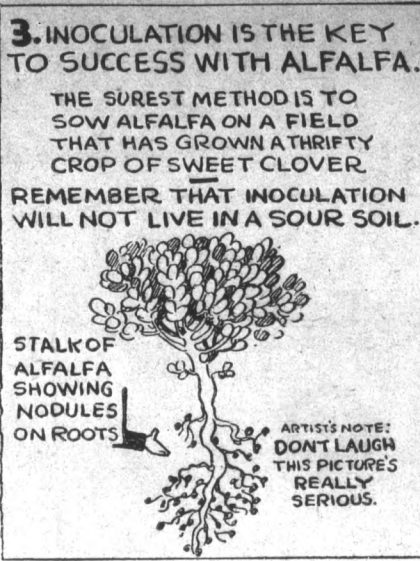
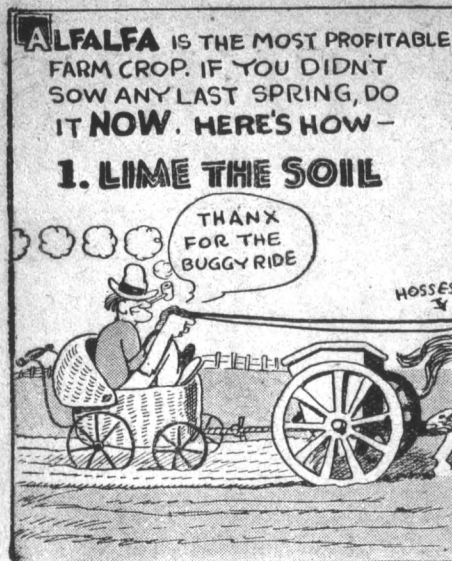


The giant super-dreadnaught, Colorado, one of the 122 battle ships taking part in the naval maneuvers in the canal zone, grounded off the Battery, New York. It took several tubs to float her.



The rider's feet are the only brakes on this motorcyclette invented by William Nichols.





EXPLORING the basement of the House of the Lone Oak, Hal Brown had discovered signs of an intruder and his flashlight had revealed a loose stone in the wall. Back of the wall yawned a dark passageway. Hal's call brought all the family. A few moment's work and a tunnel was revealed, leading off into the distance.

"Geewhilkens!" cried Hal. "Here's another proof that the old Cap. had something to be afraid of. Dug this tunnel so he could make a get-away if anyone got in the house. I'll bet it leads straight to the chest of gold, dad. I'm going in."

"Easy, son," cautioned Father Brown. "No telling where that tunnel leads. nor what you may find along the way. Take the new gun and the light, search carefully for any clues as to who may be using the tunnel, and then we'll build up the wall. Mother wouldn't sleep very soundly, knowing that someone might be prowling below. Call back so that we can hear you as you go along."

Into the tunnel, nerves aquiver, crept Hal. Faint and more faintly came his "All right," finally to die away. Moments passed while the group waited anxiously and Father Brown was about to plunge into the dark recess despite Mother Brown's protests, when a step was heard on the stairway and Hal's smiling face peered down. "Slipped up on you," he jeered. "Fine job you did, watching for pirates."

"What did you find?" clamored Mary and Little Joe.

"This, for one thing," and Hal held out a grimy hand. "Somebody has been carrying out potatoes," he added, "and droppin' 'em along the way. It's a long tunnel coming out on the hillside. There's a door set in and it's covered with brush. Cute. Never would have found it from the outside."

"Is that all?" cried Beth and there was disappointment in her voice. "Not very romantic, just finding potatoes in a hidden passageway."

"But that proves someone still is coming here," said Mother Brown. "And it may be proof that the old owner of the place still is alive."

"Nonsense," said Father Brown im-

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

### Beth's Strange Girl Friend

patiently. "Just another of the old man's fancies. Let's not let this place get on our nerves. Find anything else, Hal?"

Before Hal could answer a step was heard on the floor above and a clear voice called, "Anyone at home?" Instantly Mother Brown was the housewife, treasure and fears forgotten. "Goodness alive," she whispered, "company, and the house not cleaned up yet. Hal, you are dirty as a pig. Don't show yourself until you can get cleaned up. You stay here, and the rest of us will go up. Coming!" she called, then ascended the stairs.

In the room they found a dark, gypsy-like woman and a girl about Beth's age. "Excuse us," said the wom-

an as she came forward with outstretched hand. "We came in, for the door was open, and we found nobody home. Me, I am Mrs. Fernandez, your neighbor on the east. We are not long here. And this is my daughter, Juanita. We are neighbors and, I hope, friends."

"Oh, how jolly," cried Beth as she took her new friend's hand. "I couldn't hope to have a girl of my age here. Of course we'll all be friends. But how did you know we were here?"

"Jack Miller 'phoned us," answered the girl, "and we came right over. I'm glad to have a girl friend, too. But you have an older brother?" she added questioningly.



"Oh, How Jolly," Cried Beth, "Of Course we'll be Friends. How Did You Know we were Here?" "Jack Miller 'Phoned."

"He'll be here shortly," answered Beth. "You know boys. He's exploring in the basement. Mother," and she laughed, "told him he must clean up."

"In the basement? And what did he find there?" Was Beth mistaken or was there more than idle curiosity in the eyes of her new friend?"

### "By the Way"

#### IRREPARABLE LOSS.

A small boy sat by the roadside crying, and a man who came by asked him why he was crying.

"I lost a nickle and can't find it," he answered.

"Wait, here is one in my pocket," said the man, and the small boy stopped crying.

But when the man walked away the boy began crying again.

"Now why are you crying, my boy?" "Cause, if I hadn't lost the other one, I would have two now."

#### A WARM JOB.

Neighbor—Why are ye wearin' so many coats on such a hot day?

Pat—well, ye see, I'm goin' to paint me barn; and it says on the can 'to obtain the best results, put on at least three coats.'

Small Boy—"Say, mister, gimme a pound of oysters."

Dealer—"We sell oysters by the measure, my boy, not by the pound."

Small Boy—"well, den, gimme a yard."

#### WOMAN'S WORK.

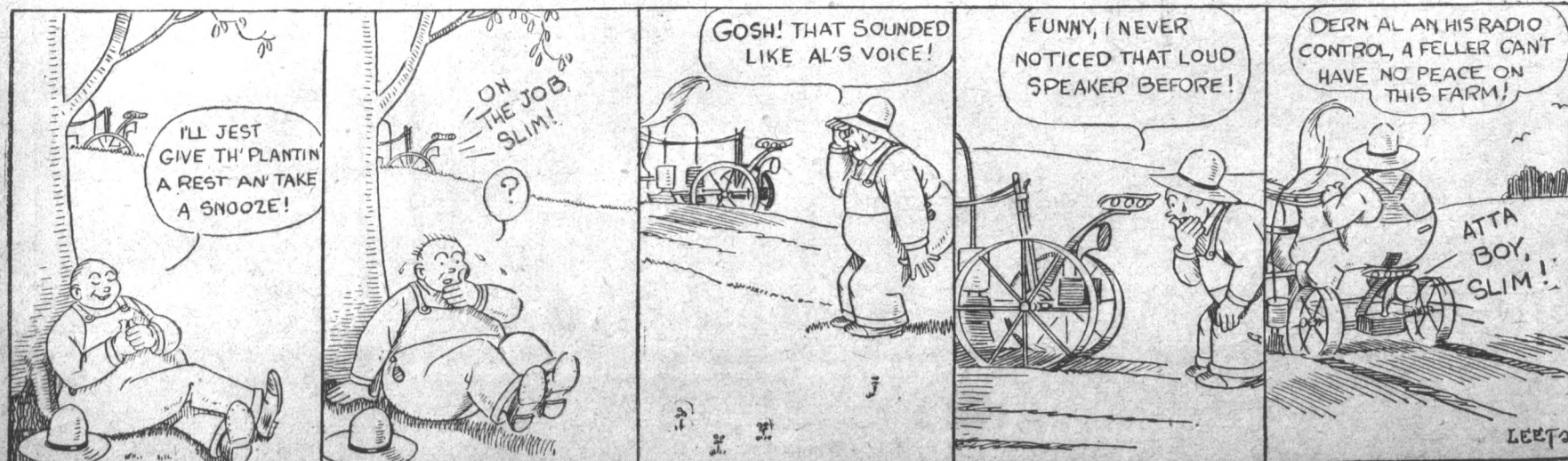
Jimson (after contemplating a blackened and burnt steak which his wife had placed before him).—And I've often heard it said that a woman's work is never done.

He—"You were no spring chicken when I married you."

She—"No; I was a little goose."

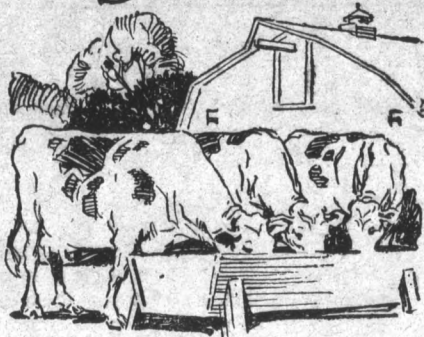
Frank R. Leet.

### Activities of Al Acres—A Voice From the Corn Planter.





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## Persecution

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

PERSECUTION! Do we know anything about that, now? Who is persecuted for his faith? Well, let us not be cynical. People are persecuted for their belief, even yet, and they are willing to endure it, rather than yield the inmost belief of their heart. General Feng is much in the international despatches these days. Feng was a rough, unlikely recruit in the Chinese army, back in 1900, when the Boxer Rebellion was at its height. He stood by and saw American missionaries and Chinese Christians endure torture and death, rather than give up their belief in Christ. There was something about these Christians he did not understand. He got to thinking. He made inquiries. He became a believer himself. He has



spread the teachings of Jesus all through his army, until, like Cromwell's Ironsides, it is a praying army. Perhaps that is why it is so hated and feared. "We must obey God rather than men," says burly Simon Peter. No half-way measures here. No sidestepping, for policy's sake. No wobbling. Straight ahead. "We listen to God. We obey Him, cost what it may," says sturdy Simon. "Go ahead, Sanhedrin, treat us as you will. We know but one Master." That is the heroic path, strewn with stones, broken glass, protruding roots, slippery descents, sheer drops, high climbing. But it leads somewhere. Following it, you arrive! You are not forever on the way, finally arriving nowhere. And what trouble, disappointment, pain, despair, would have been avoided these many generations past, if men had set out to follow that rule. Obey God. Is anything safer? You and I have simply got to obey somebody. No escape from that, even if it is no one greater than our own self-important little selves. And how much trouble has followed from obeying self. It is a tricky and whimsical and cruel master. Obey God. It pays. It works. Such obedience brings the soul into the city of Heart's Desire, at last. Not without struggle, of course.

Says Ruskin, in the "Seven Lamps of Architecture": "How frantic the pursuit of that treacherous phantom which men call Liberty: most treacherous, indeed, of all phantoms; for the feeblest ray of reason might surely show us, that not only its attainment, but its being is impossible. There is no such thing in the universe. The stars have it not; the earth has it not; the sea has it not. Compare a river that has burst its banks with one that is bound by them, and the clouds that are scattered over the face of the whole heaven with those that are marshalled into ranks and orders by the winds."

"We must obey God," said Peter. There is no higher wisdom. Obeying God sometimes leads to trouble. But disobeying God leads to greater trouble.

Peter declared that he and his companions were witnesses of the truth they were stating. They knew from first-hand knowledge. They were not guessing. They were not relying on what they had been told, by someone who had heard it from someone else. It was the testimony of experience. Is that kind of testimony possible now? Jesus has been gone a good while, in a bodily and physical way, and none of us ever saw Him. But the experience of His spirit in our hearts is ours, if we will have it so. That is the kind of experience which has lighted the brightest lights of Christian his-

tory. Believe and know. "He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in Himself." "I felt my heart strangely warmed," says Wesley, and with that experience goes out to win England for God. "Read where I first cast anchor," the dying Knox says to his wife, and she reads to him from the seventeenth of John.

In one way, persecution is the badge of a live religion. A dead religion has not spark and force enough to arouse antagonism, but a living religion has. A man with a formal religious faith will not get anyone down on him on account of his activity, while a dynamic, forceful, aggressive believer will often arouse opposition. Dead people generate no antagonism, living people often do.

When the new preacher comes to the church he brings a few ideas with him, (it is to be hoped), and these ideas are frequently brand new to the members of his church. To have a new idea in religion is highly irreligious to some people, and they set out to oppose the parson in all his doings. He is suffering persecution for having a bit of originality. By and by they may calm down and let him go on, but sometimes they are incapable of calm, and the preacher packs up his sermons and his Prince Albert coat and moves on. There are all grades of persecution. If a Christian has never suffered any at all, he has missed some of the spice and flavor of his calling.

They rejoiced that they were counted worthy to suffer. That is the way to take it. It has been said that persecution never soured the early Christians. It ought not. It is the badge of a living faith.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR MAY 29.

SUBJECT:—Peter Undaunted by Persecution. Acts 5:27-35, and 38-42.  
GOLDEN TEXT:—Acts 5:29.

### MICHIGAN'S OLDEST INDUSTRY CONTINUES.

MAPLE syrup manufacture is one of the oldest industries in the Upper Peninsula, for it was practiced by the Indians long before the appearance of the whites, and has been continued by whites and Indians alike ever since. Indicative of the possibilities of this industry is the recent report of the operations of a sugar camp near Marquette, this season, which consists of 3,500 tapped trees and from which some 500 gallons were produced in April—the month of largest production here. This plant is thoroughly modern and its product is shipped to points far outside the district. The camp equipment includes storage capacity for 3,300 gallons of sap, 3,500 pails, two evaporators, etc. Fourteen men are employed at the camp. The season this spring started on March 14, which is exceptionally early for this latitude, and closed on April 20.

### FORESTRY DEMONSTRATION WORK PLANNED.

MR. R. F. KROODSMA, forestry specialist of the college, has been in the northern peninsula recently inspecting the forest plots started three years ago for demonstration purposes at several points of the district.

Mr. J. A. Mitchell, of the bureau of forestry staff, with two assistants, has taken charge of the Great Lakes Forest Experiment Station near Duke's, Marquette county. Mr. Mitchell takes the place of Mr. A. E. Wackerman, who resigned some time ago to go into private work.

The French use oil made from grape seeds for lubricating motors.

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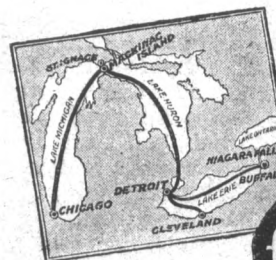
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# The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

## What Shall We Do With Young Folks?

*Answer the Question in Your Own Backyard*

By Hazel B. Girard

**H**AS the question of young people always been such a voluminous interrogation as it is today? In most rural communities, fond parents are wondering just how they shall eliminate the wanderlust spirit that has so engrossed their young folk, and calls them from their own picturesque hills and hollows to the glowing bright lights of the metropolis.

Dad insists that as a stripling, he was never so onery as his sons are today. Mother insists that as a girl there wasn't a thing about the dominion she could not "turn a hand to"—from making bread, making men's shirts to manufacturing soap. Then, together they sigh and inquire: "What shall we do with our young people?"

The trouble in most cases is, that they are coming out of their somnambulism too late. They should have thought about it years ago, when their children were in the squab and jackstone age.

### Look to Your Backyard?

Fathers were too absorbed in getting a start, getting "on their feet," to take a careful inventory of juvenile desires. Too many mothers were imbued with the work-a-day "bug" to develop the domestic love of home in their children. Even a doting mother who kept her kiddies radiating in starched clothes, and the paternal love of a proud father failed to observe that those kiddies were having a better time in the other feller's backyard than in their own. And perhaps it was all caused by a mountainous sand pile, a teeter-board, a swing and a croquet set. Nothing exorbitantly prohibitive, but simple made-at-home playthings that makes every child proud of his happy lot.

### Children's Chores.

Yes, dad's and mother's thoughts were ebbing along different channels, too busy to notice that the tie that binds was slowly but surely severing.

Sometimes, when the farmer's work comes in an avalanche, as it often does, the children are pressed into service. This is all very proper, since they should be taught how to work, and that no one can honorably live without labor. The paramount thing, however, is that those children should not be overworked and made to feel that farm life is a continuous round of drudgery.

It is too common to overestimate even the little labor a child can do. Parents often think they are inoculating their children with vials of industrious habits—while in reality, they are making them despise the farm and plan to leave it at the earliest possible moment.

Especially is this too-much-work complex the orgy of a poor family just starting out. They feel the need of every hour's labor that their son's muscles are capable of doing; of every golden moment their daughters are willing to expend without protest. Not only is the method dangerous, the parents are on the wrong track.

### Modern Farm Improvements.

Base ball gloves, bats, balls, bathing suits, tennis courts and the like should be classed among farm improvements. Great expense need not be incurred to make the home more cheerful and desirable. Pleasant surroundings coincide with the beauty-loving natures of children and are a valuable rudiment

"to keep 'em down on the farm."

The pig clubs, corn and potato clubs are doing wonders to keep farm children interested. Did you ever see a juvenile blue ribbon winner get city-struck? Radios, too, are doing much to ostracize the monotony of rural life for the kiddies. Good books and magazines of their "very own" should be in evidence.

If your child wants to lay the cornerstone of an asparagus bed, start a small orchard, or something like that, by all means encourage it. Get all the bulletins procurable on the subjects, be interested yourself—your interest will keep his percolating on all fours.

Who knows but that your child may some day be a plant wizard or a poultry specialist? Certainly, in any case, there is little to be lost, and many beautiful memories and efforts to be remembered. Besides this, you have the knowledge of having done your best.

(Note:—This subject of our young folks has many angles. It would be interesting to have the opinions of some of our readers who are working to solve, or have solved this problem. Write your experiences at an early date to the editor of this page).

### SCRUBBING CHARIOT SAVES STEPS.

**H**ERE is a suggestion that may help someone when cleaning the bathroom or kitchen floors. An ordinary soap box can be used for this by cutting down the sides to about five inches high and knocking out one side. Padding made of burlap will make it comfortable when kneeling, and the whole thing is placed on four rollers and stands just the height of the rollers off the floor. On one side should be fastened a dish for soap, and on the other a rack for the scrubbing brush. With just a wiggle of your toe you can push your chariot along as you scrub. It saves many steps and I call it my "scrubbing chariot."—Mrs. A. S.

### WE LEARN TO DO BY DOING.

**W**HEN the rural women of Huron county held their first annual achievement day of organized extension work in the clothing project at Bad Axe, over three hundred women from all parts of the county attended the meeting. It is doubtful if a larger gathering of rural women, called for a specific purpose, was ever held in the county.

The above paragraph in itself is not of much importance, but the things that count are these: Leadership and self-reliance that has been developed by these women themselves. Sixteen groups of people, represented by thirty-one local leaders, with one hundred eighty group members took the work. Imagine the potential force possessed by this number of farm women that organized extension work has developed for them during the past year.

It is a good thing for people to work, play and eat together. The ladies in the various sections soon found this out, and not very much coaxing on the part of the leaders had to be done with group members after the first meeting. In fact, our experience has proven that it is difficult to keep the group enrollment low enough in many cases.

The question is, why all this enthusiasm over something that has been offered by the college for several years? The answer is this: The local

leader—local group plan of getting the work. We appreciate the thing we work for. The local leader has to work, and work hard, to get these lessons that are given once each month, by the specialist for six consecutive months. She goes home and puts into practice the things taught, and it thereby becomes a fixed idea and practice.

The local leader system of doing extension work has taught us, "There can be much teaching without learning." Therefore, it is reasonable to presume that in the future most projects will be worked out along somewhat this same line. The principle is right.—D. Woodman.

### FAMILY FAVORITES.

#### Peach Delights.

2 cups flour	Milk
2 level tsp. baking powder	Seasoning
1 lb. sugar	Whipped
3 tb. shortening	Peaches
½ tsp. salt	

Sift dry ingredients and rub in the shortening. Add seasoning and enough milk to make a soft dough. Drop into greased muffin pans, place a half peach on top of each, sprinkle with sugar and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven. Serve with whipped cream.

#### Rhubarb Pudding.

Butter thin slices of dry bread, place a layer in the bottom of a buttered baking dish, and cover with rhubarb that has been cut in small pieces. Sprinkle with sugar, then another layer of buttered bread, and so on until the dish is full. Cover and bake three-quarters of an hour. Serve cold with the following sauce: Scald one and one-half cups of milk. To the yolk of two eggs add one-fourth cup sugar and a pinch of salt. Mix thoroughly. Add the hot milk slowly. Cook over hot water until the mixture coats a spoon. Add one-eighth teaspoon of nutmeg, and serve cold with the pudding.

#### Scalloped Potatoes with Cheese.

1 qt. cooked potatoes, sliced	2 cups hot milk
1 onion chopped	½ cup buttered bread crumbs
1 lb. flour	2 canned red peppers
2 lb. bacon fat	Seasoning
½ cup grated cheese	

Cook onions in bacon fat, add flour and blend well. Add milk and stir until smooth. Add seasoning, peppers and cheese and mix with the potatoes. Turn into a greased baking dish, cover with buttered crumbs and bake twenty minutes. Instead of cheese, left-over meat may be added to the sauce.

#### Rhubarb Gelatine.

Soak one tablespoonful of gelatine for five minutes in one-third cup cold water. Make a sauce of two cups rhubarb, one cup sugar and one-half cup water. When the rhubarb is soft remove from the fire and add the gelatine, also two tablespoons of lemon juice and the grated rind of half a lemon. Pour into a square pan and chill. Cut into squares and serve with whipped cream, or just plain.

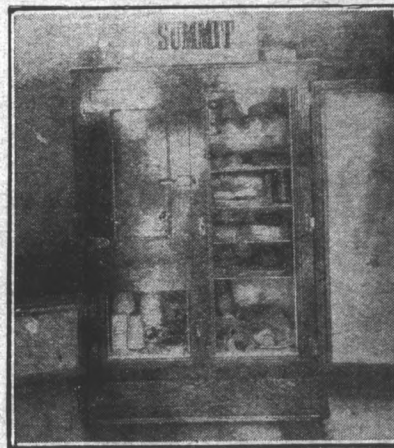
#### Baked Rice and Giblets.

1 cup cooked giblets	2 cup gravy
2 cup cooked rice	1 tsp. salt
¾ lb. pepper	

Chop the giblets fine, mix them with the other ingredients, pour the mixture into a greased baking dish and bake it for twenty minutes. A little finely chopped celery or green pepper may be added if desired. This dish will make eight or ten ordinary servings.

A sense of humor is the real fountain of youth.

## A Couple of Cupboards



**A** FEATURE of Branch county's Achievement Day exhibits was Mrs. Ever Well's cupboard and Mrs. Never Well's cupboard. In Mrs. Ever Well's cupboard on the left, was pills and medicines of all descriptions, and such foods as fried potatoes, pies, white bread and fat pork. Mrs. Ever Well's cupboard on the right was full of vegetables, fruits, milk, whole grain bread, and cereals.

The following poem, written by Mrs. A. L. Lott, of Branch county, tells the story of Mrs. Ever Well and Mrs.

### Ever Well:

"Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard,  
Mrs. Never well did the same,  
And what she found inside the doors,  
I really hate to name.  
There was a pile of pancakes,  
There was a big mince pie,  
A plate of soggy biscuits  
And fat pork there to fry.  
The upper shelf was full of cans,  
Condensed milk, tonics, pills,  
A lot of tarts and candy,  
Mute evidence of ills.  
Don't follow Mrs. Never Well  
If you would thrive and grow,  
But follow Mrs. Ever Well,  
Whose refrigerator is below."



### WASHTENAW PUTS ON BIG ACHIEVEMENT DAY.

OVER three hundred Washtenaw county farmers served their own dinners on Wednesday, May 18! The reason being that their "better halves" were in Ann Arbor for the day to attend the Annual Achievement Day of the home management project that has been carried on in the county by eighteen local groups under the direction of Miss Edna Smith, home management specialist of Michigan State College.

Plans for the work to be taken up next fall, and the mothers' summer camp, were discussed in the morning. Mrs. I. R. Johnson, of South Lyon, was elected county chairman to succeed Mrs. E. W. Latson, of Ann Arbor.

To the tune of popular music supplied by the Methodist Westlyn Guild Orchestra, and community singing led by Mr. Rudolph Jedeke, 325 women sat down to a dinner that they neither had to prepare nor serve.

In the afternoon Mayor E. W. Staebler extended a hearty welcome to the women to Ann Arbor, and his cordiality was responded to by Mrs. I. R. Johnson.

"In teaching our children to develop companionship and to get on with one another," said Mrs. H. S. Mallory, of the University of Michigan, in discussing the "Social Development of the Child," "we must teach them emotional control. In doing this, fear, anger, and love are the three principal emotions to consider.

"The three things of which every child is naturally afraid, are loud noises and of having support removed from under him. All other fears are developed from various combinations of experience and impressions. It is the parents' duty to train their children to avoid the stumbling blocks of these three emotions.

By means of an illustrated talk, O. I. Gregg, landscape specialist of M. S. C. cleverly told the story of the "Home Fitting." From a neglected, down-at-the-heel eighty-acre farm, Mr. Gregg showed how to convert it into a beautiful modern farm home with little expense.

That shrubs should be planted at least two and one-half feet from the foundation, four feet at the corners; that trees should frame the house and not be planted in a straight row; that a broad expanse of green grass in front is more pleasing than when broken up by innumerable plantings and posy beds; that flowers should be grouped in mass of the same variety and grouped with shrubs preferably at the back and sides of the yard, were only a few points that Mr. Gregg so interestingly illustrated.

Over 40,000 rural Michigan women were reached in extension work last year, reported Mrs. Louise Campbell, and with more help on the extension staff they hope to increase that number to 60,000 for the coming year. The women in Washtenaw county are enthusiastic about the work for the coming year, but it is not yet decided what project they will study.

### Household Service

#### PEANUT BUTTER FROSTING.

At our last community gathering, a white cake was served that had some kind of peanut butter frosting. Can you tell me how to make it?—Mrs. D.

To make peanut butter frosting, cook two cups brown sugar, one tablespoon butter, one cup sour cream and a pinch of salt to the soft ball stage. Add two tablespoons peanut butter and beat well. Spread on cakes when it begins to stiffen.

#### RESTORING OLD BRASS KETTLE.

Recently I found an old brass kettle and would like to clean it up to be used as an antique. It is very much discolored. Can you tell me what to use to restore it?—Mrs. G. L.

First clean the kettle from any adhering dirt by dipping in a weak solution of hot soda lye and then thoroughly rinsing in clear water. Next dip in a solution made of seventy-five parts nitric acid, one hundred parts of sulphuric acid, two parts shining lamp black, and one part cooking salt. Rinse and polish. To prevent further discoloring, coat with a colorless varnish.



## Stories From Bugville

### The Tale of a Swallow Tail

SWALLOW TAIL was fluttering about from daisy to dandelion, and occasionally would stop to rest a moment on a sweet clover blossom. On her black wings were rows of yellow spots, just the color of the dandelion, with here and there a dash of blue and orange on her tail-like hind wings. Perhaps you have already guessed that Swallow Tail was a butterfly just like the one you tried so hard to catch last summer.

Swallow Tail was searching for her breakfast. From one flower to another

fence to the south you will find rows and rows of them," sang Reddy Robin from the branch of the nearby tree.

"Thank you, Reddy," answered Swallow Tail, and she flew away to the garden. Here on a carrot leaf she laid tiny yellow eggs. One bright sunny day just a week afterward, one of the eggs hatched, and what do you suppose came out of it? You never could guess—it was a tiny black Caterpillar with a white band around his body.

Blackie wiggled and twisted his way out of the shell, blinked at the bright sun and said, "I'm hungry." The nearest thing at hand was the carrot leaf on which he was resting, and he began to nibble at it. You see, Mother Butterfly was wise when she laid her eggs on the carrot leaf, for she knew that carrot leaves are good for baby caterpillars, just as the roots of the carrot are good for little boys and girls.

Caterpillar ate and ate so many carrot leaves that he grew and grew until he was nearly two inches long. One day when he was crawling about among the carrot plants he grew very tired.

"I'll build a little house and take a nap," he said.

So he spun a long silken thread and made a little house for himself. In this he slept for nearly two weeks, but all the time a wonderful change was taking place. Then one sunny morning a little hole was gnawed in one end of Blackie's silken house and out popped—who can guess?—a pretty Swallow Tail butterfly.

(Who has found a caterpillar's little silken house and seen a Swallow Tail butterfly? Write me a letter telling me all about it.—Aunt Martha).



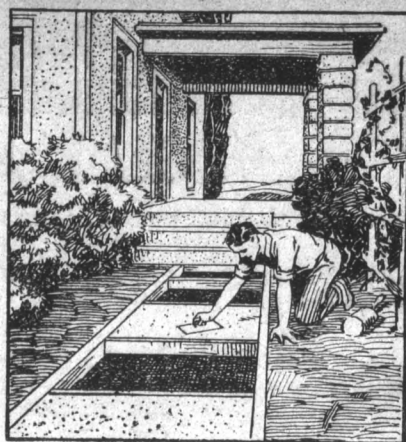
On the Carrot Leaf Swallow Tail Laid Tiny Yellow Eggs.

she would fly and with her long slender tongue, she would suck the sweet nectar from the blossoms. The queer thing about Swallow Tail's tongue is that, when not in use, she carries it coiled up under her chin.

"Wish I could find a carrot leaf," sighed Swallow Tail when she had finished her breakfast.

"If you will fly over the garden

## Concrete Sidewalks Mean Less "Broom and Mop" Work



Hours of housework—harder work than most men realize—are saved daily by a concrete walk and pavement at the door.

Floors, rugs, in fact the entire house is easier cleaned and stays so with less effort.

## Build CONCRETE Walks Yourself!

Build labor-saving concrete walks around your house when other work is not pressing.

Easy-to-follow instructions are given in "Permanent Repairs on the Farm." Write today for your free copy.

### PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

Dime Bank Building, DETROIT, MICH.

Concrete for Permanence

## ROYAL EGG BRED CHICKS

75% OF OUR SALES EACH YEAR ARE TO OLD CUSTOMERS

### English - Tancred - Hanson Strains

CONTEST WINNING S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

#### REDUCED PRICES

	50	100	500
A Mating	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$47.50
B Mating	4.25	8.00	37.50
Broilers	\$6.50 per 100.		

For the weeks of June 13, 20 and 27th we will offer our chicks at the above low prices. These chicks have the same blood lines as our winning contest pen. Records up to 303 eggs in one year. Order direct from this ad. 25% down books your order. Balance one week before shipping date. Reference: Zeeland State Commercial and Savings Bank. Will ship C. O. D. if you prefer.

Royal Hatchery & Farms, S. P. Wiersma, R. 2, Box M, Zeeland, Mich

## SALE OF MAY CHICKS

Tremendous Price Reduction for Immediate Orders.

For Immediate Delivery in Lots of	100	500	1000
S. C. English White Leghorns	\$8.50	\$42	\$83
Brown Leghorns and Anconas			
Broiler Chicks	\$7.00		

Barred Plymouth Rocks. Add TWO CENTS PER CHICK in any quantity. For any shipments of less than 100 chicks add 25c per order to these prices.

Also White Leghorn Pullets, 10 weeks old, in lots of 25 or over, at the low price of \$1.00 each. Terms are 20% with order. Balance C. O. D. References—People's State Bank of Holland. All Chicks in this sale are from carefully culled, range-fed, and bred stock of high record matings. Order direct from this ad, but either write or wire your order at once. Wire orders given immediate attention. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—Postage Prepaid.

SHADY GROVE CHICKERY, Box M, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.



## DILIGENT CHICKS Did It Well!

AND WILL DO IT FOR YOU

Families buy homes and run automobiles on Diligent chick money. Do not delay any longer but order now. We sell the best for as little as we can. May we have your order? 12-week-old Pullets \$85.00 per hundred. Postpaid prices on 25 50 100 500

S. C. White Leghorns \$2.25 \$4.25 \$ 8.00 \$37.50  
Barred Plymouth Rocks 3.00 5.75 11.00 52.50  
Rhode Island Reds S. C. 3.00 5.75 11.00 52.50  
Mixed all heavies, good chicks 2.50 4.75 9.00 42.50  
Mixed light, all good chicks 2.00 3.75 7.00 32.50

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



# WOLVERINE S.C. WHITE LEGHORN 100% SAFE ARRIVAL BLOOD WILL TELL GUARANTEED MICHIGAN ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS

## SPECIAL JUNE PRICES

Order Direct from this ad. to Save Time, or Send for Catalog.

	50	100	500
Grade A Mating, Our Very Best	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.50
Grade B Mating, from Selected Stock	6.00	11.00	52.50

On All Orders Mailed Us Before June  
First Deduct 10% From The Above Prices

Send \$1.00 for Each 100 Chicks Ordered. Pay Postmaster Balance  
When Chicks Arrive

100% Safe Arrival Guaranteed. We Pay the Postage  
Have You Tried Wolverine Leghorns?



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

Bred for Size, Type and Egg Production  
Since 1910

All breeders accredited by Michigan State College and Michigan Poultry Improvement Association. Don't buy any other chicks until you have our new 1927 catalog explaining our matings in detail and how you can have greatest success with poultry. Write for copy, it's FREE.

WOLVERINE HATCHERY & FARMS

H. P. WIERSMA, Owner DEPT. 4 ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

# SILVER WARD SELECT CHICKS ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

Never before have you been offered a better value in chicks than you are here. Read these low prices and realize that here is an unusual buy. You get Michigan accredited chicks which means every breeder is approved by specialists under supervision of Michigan State College. You get 100% live delivery, postpaid. You get prompt shipment. You get low prices. And of greatest value of all, you get that famous Silver Ward Quality which means so much in poultry profits. Will ship C. O. D. if you desire. We can also offer splendid 8-10 week old pullets at very reasonable prices, of the same high quality.

## Low Chick Prices—Immediate Delivery

Extra Selected	25	50	100	500	1000
Barron S. C. White Leghorns	\$8.00	\$8.50	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
Tancred S. C. White Leghorns					
Sheppards Anconas					
Standard Heavy Laying					
S. C. English White Leghorns	2.75	5.00	9.00	45.00	85.00
S. C. Anconas	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Selected Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks	2.15	4.00	7.00	35.00	70.00
Assorted Broiler Chicks, all breeds					

You can order right now from this ad and save time. Wire your order and we will ship at once. We refer you to the Zeeland State Bank—a Member of International Baby Chick Association. Start now with some of these famous money-makers. You can never do it cheaper than now. We will send you a large free catalog that tells you the whole story of Silver Ward if you wish. It will be a great help to you.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY Box 29 ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

# Baby CHICKS 8 to 12 Week RURAL PULLETS MICHIGAN ACCREDITED



## UNEXCELLED in Their PRICE CLASS

Free Catalog. All closely Cullled, Every Bird Leg Banded.  
Prices Greatly Reduced for Delivery to June First

WHITE LEGHORNS.	100	500	1000
Pure Hollywood 260-290-egg pedigree	\$18.00	\$87.50	\$170.00
Improved Hollywood Mated, 260-290-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.

# LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARMS

## Reduced Prices for June Delivery

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.

Will Ship C. O. D. Prepaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.00	\$80.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.00	100.00

Special Matings higher. Mixed Chicks \$7.00 per 100—all heavies, \$9.00. Order from this ad at these prices. Member International Baby Chick Ass'n.

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



**BIG HUSKY CHICKS**  
Proven Layers—Michigan Accredited—High Quality Profit Producers. Heavy Laying Type. All from carefully culled, selected breeding stock. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Bank Reference.  
Baby Chick Prices for June and July  
Barron Eng. Wh. Leghorns, S. C. Br. Leghorns and Anconas... \$5.25 \$10.00 \$47.50  
Barred Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds... 6.25 12.00 57.50  
Mixed Chicks (not Accredited)... 4.25 8.00 40.00  
Also heavy laying type profit producing pullets. Order now for assured deliveries. FREE Circular.  
WINSTROM'S HATCHERY, Albert Winstrom, Prop., Box C-6, Zeeland, Mich.

# POULTRY

## POULTRY RACK AND TROUGH.

WE built a rack for the poultry, about two feet high, and in the center we made a lower frame that holds a pail of water. This rack is cheap and extremely useful. It was made of strips about an inch and a half one way and an inch the other. When the chickens want water, they can jump on the rack easily and do not contaminate the drinking water, getting mud and filth into it. This rack can be used effectively all the year around, and is a genuine help where poultry is kept.

We made a trough six inches deep and eight inches wide for feeding scratch feed to the hens. The length will depend on the size of the flock. Our trough is fifteen feet long. This trough must be elevated in order to keep out all trash. A narrow platform on each side was made for the hens to stand upon. To prevent the hens from getting into the trough and scratching out the feed was a problem. So we finally decided to take a roller out of an old binder, and placed it about four or five inches above the trough, and fixed so that it will roll if a hen tries to roost on it. This arrangement has been a very effective one and keeps the scratch feed clean at all times.

Any item that makes for sanitation about the poultry yard, or that lessens labor, is well worth the effort put forth and often increases the poultry profits as well.—Mrs. E. O. Swope.

## LAMENESS AND ENLARGED LIVER.

Our hens are fat, look the picture of health. I killed one and found its liver in very poor condition, it was enlarged, very dark, nearly black in color, and real soft. Could you tell me if that is the cause of their lameness, and if so, what can be done for them?—Mrs. C. L.

The lameness might be due to rheumatism. Lameness is also one of the symptoms of tuberculosis. Hens also have fatty degeneration and fatty infiltration of the liver. Heavy feeding of starchy feeds like corn, sometimes produces liver trouble, especially in old hens of the heavy breeds. An enlarged condition results from inflammation of the liver. If there are many losses in the flock from a combination of lameness and liver trouble, it pays to have a veterinarian inspect the birds. A laboratory examination is often necessary to accurately determine the trouble.

## KILL THE ROOSTER.

SWAT the fly and kill the rooster. Of course, it is customary to wait until threshers come to kill the roosters, but why wait?

Produce a high quality egg and the price will go up, because people will eat more eggs. At the present time, with eggs selling at sixteen cents a pound and pork chops at thirty or thereabouts, people are buying the pork instead of the eggs.

National Egg Week may help this condition out some, and yet you, Mr. Farmer, are the one who can do more than anyone else. How? By producing quality eggs. I well remember going under the barn, or discovering a nest in the fence corner, and getting a hat full, and sometimes not even getting to the house before one or more would burst, and now when I go to the grocery store for eggs I desire eggs—if I desire meat, I go to the butcher shop, yet last summer I found three embryonic chicks in one dozen of eggs.

No, it wasn't appetizing, and so we ate meat—beef, pork, veal, etc., instead of eggs, because they didn't appeal to us. The only thing we used eggs for was baking. Ordinarily we

are quite heavy egg consumers, and while that is only one case, yet thousands like it all over the country decrease consumption of eggs and keep the price down—and the loss is the farmers'.

Infertile eggs keep much longer. In one experiment, infertile eggs were put in an incubator for a week and were able to be used for cooking at the end of that period. While that isn't to be recommended, yet it is much better than to have a hen sit on a fertile egg all day long for, at the end of that time there is a blood spot formed.

Infertile eggs keep longer, have a better quality, will grade up better, if your eggs are graded—thus bringing a higher price, and your roosters will bring a higher price now than later, and late hatched chicks do not pay out usually, and one receives just as many eggs, whether he has roosters running with his hens or not. So kill or sell the roosters, and produce high quality infertile eggs.—J. P. Hoekzema.

## SMALL EGGS FROM GOOSE.

I have a two-year-old goose in the best of health. Only she would go on the nest and off again for the last three or four weeks. The other morning she dropped all her eggs, in size from a little white bean to a hen's egg, and about twelve or thirteen of them, and all looked like the yolk of a hard-boiled egg. I would like to know what caused her to do that. She has been sick ever since, and I do not think I will save her.—Mrs. F. A.

Geese are subject to oviduct troubles the same as hens, and there is practically nothing that can be done in such cases. The goose may be diseased, but a postmortem examination of the internal organs would be necessary to locate the trouble. Geese are normally quite healthy, vigorous birds, and if they do become sick there is little in the way of doctoring that seems to benefit them. The practical remedy is to breed only from the vigorous geese laying eggs of normal size, and in that way obtain goslings of good vitality which are not easily susceptible to disease.

## BLOOD CLOTS IN EGGS.

We are getting a great many eggs with blood spots in them. We feed the hens home-made dry mash, (from a Michigan Farmer formula), and wheat, oats and corn on cob. They have free range and only five or six roosters to about 400 hens. Can you tell us what causes the trouble?—C. V. Z.

Blood clots are often found adhering to the yolks of some of the eggs, especially during the spring season of heavy production when pullets are heavily forced for eggs. A small blood vessel ruptures and the clot becomes attached to the yolk when it passed through the oviduct. This is later covered with albumen.

Candling the eggs and removing any with clots is the only method of handling the problem. They are all right for food for home use. Inexperienced consumers may believe that the blood clot is the evidence of the first stages of incubation. For this reason it is best to candle the eggs if they are for a select private trade and many blood clots are noted.

A few blood clots may be found, even when a flock is given the best of feed and management. Possibly sudden fright or the strain of laying may sometimes be responsible. It is not a sign of any diseased condition in the oviduct.

Approximately 3,000,000 cases of eggs, worth slightly more than \$30,000,000, were marketed cooperatively in the United States in 1925 by farmers and poultry marketing associations.



## RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

## WHY HAVE TYPHOID FEVER?

**T**YPHOID fever is still a name that has in it the threat of death. It is nothing to what it was. Even in the early years of the twentieth century, when we thought ourselves quite enlightened, we still had a terrible lot of typhoid fever. I began practice in 1900, and I remember that typhoid fever could always be reckoned on to pay my summer and fall expenses in those early years.

Nowadays, typhoid is only a name to the young folks who live in cities. But in the country it is far more familiar. Of 6,635 typhoid deaths in a single year, 4,364 were in the country. Health officers tell us that the typhoid problem is now considered to be chiefly a matter of rural sanitation. When they can get it wiped out in the country it will speedily die in the city.

What's the reason that such a disease picks on the country? Poor rural sanitation! Too many farm houses still supplied with water that can be infected by drainage from privies and stables. Too many farm houses in which the disposal of human excreta must be made through the agency of a dirty, foul-smelling, fly-breeding, earth closet.

I visited a farm last fall in which there was a working exhibit of a simple septic tank. It was large enough to dispose of the excreta of a family of nine persons. The receiving chamber is made two feet six inches wide, four feet long, and five feet deep on the inside. The second chamber is two feet six inches wide, five feet long, and two feet seven inches deep. Floors and walls of each chamber are made five inches thick, and the cover slabs are twelve and a quarter inches wide, three feet four inches long, and three and a half inches thick. It is made with a one-two-three mixture of concrete.

This is a farm improvement that the farmer can build for himself. He can get working plans from the cement companies. The adoption of such methods of caring for human waste will soon make typhoid as rare in the country as it is in the city.

## BABY GOES BLIND.

Is there any operation to restore the sight of a child who had inflamed eyes right after being born, and then went blind? This baby was born with beautiful eyes, and I'm sure could see very well then.—Hopeful.

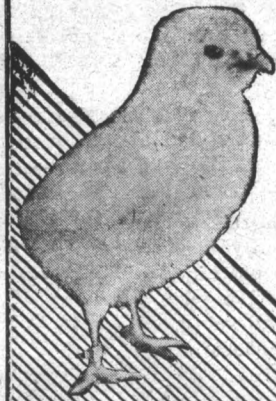
# big reductions

## SUPERIOR LEGHORNS

**D**URING 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. We also offer pullets, 8 weeks old or older, for immediate delivery. Write for special low prices.

### Superior Poultry Farms, Inc.

BOX 359  
Zeeland - Mich.

100 - \$9.00  
500 - 45.00  
1000 - 85.00

Mixed or Broiler  
Chicks \$7 per 100

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

I cannot encourage you to expect anything in a case of this kind. But at the very least, the child should be examined by a competent eye specialist to see if there is any vestige of sight that can be improved. Many children, born with good eyes, get a virulent infection of the eyes during the passage through the birth canal. Such an infection often results in blindness. It is to avoid the possibility of such catastrophes that a good doctor always treats the eyes of a newborn babe with an antiseptic solution just as soon as the child is born. The slightest symptom of inflammation of the eyes in a young baby should be given the most prompt and expert care.

Autopsies performed on diseased poultry from Livingston county showed that in many cases the loss of the birds could have been prevented if the poultry houses and runs had been kept clean and a little disinfectant used occasionally.

### 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 23rd and thereafter	25	50	100	400	1000
S. C. White & Br. Leghorns	\$2.75	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$34.00	\$80.00
Bd. Rocks	3.75	6.25	12.00	46.00	110.00
S. C. Reds	3.75	6.25	12.00	46.00	110.00

Heavy Mixed \$10.00 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.

### AMERICAN CHICK FARM

Michigan Accredited, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Blk. Minorcas, and Barred Rocks. Our Leghorns are large, deep bodied birds with full lopped combs.

**WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE REDUCTION ON MAY AND JUNE DELIVERIES.** Describes in full, gives full details of our matings and tells how to raise Baby Chicks for Greater Profit. Write for prices. FREE 1927 CATALOG. We Guarantee 100% Safe Arrival in Good Health.

Member International Baby Chick Association.

AMERICAN CHICK FARM, Box M, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

### BARGAIN SALE ON BABY CHICKS

All Michigan accredited. From the very best egg strains in the country.

PRICES	to June 1	June and July
For prompt delivery in lots of	100	500
S. C. W. Leghorns, Anconas	\$ 9.00	\$42.50
Barred Rocks	11.50	55.00
Broilers, assorted (not Accredited)	6.50	32.00

All strong, vigorous chicks. 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, R. 2, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

### DUNDEE MICHIGAN CHICKS

ACCREDITED

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 June 6-13-20 and 27.

	100	500	1000
B. P. Rocks (Extra Special)	\$11.00	\$50.00	\$95.00
B. P. Rocks (Selected)	10.00	45.00	90.00
Single Comb White Leghorns (American Strain)	10.00	45.00	90.00
S. C. White Leghorns (English Strain)	9.00	40.00	80.00

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

### Profit-Sharing Prices

In closing a very successful year we want to have our customers share our good fortune with us. Our new profit-sharing prices are.

	100	500	1000
English White Leghorns	\$10	\$45	\$ 85
Barred Plymouth Rocks	12	55	105

RICHARDSON HATCHERY, Dundee, Mich., Box B

### PULLET PRICES LOWEST NOW!

8 Weeks and Up For Delivery in MAY or JUNE Get Our Prices

S. C. White Leghorns Only --- Pure Tancred Strain. From Michigan CERTIFIED Chicks.

All Pullets from Third Year Blood Tested Stock. From known high average production stock. Shipments any date in May or June. Safe arrival and your satisfaction guaranteed.

BATTLE SPRING POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Mich.

### 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 JUNE 1st**

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$ 9.00	\$42.50	\$ 80.00
Barred Rocks—R. 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

### DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY

Michigan Accredited Chicks—also best strains of Barred and White Leghorns a Specialty—White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, with White Rocks, R. I. Reds, 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—

### Michigan SILERS PUREBRED CHICKS Accredited

**SPECIAL PRICES FOR JUNE**

	100	500	1000
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS	\$10.00	\$47.00	\$90.00
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	8.00	37.00	75.00
MIXED (not accredited)	6.00	27.00	50.00

Order now for delivery any week in June. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Shipped by prepaid parcel post. SILER HATCHERY, DUNDEE, MICHIGAN.

### FAIRVIEW PROFIT PRODUCING STRAINS

Big Discounts NOW for early orders on Hatching Eggs, Chicks, Pullets and early breeding Cockerels. Michigan Accredited. Six Leading Varieties. Trapped Leghorns under R. O. P. Work. S. C. Heavy Type White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, S. C. Anconas, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Brown Leghorns. We Guarantee Satisfaction. Write for our live and let live prices.

**FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS**  
Box M, Zeeland, Michigan



## 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. Immediate Delivery.

### PULLETS.

Right Now is the time to order your 10-12 weeks Pullets for May and later deliveries. Write for Prices.

S. C. English White Leghorns	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Shepard's Anconas	\$5.00	\$ 9.00	\$42.50	\$83.00
Rose Comb White Wyandottes	7.00	12.50	60.00	.....
Broiler or Mixed Chicks	3.75	7.00	35.00	.....

For our EXTRA SELECTED MATINGS ADD 2 CENTS PER CHICK TO THESE PRICES. Order direct from this ad—Save time and worry. We guarantee Satisfaction and 100% Live Delivery on all chicks. Shipped postpaid. Reference, Zeeland State Bank.

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

## VILLAGE VIEW 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	\$5.00	\$ 9.00	\$45.00	\$ 80.00
Barred Rocks	6.50	12.00	55.00	100.00
Assorted Chicks for Broilers	8.00	15.00	37.50	70.00

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



## 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 number one 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 Shipment and Later. On Orders of 500 or More, Odds and Ends Not Included, Take a Discount of 50c Per Hundred.

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

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



2,000,000 AMERICAN CERT-O-CUL

OFFICIAL Record of Performance Trapnest Pedigree Male, Quality, Exhibition and Foundation Stock Mating Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds. Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish, Lakelanders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Cornish, DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS, GOSLINGS. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. and American B. C. P. A. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows: 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on: 25 50 100 500 1000  
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns \$3.25 \$ 6.00 \$11 \$50 \$100  
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas 4.00 7.00 13 62 118  
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 4.25 7.50 14 67 124  
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites 4.25 7.50 14 67 124  
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas 5.50 10.00 18 88 175  
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas 5.50 10.00 18 88 175  
Mixed Assorted, \$3 per 100. Heavy Assorted, \$11 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. BIG, FINE, COLORPLATE POULTRY BOOK, FREE, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this GREAT BOOK and invest your money this season in FAMOUS NABOB 18K STRAINS. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.  
NABOB HATCHERIES, Box F-1, GAMBIER, OHIO.

## 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

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 3 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.

## 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, Goose, 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

## WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

Baby chicks of highest quality. Special Pen Mated Stock and Extra High Bred Stock at slightly higher prices, if you prefer. Fine healthy pure-bred utility chicks at following prices. Catalog free. Prices postpaid. (100% live del. guarant'd):	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anco.	\$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	0.00	11.00	20.00	59.00	95
Light Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.00	24.00	38
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	30.00	50 97

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. BOX 42, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

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

Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog. American Cert-O-Culd.	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Prepaid Prices for						
Wh., Br., Blk. Leghorns	\$3.00	\$6.00	\$11.00	\$21.50	\$32.50	\$100.00
Blk. Minorcas, Anconas, Brd. Rocks	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	37.50	110.00
Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds	3.25	6.50	12.00	23.50	37.50	110.00
Wh. & S. Wyand., Buff Orpingtons	3.50	7.00	13.00	25.50	42.50	120.00
Sil. Spangled Hamburgs, each 14c. Assorted Breeds each 9c.						

LANTZ HATCHERY, BOX 1, TIFFIN, OHIO.



## A Few Farewells

By Merry Circlers

PLEASE let me step in a few minutes to bid my many M. C. friends au revoir. I have belonged for a long time and have enjoyed every letter and story, also your talks, uncle. But now I must leave. I am compelled to do so because I am too "old." Eighteen, gee whiz, I don't feel half that old. Boy, doesn't time fly?

Thanks, Uncle Frank, for the prizes I have won, and also the Golden Circle pin I received during my membership course. I hope the Merry Circle will keep on becoming great, and I'm sure it will.

What became of Clarissa Englabert, who wrote that vision about three or four years ago? She and I corresponded for some time, but she doesn't write any more, or hasn't for a long time. Please, if anyone knows what

Pass now my e'er reluctant lips, While sadness seems to creep upon one

Who, doomed, the fatal hemlock sips. —Bernice M. Ball, X-M. C.

Our Page hasn't heard or seen anything of me for quite a while, so I thought I'd have at least one little word before it was too late. I'll soon be past the age limit. It's going to seem rather lonesome at first, I'm afraid, not to feel that I am inside the circle any more. But I can still enjoy the letters and contests from my seat first outside the main circle.

Oh, say, I just had a brilliant idea! Everybody seems to take such an interest in what you look like, why don't you commence selling autographed photographs of yourself, at a profit, of course, then use that profit towards the Merry Circle Fund? Then we could have a picture of our dear uncle and would be helping towards the fund also.—A Vanishing M. C., Nina Conklin.

### HER MEMORIAL.

The sun rose bright that morning,  
The air was sweet and clear,  
Not a cloud dotted the bright blue sky,  
While the birds filled the air with cheer.  
Flowers bloomed sweetly by the way-side,  
Mother Earth was dressed bright green,  
Green leafed trees bowed in their splendor.  
Oh! what a beautiful scene.

The streets were crowded with people,  
From young to old and gray.  
Most, going to the village graveyard,  
To celebrate Memorial Day.  
Floral baskets, wreaths, and flowers  
Were taken to beautify the graves of the dead,  
While soldiers marched triumphantly  
And the band echoed far ahead.

But no one noticed that someone yonder,  
Who, with lagging steps staggered along,  
Carrying carefully her lovely decorations,  
And, kept back from the crowded throng,  
Her heart was touched with pangs of sorrow,  
As she thought of her dear one there,  
Resting cold and silent under heavy earth,  
Released of worry and care.

He went across the dark blue waters,  
To the country far away,  
To help to fight the rebels,  
And gain the peace we have today.  
He bravely fought his enemies  
Until the last signal call.  
For his country's sake he fought to the last,  
And bravely faced the fall.

At last she reached the graveyard gate,  
And with bowing head walked thru,  
Carrying carefully her lovely flowers,  
She passed the silent crew.  
Having reached her destination,  
She knelt and began to pray  
And thank the Father above us  
For the happiness He gave her that day.

Her eyes were filled with happiness,  
As she kissed the grassy mound.  
Carefully placing her decorations



You Can Tell that Beth Monroe is Fond of Cats.

became of "Chris," as she called herself, let's hear of her. We older M. C.'s would all be glad to hear about her, wouldn't we, uncle? She lived at Concord, Michigan.

Please now, Mr. Frank whatever your name is, don't forget to have a home-coming next year, because I will be waiting to attend.

Well, good luck to every M. C., old or young, from your old friend and cousin, "Wildflower."—Helen Dunbar.

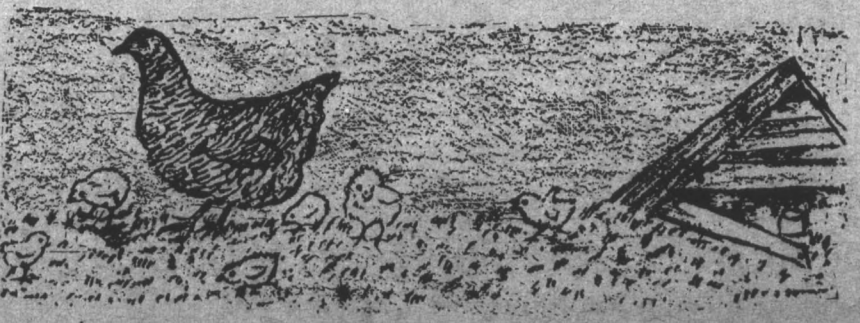
### Adieu.

I'll bid farewell to thee, Oh, Uncle Frank,  
When Father Time the doleful hour doth strike.  
Then shall it be "Good-bye" to Circle Friends,  
For it is soon to when my day shall end.

The time has come when I must journey on,  
Beyond the realm of Merry Circlers gay.  
I'd stop the clock—but time goes on anon,  
And would not pause for e'en one little day.

But age cannot deprive us of all joys,  
For once each year we're coming back to you.  
Like children, after playing all the day,  
Turn homeward at the falling of the dew.

Then must this word—the paean of sorrows deep—



Gladys Afton Pictures Spring in this Way.



She started homeward bound.  
Once more she felt young and happy,  
Altho drooping, old and gray.  
But from all the world,  
She alone was celebrating Memorial Day.

—M. E. K., M. C.

JUMBLED WORD CONTEST.

SOME time ago Louise Hurley sent in a few jumbled words of things common in the school room. With a few changes twenty of them are given below. Can you tell what they are?

All the correct papers will be mixed together and ten lucky ones pulled out. The prizes will be as follows: The first two, fountain pens; the next three, handy clutch pencils and the next five, unique lead pencils. All who send in correct lists and are not now M. C.'s, will get Merry Circle buttons and cards. The contest closes June 3. Send your papers to Uncle Frank,

Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, but don't forget to put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of your paper. If you are a Merry Circler use M. C. after your name.

Below is the list:

Skeds	Nidner alpis
Steas	Pucs
Votes	Posa
Kalch	Shaw Sabin
Sobok	Nik stewl
Nebch	Lipups
Cirupets	Reachet
Sweat Kabset	Ckolc
Eppar	Yarblir
Nicpels	Cablk Darob

Our Letter Box

Dear Uncle Frank:  
Simply could not resist dropping in to say hello. Of all the boys' and girls' pages, I think Uncle Frank's takes the cake.

Some of the boys, Guilford Rothfuss for instance, have either lots of time or are naturally bright. I rather think it's the latter. It might be that the other boys haven't as much time, or else keep putting it off until after awhile. I'm sure they wouldn't want to be classed as the boys living in the village of afterawhile.

If they really made up their minds to show some spirit, the page would have an even balance. I hope this doesn't seem like a lecture, as it is not meant to be, honest injun.—Whistling Mike.

A girl, I'm sure. Boys' restless natures often makes it hard for them to sit down and write. I hope you say hello again. I think there are some naturally bright boy and girl M. C.'s, or they have been very well educated.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been a silent Merry Circler for some time, but when I read the letters of the Golden Circlers and Home-comers, I felt as though I simply must voice my appreciation for the good they have done our circle. White Amaranth's letter was just wonderful, and I am sure we all agree with her in regard to soul beauty. Geneva Kolbenberger's idea about the relationship between Merry Circle and Golden Circle was certainly fine. Her letter makes one feel as though one of the greatest accomplishments in life should be to enter that inner circle. Although I have not yet reached it, I surely hope that I may. I am sure an invalid who had become a Golden Circler would feel as Nellie Barber's poem said.

Well, this letter is getting long, so I will close for this time. Hoping W. B. hasn't an appetite for this letter, I remain, Luella Harrington.

I am glad you expressed your liking of the G. C. letters. I enjoyed them all myself. I am also pleased that you are one who signs her own name.

THE MERRY CIRCLE FUND.

THERE is a drop-off in the amount of money coming in for the fund. Apparently, when the secret message contest was over many thought the fund had reached the limit. But it has not, we still have a long way to go. We now have \$43.89 in the fund, and we need \$100. So, please keep the nickels and dimes coming this way. The names of some who contributed during the contest week are:

Jeanette Mekkes, Juella Klunheksel, Mary Schuster, Alice Root, Mary Root, Willie Burt, Bernice Bonham, Gerald Dailey, Marion Furnish, Alberta Coleman, Margaret Simon, Vera Philip, Mildred Burt, Lucile Green, Elmer Peterson, Ottolien Crandall, Genevieve Neyomeyer, Eileen Johnson, Eva Polington, Lelah Johnson, Bernice Cook, Emma Schelke, Fay Hoffmaster, Leila Shreeves, Ruth Moline, Iva Moline, Louise Post, Grada Baker, Gertrude Lanphleid, Grace Hasford, Margaret Hintz, Gladys Perkins, Rama Gray, Roy Reed, Beth Townsend, Eleanor Carlson, Lewis Dungerow, Leslie Wilkinson, Audrie Kraft, Erna Rathke, Mary Shoemaker, Margaret Beckwith, Janies Schocke, Maybelle Evans, Chas. Feller, Cecil Mason, Evelyn Anderson, Arthur Bergman, Colleen Crispin, Irma Henn, A. Littler, Roseana Law, Harold Thane, Dorothy Nelson.

WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS



COMMERCIAL MATING

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$8.50	\$40.00	\$80.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	9.50	45.00	90.00
Odds and Ends (not accredited)	6.50	30.00	

ORDER DIRECT, Sending Cash-With-Order for 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.

**BLOOD-SUCKING CHICKEN MITES ARE STEALING YOUR DOLLARS**

by lowering your egg production—spreading disease in your flock and robbing your fowls of their flesh.

**MIRACLE MITE ELIMINATOR**  
(FORMERLY SAGINS VERMIN TRAP ROOST)  
Is the only sure method of ridding your flock of VERMIN. No chemicals, no oil, no disinfectants, no spraying, less feed.

**FREE WHITE FOR INFORMATION NOW FREE**  
**DEPT. A AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO.**  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA.

BABY CHICKS THAT YOU CAN DEPEND ON

Our twenty-third year. 90,000 capacity. The following low prices are effective for the balance of the season. Catalogue free.

	100	500	1000
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	\$ 9.00	\$40.00	\$75.00
S. C. M. ANCONAS	9.00	40.00	75.00
S. C. B. L. MINORAS	11.00	50.00	95.00
Left-over Odds and Ends	8.00	35.00	65.00

PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, R. 4, Holland, Mich.

REDUCED PRICES for June

Genuine Tom Barron English White Leghorn, large type lapover combs, selected stock. Non-setting Barred Rocks, flocks headed by males whose dams have trapnest records, 206-236 M. S. C. laying contest.

	100	500
White Leghorns	\$ 8.00	\$37.50
Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50
Circular free.		

HILLSIDE HATCHERY, R. No. 3, Holland, 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! REDUCED PRICES! 7c UP!

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

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE 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., Buff Leghorns, B. Ed. and Wh. Rocks, R. 1. Reds, Anconas, L. Minorsas, Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Rocks 11c; Mixed 7c; all heavier 9c. Orders for 60 chicks to more, 25 chicks 2c more.

Silver Lake Egg Farm Box M Silver Lake, Ind.

Reduced Prices on Peerless Chicks

S. C. White Leghorns (Big Type)	9c
S. C. Buff and Brown Leghorns	9c
Barred Rocks and R. 1. Reds	11c
White Wyandottes	12c

All chicks hatched in our own hatchery. Satisfaction and 100% live delivery guaranteed.

The Smith Hatchery Bryan, Ohio

PRICES FOR MAY 30 and JUNE

Wh., Br., Buff Leg., Anc. 8c; Bl. Min. 9c; Wh. & Br. Rocks, R. & S. C. Reds, Wh. Wynd. 10c; Wh. Min. and Buff Orpt. 12c; Brah. 14c; Heavy mix. 8c; light mix. 6c. In lots of 400 or better, 1/2 cent reduction, except light and heavy mixed. 100% live arrival prepaid. Full remittance with order. Bank ref.

St. Stephen Hatchery, St. Stephen, Ohio

Blood Tested Baby Chicks

Reduced Prices Effective May 16th	100
Extra Selected B. P. Rocks	\$13
Selected B. P. Rocks & Reds	\$12
Mixed 10c	

100% live delivery

CARLETON HATCHERY, Carleton, Mich

8 Weeks Old Pullets for May 16th

Delivery at 85c. We sell our own stock only from 3-year, blood-tested stock. All breeding males 200 to 326 pedigreed. Michigan accredited. SIMON HARKEMA & SON, Holland, Mich., R. 1.

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

\$8.00 Per 100	\$37.50 Per 500	\$70.00 Per 1000
Odds and Ends \$6.50 per 100	\$30 per 500	

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

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

**BABY CHICKS** **8 WEEKS OLD PULLETS**

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	1000
White Leghorns, Tanager Strain	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
White Leghorns, Barron Strain	9.00	37.50	70.00
Brown Leghorns, Grade A	12.00	42.50	80.00
Barred Rocks, Grade A	7.00	35.00	110.00
Mixed Chicks (not Accredited)			

We Guarantee 100% Live Delivery. Postpaid. PULLETS, 8 to 14 weeks, 85c to \$1.10 each, according to age, for delivery before June first. Your order must reach us promptly. Order from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

HOLLAND HATCHERY NEW JUNE PRICES

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.

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$ 9.00	\$43.50	\$ 85.00
Anconas	9.00	43.50	85.00
Barred Rocks	11.00	53.50	105.00

Last December one of our customers reported \$1,087.70 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 \$23.00 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. 7-C HOLLAND, 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. 1. 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.

CHICK PRICES CUT

PULLETS FOR SALE—FINEST BREEDING. ILLINOIS STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERY No. 1. Stock inspected and mated for past 10 years by nationally known, Licensed A. P. A. Poultry Judges, America's leading high production egg lines. A trifle more than ordinary stock, but compare the breeding. Pullets 8 weeks old, \$1 each; 10 wks., \$1.25; 12 wks., \$1.50; 10% discount 1 to 4 doz. 20% off on orders over 50. Accredited chicks as priced below. Chicks from Accred. flocks tested for Bac. Wh. Diarrhea and T. B. and 2c each. Per 100

Wh., Br. Leghorns, Anc., Heavy Ass'd, \$10.00

Bar'd. White, Buff Rocks, S. & R. C. Reds 12.00

White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 13.00

White Orpingtons, White Minorcas, Lt. Brahmas 15.00

Jersey Black Giants 17.00

MRS. DOROTHEA J. RAINEY, Mgr. Assorted, All Breeds 8.50

WALNUT RIDGE HATCHERIES, Dept. E-41 LITCHFIELD, ILL. BUTLER, ILL.

Chick prices to more in lots less than 100 and to less in lots of 800 and up.

BECKMAN HATCHERY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

LOOK! Buy Our Big, Husky, Easy to Raise CHICKS Can Ship at Once at Reduced Prices

15 Pure-bred varieties of Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Single or Rose Comb Reds, Black Minorcas, 12c. White or Silver Wyandottes, 13c. Buff Orpingtons, 14c. Large, Brahmas, 17c. Heavy mixed, 11c. Anconas, 10c. Light Mixed, 8c. Brown or Buff Leghorns, 9c. Morgan Tanager Blood-tested White Leghorns of 303 to 330-egg blood line, 14c each. Add 35c extra if less than 100 ordered. June, July chicks, \$1.00 per 100 less. 1,000 6 to 12-week-old pullets. Get Free Circular.

W. A. DOWNS POULTRY FARM, Route 2, Romeo, Mich.

UNUSUAL WHITE LEGHORNS

104,817 Eggs in FOUR WINTER MONTHS Customer reports this record production in the four winter months of Dec., Jan., Feb. and March, from 1,350 May Pullets. First three months produced \$3,820.77 worth of eggs. Feed cost only \$724.39. Let me know if this beats all records you have heard. Stock from this same breeding is available for your flocks.

W. A. DOWNS POULTRY FARM, Route 2, Romeo, Mich.

UNUSUAL WHITE LEGHORNS



## Extra Profits Easy!

**CUT feed bills! Use FOS-FOR-US Mineral Mixture or Grit to supply essential ingredients lacking in ordinary rations and see what you'll save! Farmers, Dairymen and Poultry raisers, thousands of 'em are now FOS-FOR-US boosters. Saves Baby Chicks, keeps hens healthy, increases egg production.**

**MORE EGGS**

**Makes your weakest link Stronger!**

Cuts hog feed bills, produces quicker gains and gets hogs ready for market earlier.

**QUICKER WEIGHT**

### FOS-FOR-US

**MINERAL MIXTURE AND GRIT**  
For Poultry, Hogs, Dairy Cattle

Increased milk flow is dependent on certain mineral elements—calcium and phosphorus. Fos-For-Us contains large amounts of these elements together with salt and iodine to prevent goitre in calves, and to prevent hairless pigs.

**Start Saving on Feed Now!**

See your nearest dealer handling Fos-For-Us and get a bag or two of Fos-For-Us. Start using it without delay—your feed will go farther and results will surprise you.

**FREE!**

If your dealer does not handle Fos-For-Us, send us his name and we will send you Free Samples and valuable literature.

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MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS

Dept. 79 431 Main St. Cincinnati, Ohio

## Live stock AND DAIRYING

### ARE YOUR HOGS IN HEAVEN?

A PIG'S idea of heaven is an alfalfa pasture," though red clover or rape aren't so bad. But, if a pig can take his choice, he usually will "hit for the alfalfa."

Did you know that when hogs are on pasture they take only about two-thirds as much feed to make a given amount of gain? In other words, where you feed 300 pounds of feed to hogs in the dry lot, it takes only 200 pounds to make the same gains if the hogs are out in pasture. When you can affect about a thirty-three per cent saving by putting your hogs on pasture,

heavily so as to injure the new shoots. Some hay should be taken off, even though it is pastured.

Red clover is also an excellent pasture crop, but is best in spring, early summer and fall. It may be supplemented with rape.

Rape is an excellent hog pasture, can be planted from early spring to midsummer, and will be ready to pasture all summer and fall, and will carry a large number of pigs per acre.

Of course, there are many others, such as sweet clover, blue grass, rye, oats, etc., but the first three mentioned are preferable.

If you are short of grain, why not save about thirty-three per cent and put your hogs in heaven while they are on earth?—J. P. Hoekzema.

### FROM MINES TO COWS.

(Continued from page 693).

ery. The Upper Peninsula "Pure-bred Bull Campaign," and state troopers compelling farmers to keep bulls from running at large. During the summer of 1926 only four bulls were reported to be running at large. It is predicted that next year there will be no violators at all. The scrub bull has been the terror of the Upper Peninsula. These favorite grazing places were along the state and county highways where, besides the breeding of cows and young heifers out of season, the vicious bull proved a great danger to people and children passing along the highways.

### Remarkable Progress.

The farmers of Dickinson county have demonstrated a great enthusiasm for better grade cattle since the scrub bull was behind high walls. Beginning with 1923, a bull survey showed over 160 scrub bulls, and less than thirty pure-breds in the county. The county agent has some 500 farmers on his mailing list, with only about eighty of these men having more than twelve cows. In spite of so few big herds in the county, a cow testing association has been in progress for three years, and fifty-five herds have cow testing association records. This county was one of the highest counties in the United States in the percentage of cows with cow testing association records. Cows are now fed efficiently and intelligently.

### Business Men Take a Hand.

Business men saw the seriousness of the situation and aided the county agent, Art Lonsdorf, and prominent farmers in every possible way to eliminate the scrub and replace him with pure-breds. This work began in 1923 and that year twenty-eight pure-breds were put into the county.

In 1924 Dickinson county won \$125 prize as a tie for third place in the Upper Peninsula Pure-bred Bull Campaign, in 1925 this county won second place and \$200 in a similar contest. The work has now been going on for the fourth year. There were ninety-five pure-bred bulls in use during 1926, with only twenty-four scrubs left. The percentage of pure-breds compared to scrubs has been increased from fifteen to eighty-five per cent.

The dairymen that bought these bulls not only looked for pure-breds, but also for type and production. As a result, they have today not less than five proven sires. Farmers think nothing of buying aged bulls, where usually young bulls are popular.

### Bull Show.

The men influential in shaping the policy of the bull campaign realized that to bring in a quality pure-bred bull required a program in which the exhibits of dairy cattle at the county fair had to be worked out. As a result



Charles Zentgrebe Teaching His Calf to Eat Alfalfa Hay.

can you afford to keep them in the dry lot?

Some of the advantages of pastures are:

1. Helps to balance a ration of home-grown feeds.
2. Takes less grain per pound of gain.
3. Don't take so much high-priced, high-protein feeds as tankage, linseed meal, etc.
4. Pigs are healthier and more vigorous.
5. Pigs make faster gains so they can be put on the market earlier in the fall before the prices drop.
6. If used properly, it aids in round worm sanitation. In other words, the McLean system of hog sanitation provides for the use of clean pastures.

However, don't get the idea that all you have to do is to turn your hogs out into a pasture field, for they must have grain to gain. One farmer had his sow on blue grass pasture in August, and she had seven nursing (?) pigs. She had pasture (ahem) and so all she was fed was green apples and water, and about once a week she had a little skim-milk, for the owner sold his milk. I'll admit I felt sorry for that sow and her family, and strange as it may seem, I don't believe those pigs ever made that man any money, even though he didn't have a very high feed bill.

Usually we figure about two or three pounds of grain per hundred pounds of live stock daily, and of this five to six per cent should be tankage, or its equivalent of linseed meal, skim-milk, soy beans, middlings, etc., providing the pigs are on alfalfa or clover; otherwise, from six to ten per cent of the supplement should be of the above concentrates, if they are running on blue grass, oats, etc.

In regards to kinds of pasture—alfalfa heads the list because: fencing is expensive, and a crop is demanded that will produce high yields and carry a maximum number of hogs. Alfalfa will carry from ten to eighteen hogs per acre. (2) Your fence must be used as long as possible, and alfalfa may be grazed from May to October. (3) Forage for hogs must be green and sappy, and alfalfa is always that. (4) Alfalfa seeded once needs little labor, whereas, rape, etc., require frequent seedings. (5) Alfalfa enriches the soil as well as the farmer. Alfalfa should not be pastured too

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**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, TANGERS, and ENGLISH type S. C. White Leghorns, SHEPPARD'S Anconas, Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Hollywood foundation stock from 260-290-eggs record; Tanager foundation stock from 250 up egg record stock. Ancona foundation direct 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."

**JUNE PRICES** S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns, Anconas... \$ 9.00 \$40.00 \$ 75.00  
Barred Rocks... 12.00 55.00 105.00

Mixed Chicks \$7.00 per 100—orders for less than 100, 1c per chick more.  
Chicks shipped postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Discount on early orders. **LARGE NEW CATALOG FREE.** Thousands of 8 to 10-week-old pullets at special low prices.

**J. H. GEERLINGS, Mgr., R. 1, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.**

## 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. WH. LEGHORNS, 8c; BD. ROCKS, R. I. REDS, 11c; ASSORTED, 6½c**  
Reliable chicks have proved satisfactory for years. You can depend on them. Order today at above prices. Orders less than 100, 1c more. Bank reference. **RELIABLE HATCHERY, 92 EAST SEVENTEENTH ST., HOLLAND, MICH.**

## 1000 PURE-BRED CHICKS ON HAND

**CAN SHIP AT ONCE AT REDUCED PRICES**

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## BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS

**Best Quality From Select, Carefully Inspected, Free Range Stock**

	50	100	400	600	1000
40,000 Weekly Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery					
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$5.00	\$ 9.00	\$35.00	\$52.00	\$ 85.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	6.50	12.00	44.00	66.00	105.00
White Wyandottes, Reds, Black Minorcas	7.50	12.00	44.00	66.00	105.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	7.00	13.00	48.00	72.00	115.00
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Pure-bred S. C. White & Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Flocks culled by an expert. Strong, sturdy well hatched chicks from Free Range Breeders. Immediate delivery. Order direct from this ad. Bank reference. Shipped postpaid. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

Prices, \$8.00 per 100; \$38.00 per 500; \$75.00 per 1000; Barred Rocks, \$11.00 per 100; \$52.50 per 500; Assorted or Mixed Chicks, \$7.00 per 100. Special low prices on 8-10-week-old pullets.

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## CATTLE

**FOR SALE** Registered Guernsey cows, heifer and bull calves. Also bull ready for light service. Excellent breeding. T. B. tested. G. A. WIGENT, Watervliet, Mich.

**GUERNSEYS** two cows, heifer calf, serviceable bulls, sire's dams have large official records. T. V. Hicks, Battle Creek.

**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. B. O. Stock. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

## Colantha--Homestead

This young bull, born August 16, 1926, represents a wonderful combination of Colantha and Homestead blood lines. His sire is a grandson of Dutchland Creamella Colantha Lad and out of a 36.5-lb. Homestead cow with a 365-day record of 1,231.75 lbs. butter and 20,054 lbs. milk. His dam is a granddaughter of Dutchland Creamella Colantha Lad and out of a 32.5-lb. Homestead cow with a 365-day record of 1,147.9 lbs. butter and 20,075 lbs. milk. The best guarantee of production is a sire bred by Michigan State Herds. Send for pedigree and price of Tag No. 198.

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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 Seraph Alcartra Prilly, an und feated Sh. bull with 70 A. R. daughters. Others sired by a 5 times 1200 lb. Champion Bull, the famous O. P. breed.

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

## RED ROSE FARMS DAIRY

Northville, Michigan

Telephone: 344

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Bulls and heifers in type second to none. Get your son a heifer calf that can win at the fairs. Also six granddaughters of Echo Sylvia King Model, bred to King Piebe Supreme. Our K. P. O. P. sire whose 5 dams with year records, including his own dam average 1,180 lbs. butter, 365 da., just 4% fat in milk. **GEM RANCHO**, Robert W. Lautner, Traverse City, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Grandson of King of the Pontiacs, ready for service. Dams from 23 to 28 lbs. in 7 days. Good yearly record. Tuberculin tested. Priced to sell. J. B. JONES FARMS, Romeo, 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.

## Flying Fox and Interested Prince JERSEYS

for sale. Having purchased Marston's Interested Owl, we are offering two fine bulls of serviceable age at reasonable prices. Also a few calves from two months to one year. **L. RUHSTORFER & SON**, Kawkawlin, Mich. Phone 6154 F 4.

## HEREFORD STEERS

110 around 550 lbs.; 120 around 600 lbs.  
72 around 700 lbs.; 60 around 800 lbs.  
2 loads Hereford steer calves.

C. F. BALL, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

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

**FOR SALE**, my entire herd of Jersey cattle, 30 cows including seven 2-yr.-old heifers, 5 yearling heifers and 7 heifer calves. Also 2-yr.-old herd bull **COLON C. LILLIE**, Coopersville, Mich.

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

**FOR SALE** Registered Jersey Bull, 14 mo. old, B. of M. Dam, a beauty. **MARK B. CURDY**, Howell, Mich.

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

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN COWS**, calves at side, splendid individuals for heavy milking foundation. Chance for beginner at small cost. Some serviceable age bulls. Write Joe Moriarty, Hudson, Mich.

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

## Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

H. B. PETERS & SON, Carland, Mich.

**FOR SALE** Registered Brown Swiss sire, three years old. **LAURENCE E. KILPATRICK**, Ovid, Mich.

the cattle exhibit of the county fair grew from thirty head in 1922, to 149 head in 1926 and was mostly made up of only two feeds, Holstein and Guernsey. This fair featured a great bull show.

In 1925 there were forty-six pure-bred bulls on exhibition, last year fifty-six, both years over half the bulls of the county were at the fair. Every farmer and dairyman is filled with the enthusiasm to win the grand championship. As a result, local farmers have gathered all the champions of the surrounding counties.

The bull show of these former grand champions has created immense interest in the Iron Range Section of Cloverland. Farmers come from all parts of the Upper Peninsula and from Marinette and Florence county, of Wisconsin, to see this great bull show. The crowds at the judging ring compare with the National Dairy Show. Hundreds of Cloverland farmers last year saw the judges award the champions.

Last year there were also seventy-three calves belonging to boys and girls of calf clubs on exhibition at the fair, one of the largest calf club shows of the state.

In a great dairy center this cattle show and bull progress would not seem so important, but when this progress is going on in a great mining belt by former iron ore miners, and in a territory so new and so far remote from the dairy districts, it is quite remarkable.

## SEPARATOR LOSS WAS HIGH.

**COW** testers connected with the state association tell interesting stories of leaks in dairymen's profits that they have discovered and eliminated. A cream separator was found to be the culprit in one case reported by Walter Lutz, cow tester in the Lenawee No. 2 Cow Testing Association. This separator was found to be losing eight-tenths pounds of butter-fat in every hundred pounds of milk separated. Mr. Lutz got busy with pad and pencil and found that out of the 13,216 pounds of milk produced each month, ninety pounds of butter-fat went into the skim-milk can. Figuring the prevailing price of butter-fat at fifty cents, this equaled a \$45 monthly loss.

The saving for one month was equal to the cost of the member's expense in the testing work for a year. It is this and similar savings effected by the cow tester, according to A. C. Baltzer, of the Michigan State College Dairy Department, that makes the cow tester's visits to each dairyman a paying proposition.—Cook.

## MICHIGAN DAIRY WORK OUTLINED.

**MICHIGAN** was ably represented at the central state extension conference, University of Wisconsin, May 10-13, by O. E. Reed, A. C. Baltzer, Robert Addy, George Gierbach and R. J. Baldwin. Dairy and poultry extension men were present from thirteen states.

Professor Reed, speaking on "Efficient Production," outlined Michigan's accomplishments in dairy and alfalfa campaigns and cow testing. Mr. Gierbach spoke on the work done here on proven sires. Mr. Addy pointed out the value of continued testing. Professor Baltzer also appeared on the program with a talk on cow testing and the Record of Performance idea now being used in Michigan.—C.

## OAKLAND CLUB BOYS AND GIRLS ENTERTAINED.

**WILLIAM E. SCRIPPS**, owner of the Wildwood Farms at Lake Orion, was host to Oakland county club boys and girls. The exhibits of club work were shown in the Anna Scripps district school. A parade of the farm animals from Wildwood Farms was one of the feature events of the day.

The parade was headed by a grand champion Belgian stallion and an Angus bull in the procession is also a grand champion. Sidney Smith, manager of the farm, told the youngsters some of the plans for the future operation of the farm. Mr. Smith said that when the farm was purchased ten years ago the corn crop from fifty-six acres filled two silos. During the past year, twenty-six acres of corn filled these two silos, and also an additional one.

## FEEDERS DAY AT M. S. C.

**LIVE** Stock Feeders' Day will be held at the Michigan State College, East Lansing, Thursday, June 9. Beginning at ten o'clock, eastern standard time, a tour will be made around the college barns to inspect the animals in various feeding experiments.

The first place where the crowd will get together is the dairy barn. The subjects are:

1. Minerals in the cattle ration.
2. Cottonseed meal versus linseed meal for growing calves.

At the piggery, fifteen lots of pigs on experiments will be inspected. The following topics will be discussed:

1. Cull beans for fattening pigs.
2. Alfalfa hay or meal for winter pig feeding.
3. Sanitary lots versus the old hog lots for spring pigs.
4. Inside versus outside feeding.

At the horse barn the visitors will next view 'some champion' Belgians, and Percherons and discuss winter rations for idle horses.

Fattening baby beef calves furnish another subject:

1. Linseed meal versus alfalfa hay.
2. Barley versus corn.

At 12:30 a luncheon will be served at the Union Building, the meat coming from one of the college prime baby beef calves. The program will be continued in the dining room, at which E. B. Hill, assistant dean of agriculture, will preside. Detailed results of the feeding experiments will be given out at this time and discussed by the men in charge of the work. An address on "Some Problems of the Cattle Feeder," will be given by Prof. F. G. King, assistant chief in animal husbandry of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station. Professor King has been a member of the grading committee in the national co-operative experiments on "Quality in Meat," and has had a broad field of experience in live stock feeding.

## HURON COUNTY FARMERS INTERESTED IN SHEEP.

**EIGHTY-FIVE** people interested in sheep breeding attended a breeders' meeting held in Huron county. Talks were given by George M. Wilbur, of Marysville, Ohio, and W. W. Billings, of Davison. Frank Kinch, of Grindstone City, donated spring lamb for the banquet in the evening.

## SELL BULLS ON SEALED BIDS.

**THE** three bulls carried on the Pennsylvania Lime, Live Stock, and Legume special train, were sold on sealed bids given by farmers who visited the train. The Guernsey bull went to Pearl Bonter, of Pellston; E. N. Coulter and George Meggison, of Charlevoix, bought the Jersey, and the Holstein was sold to Frank A. Finkbeiner, of Falmouth.

In fattening animals for market the organs of digestion are developed at the expense of the organs of respiration and circulation. This disturbance of the heart and lungs unfits the animal to withstand exertion. This is why fat animals must be handled with extreme care, as exertion may result in congestion of the lungs.

Skin diseases may result from wearing dyed fur.

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**VIKING Cream Separator**

with its famous bowl will increase the dollars of your dairy profits. Close skimming, easy turning. Easy monthly payment at prices within your reach. Viking discs handled like keys on a ring—easy to clean. Sizes 100 to 1000 lbs. capacity; hand, electric, power. Now—ask for "Help Your Cows Make Cash." Dept. 57

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The ability to produce large healthy calves each year is an established Holstein characteristic. Holstein calves are easily raised and surpluses may be profitably vealed at early ages.

Write for literature  
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**The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN**  
ASSOCIATION of AMERICA  
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**HOGS**

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

**DUROCS BRED SOWS AND GILTS**  
**SERVICE BOARS**  
Cholera immune, popular blood lines, typy. **LAKEFIELD FARMS**, Clarkston, 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.

**FOR SALE** Registered O. I. C. Choice boars and gilts. Two months old. **OPHOLT BROS.**, Zeeland, Mich.

**CHESTER WHITES**—Spring pigs by the Great Paramount Revelation 2nd, 1 fall boar and bred gilts. **JOHN C. WILK**, St. Louis, Mich.

**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.

**B. T. P. C.** fall boars all sold. 4 dandy fall gilts bred for early farrow to Fashion Boy by The Answer. They are the best we ever raised. Spring pigs also. Come and see this herd. **G. W. NEEDHAM**, Saline, Mich.

**LARGE TYPE P. C.** Fall boars all sold. Gilts bred boars in the state, viz., L's. Big Wonder by Smooth Wonder and Big Stratton by Redeemer. **W. E. LIVINGSTON**, Parma, Mich.

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

**SHEEP**  
**Shropshires** 25 Registered yearling ewes, priced to sell. 1 stock ram. **DAN BOOHER**, Ewart, Mich., R. 4.





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, May 24.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.47; No. 2 white \$1.48; No. 2 mixed \$1.46.  
Chicago.—May at \$1.52; July at \$1.44; September \$1.42.  
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.46 1/2 @ 1.47 1/2.

### Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 99c; No. 3 yellow 97c; No. 4 yellow 95c.  
Chicago.—May 91 3/4c; July 94 1/4c; September 96 1/2c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 58c; No. 3, 55c.  
Chicago.—May at 49 1/4c; July 50c; September 48 1/4c.

### Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.17.  
Chicago.—May \$1.15 1/2; July \$1.13 3/4; September \$1.07 1/2.  
Toledo.—Rye \$1.17 1/2.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment at \$5.50 f. o. b. shipping points.

New York.—Pea domestic at \$5.25 @ 5.75; red kidneys \$6.75 @ 7.50 to the wholesalers.

Chicago.—Spot navy beans, Michigan choice hand-picked, in sacks, at \$5.25; dark red kidneys \$5.50.

### Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 96c; feeding 86c.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Imported clover seed \$14; timothy, old \$2.50; new \$2.60.

### 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 \$39; spring wheat bran at \$38; standard middlings at \$39; fancy middlings at \$42; cracked corn at \$40; coarse corn meal \$37; chop \$33 per ton in carlots.

## WHEAT.

The wheat situation has changed materially in the last few weeks. Delayed seeding in Canada, where acreage is likely to be reduced to some extent, will make the crop more susceptible to damage by rust, early frost, or wet weather at harvest time. The winter wheat in the United States lost ground in some sections, particularly in the southwest because of insect damage, rust and dry weather. Damage from the April freeze also is becoming apparent. In parts of the Ohio Valley, continued wet weather has been unfavorable. Seeding bread spring wheat in North Dakota and Minnesota has been interfered with by rainy weather. Scanty rains in Argentina threaten to reduce the acreage seeded to fall wheat and are giving the area planted a poor start. Altogether, the indications are that the principal wheat exporting countries will not have such large surpluses as in the past year. It is too soon, of course, to form any final conclusion on this point.

## Mr. Lamb Feeder:

Opportunity will present itself, the last of May, and in June, when you will be able to buy choice quality 55 to 60-lb. California feeding lambs at around (\$13.00) cwt. This will be as cheap as they will sell at any time in the season, and we predict that feeders will sell at from (\$14.00) to (\$15.00) cwt. in August, September, and October, because of great losses in the feeder lamb producing states of Wyoming, Oregon, and Montana. Most of these feeder lambs were under contracts to Colorado, and Nebraska feeders, and we are advised that these losses in these states were 40%, which means that these Colorado, and Nebraska feeders will be short 40% on their contracts at time of delivery, and they will then have to go into the open market in order to fill their requirements, which will help force the market on feeders upwards in October. The lambs out of Idaho, and Washington will be 85% fat, which means that there will be few feeders through the summer months, and that they will sell from (\$14.00) to (\$15.00) cwt. all summer and fall. The reason these California lambs are selling so reasonable is because it is early, and there is no demand for them. Take advantage of this opportunity, and buy now, running them on grass through the summer, growing them, and have them fat for the December market, which will be high. Send your orders to us, and we will ship you strictly graded, and uniformed, feeding lambs, well sorted, just as cheap as they can possibly be had on the market.

We will guarantee every load to be just as represented, and ordered by you, and you will have the privilege of looking at the lambs before you pay your draft at the bank. We will have about 3000 of these California feeder lambs each week to offer for sale, starting May 23rd. Wire your orders, satisfaction guaranteed.

**Wool Growers' Commission Co., Inc.,**  
F. W. SHURTE, Mgr. Feeder Dept.  
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, ILL.

## RYE.

Rye prices have not shown quite as much strength as wheat. They are more dependent on export trade, which has been dull in the past ten days, but is increasing again. Export clearances and the decreases in the visible supply from week to week are large enough to indicate that the available supply will be cleaned up by the time new crop rye becomes available in volume three months hence. Over half of the visible supply has disappeared since mid-April.

## CORN.

The advance in corn continued through the past week with the May delivery at Chicago showing an upturn of 21 cents from the low point of the season. Continued cold, wet weather in the important corn-producing states, with serious delay in preparations for planting the new crop has stimulated heavy speculative buying. Reports that farm reserves of corn are about 45 per cent less than last year in the states furnishing most of the commercial supply also have attracted speculative interest.

## OATS.

The oats market has trailed behind the rise in corn. Besides the decrease in acreage due to unfavorable weather, the crop is not doing well in some sections. Farm reserves in the principal oats surplus states are reported to be only about half as large as last year. The visible supply continues to decrease rather rapidly and is about 40 per cent less than a year ago. Some oats are being sold for export from the Chicago market. The market is in shape to respond in the event of reports of damage to the new crop.

## SEEDS.

The seed market has remained practically unchanged so far as prices are concerned. Some demand for seed corn, cottonseed, soy beans, and so on, has developed in the flood districts where prices have been marked a little higher. Retail prices on May 4, as reported by the department of agriculture, were higher than a month ago on alfalfa, red clover, Kentucky blue grass, and soy bean seeds, although

white and sweet clover, Sudan grass, timothy and common vetch had declined.

## FEEDS.

Corn feeds and cottonseed meal were marked higher against last week, although demand for other feeds was dulled by the rapid improvement in pastures. The majority of sales are small lots for immediate shipment to piece out supplies until pasturage becomes generally available.

## HAY.

Demand for hay has slowed down but receipts at most markets are moderate, as farm work is retarding country loadings, and prices are maintained. The first cutting of alfalfa hay in the early sections of New Mexico and California is later than usual. The quality of the crop in the latter state has been damaged by unfavorable weather. Stocks of hay remaining on farms on May 1 were only 10,852,000 tons, compared with 11,481,000 tons a year ago, and a ten-year average of \$12,687,000 tons.

## BEANS.

The bean market remains strong, with Michigan C. H. P. whites quoted according to quality from \$5.30 @ 5.50 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Demand for current use has improved and the lateness of the new crop has influenced dealers to stock up a little more heavily.

## EGGS.

The egg supply in leading markets has fallen off some from the high point of a few weeks ago, but receipts are still larger than at this time last year. Quality is more variable as the season advances, with eggs from southern sections showing marked effects from hot weather. Eggs which grade as fancy find an excellent market. Eggs are still being stored at a more rapid rate than last season, so that the "surplus" is steadily increasing. The market is fairly steady again after drifting a little lower and not much change in either direction is expected for a while.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 21 1/2 @ 22c; extras at 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2c; ordinary firsts 20 @ 20 1/2c; dirties 19c; checks 19 1/2c. Live poultry, hens at 22 1/2 @

23 1/2c; broilers 30 @ 32c; roosters at 13 1/2c; ducks 25c; geese 16c; turkeys 23c pound.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 22 @ 22 1/2c. Live poultry, broilers 43c; heavy hens 26c; light hens 23c; roosters 15c; geese 16c; ducks 30c pound.

## BUTTER.

The butter market was depressed again last week by the liberal receipts, and prices are now almost as low as at this time last year. Production is steadily gaining from week to week and in some sections is even exceeding last year. Some grass butter has arrived from the southwest, although full grass butter from the northern states will not be available for another fortnight. More butter has been put into coolers since the opening of the new season than in any recent year, which is interpreted by some dealers as indicating a large production of butter this year.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 41c; New York 42 1/2c; Detroit, in tubs 38 @ 40 1/2c pound.

## POTATOES.

The highest prices of the season were scored on old potatoes in the distributing markets last week. Supplies are being rapidly cleaned up, with the western states practically through shipping. Offerings of new stock are liberal, with Alabama, South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana all contributing to the supply. Carlot shipments from these southern states are nearly twice as large as at the corresponding time a year ago. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3.50 @ 3.60 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

## WOOL.

Mills have been buying wool more actively in the last ten days although the volume changing hands is not especially heavy. Reports of the goods trade have been more favorable as the mills have been receiving re-orders in some lines. While mills are only buying wool against immediate needs, the increase in the rate of consumption of wool in recent months has been well maintained, and they are obliged to take some raw wool all the time. The firm close on the London auction has had a favorable effect on this side since prices abroad continue above a parity with our markets. Imports remain small and the stocks of foreign combing and clothing wools held in bond are about half as large as a year ago. Some buying by dealers is under way in the west, with sales of Oregon wools reported at a range of 27 to 31 cents. In Ohio and Pennsylvania, dealers are bidding 32 to 33 cents, but have been unable to acquire much wool at this level.

## GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes \$2 @ 2.25 bu; radishes 15 @ 25c dozen bunches; silver skin onions 20c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 15 @ 18c lb; cucumbers \$1.20 @ 1.50 dozen; hothouse tomatoes, No. 1, \$2.50 per 7-lb. basket; rhubarb 75c @ \$1 bu; spinach 75c @ \$1 bu; asparagus \$1.25 @ 1.50 dozen bunches, few higher; apples, Baldwins \$1 @ 1.50 bu; Spies \$1.50 @ 3 bu; Ben Davis 50 @ 75c bu; beans \$4.70 cwt; wheat at \$1.22 bu; rye 86c bu; pork 12 @ 12 1/2c; old hens 20 @ 25c lb; Leghorn broilers 20 @ 25c; heavy broilers 25 @ 30c; eggs 20 @ 22c; butter-fat 45c lb.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples 50c @ \$3.50 bu; asparagus 75c @ \$2.25 dozen bunches; beets 90c @ 1.25 bu; cabbage 90c @ \$1.50 a bu; cabbage plants \$1 @ 1.25 per 8-dozen flat; carrots \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu; outdoor radishes 90c @ \$1 dozen bunches; rhubarb 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; green onions 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; root parsley \$1 @ 1.50 bu; curly parsley 50 @ 60c dozen bunches; potatoes at \$1 @ 2.50 bu; turnips \$1.50 @ 2 bu; spinach \$1 @ 1.50 bu; tomato plants \$1.25 per 8-dozen flat; leeks 60 @ 90c per dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu; pansies \$1.50 @ 2 per 15-box; vegetable oysters 75c @ \$1 dozen bunches; eggs, retail 30 @ 35c; hens, wholesale 30 @ 32c; broilers, wholesale 37 @ 38c; veal 18c; butter 60 @ 65c; mustard \$1.50 bu; dressed hens, 38 @ 40c.

Eight pure-bred Shropshire ewes, seven pure-bred Duroc-Jersey brood sows and a Guernsey heifer were bought by Hillsdale county club members last month.

## Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, May 24.

### CHICAGO.

#### Hogs.

Receipts 30,000. Market generally 10 @ 15c lower; weights averaging 250 lbs. down active, others slow; packing sows fully 25c lower; tops at \$9.65; choice better grade 150-200-lb. average \$9.40 @ 9.60; 210-250 lbs. \$9.20 @ 9.55; few inside weights up to \$9.60; large supply 240-300-lb. weights at \$8.90 @ 9.20; most packing sows at \$8 @ 8.25; bulk desirable slaughter pigs at \$8.90 @ 9.35.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Fat steers strong, 10 @ 15c higher than Monday's low tide; killing quality plain, other killing classes steady, largely; steer run with medium to good grade predominating; packers and feeders scarce at \$8.50 @ 9.50; best fat steers early at \$12.25; bulls at \$9.75 @ 11.50; choice yearling heifers up to \$11.60; most light vealers to big packers \$10 @ 11, selected kind to outsiders \$12 @ 12.50.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 9,000. Fat lambs are fairly active, steady to strong; early bulk clipped lambs \$14 @ 14.50; choice dry-fed lambs above \$15; few weighty kind strong to \$13.50 and below; few culls \$13.50; strong weight culls and clipped lambs \$10.50 @ 11; sheep slow and weak; good clipped fat ewes are around \$7; few heavy ewes up to \$6; feeding lambs slow, weak to 25c lower than Monday's late trade, or 25 @ 50c lower at the most on Friday.

### DETROIT.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 506. Market little slow, steady with Monday's opening.

Good to choice yearlings  
dry-fed ..... \$10.00 @ 11.00  
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.50 @ 10.75  
Handy weight butchers .. 8.00 @ 9.50  
Mixed steers and heifers 8.00 @ 9.00  
Handy light butchers .... 8.00 @ 9.00  
Light butchers ..... 7.00 @ 8.00

Best cows ..... 6.00 @ 8.00  
Butcher cows ..... 5.00 @ 5.75  
Cutters ..... 4.25 @ 5.00  
Canners ..... 3.75 @ 4.50  
Choice light bulls ..... 6.50 @ 7.25  
Bologna bulls ..... 5.00 @ 7.50  
Stock bulls ..... 5.00 @ 6.50  
Feeders ..... 6.25 @ 8.25  
Stockers ..... 5.50 @ 7.75  
Milkers and springers.. \$60.00 @ 110.00

#### Calves.

Receipts 785. Market steady.  
Best ..... \$12.50 @ 13.00  
Others ..... 5.50 @ 12.00

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 357. Market is slow, no choice lambs sold.  
Best lambs ..... \$14.75  
Fair lambs ..... 12.00 @ 12.50  
Light to common lambs.. 6.00 @ 9.75  
Fair to good sheep ..... 6.00 @ 7.00  
Culls and common ..... 2.00 @ 4.00

#### Hogs.

Receipts 2,206. Mixed 20c lower; others slow.  
Mixed ..... \$9.80  
Roughs ..... 8.10  
Pigs, lights and yorkers.. 10.00  
Stags ..... 7.00  
Heavies ..... 9.00  
Extreme heavies ..... 9.00 @ 9.25

### BUFFALO.

#### Hogs.

Receipts 1,000. Market is strong; choice 140 lbs. \$11; most pigs \$10.75; bulk 180-220 lbs. \$10.15 @ 10.25; 240 lbs. \$9.90; 280 lbs. \$9.50; packing sows \$8.50 @ 8.75.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 50. Market quotable, steady.

#### Calves.

Receipts 250. Market steady; tops \$13; culls and common \$10 @ 11.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 100. Nothing attractive here; market nominal; few clipped wool lambs from Monday, slow.



## MANY GRADES OF CATTLE AT YEAR'S HIGH POINT.

A MODERATE increase in receipts of cattle since late in April caused a 25 to 40 cent mid-May break in yearling steers, but the decline was soon recovered when producers reduced the supply. The lower grades of heavy steers are as high as at any time this season.

The cheaper grades of steers probably will show a moderate downward trend in a few weeks. Besides the seasonal tendency toward larger supplies of such cattle, the advance of over 25 per cent in the price of corn has raised the cost of finishing and is likely to have the effect of dislodging half-fat steers. Reduced competition from feeder buyers for steers suitable for further finish also will have some effect on prices of these grades. Average prices of prime and choice grades at Chicago are no higher than they were two months ago, which indicates that they have advanced about as far as they can go. Total supplies of cattle to be marketed are only moderate, however, so that prices are not likely to lose ground rapidly, and the average level of prices all year probably will remain considerably higher than in 1926.

Owing to continued scarcity, cows and heifers have shown greater strength in prices than steers, and are selling at the best prices of the season. A downward trend is likely to set in at any time, however, as market supplies of she stock and cheap steers usually increase around June. Canners and cutters are probably selling at the best prices they will realize this season, while the bull market already shows signs of being in a downward trend.

The calf market has declined \$1 to \$1.50 in the past week, but did not reach a new low level for the season. From this time on, the main trend of weaners probably will be upward, but heavy and grassy calves will not share in this improvement. The number of calves slaughtered at the public stockyards in April was the smallest for that month since 1923.

Stocker and feeder cattle reached a new high level for the season last week, but the buying furor probably has culminated, and from this time on, a downward trend is likely. Orders which have not been filled as yet will sustain prices. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle from public stockyards in April totaled 204,000 head, compared with 202,000 head a year previous, and 271,000 head two years ago. With the exception of last year, shipments were the smallest for April in more than a decade.

## HOG MARKET SHOWS STABILITY.

THE decline in hog prices carried down to a \$9.50 average at Chicago, at which level the market has shown stability during the past several days. Receipts have fallen off to some extent, and demand has improved, although packers show strong resistance to any rising tendency. The heavy receipts of light hogs at St. Louis as a result of flood conditions, have subsided, and shipping demand at Chicago shows signs of improvement. Both domestic and export demand are likely to improve at the lower level of prices for hog products which appear cheap when compared with either beef or lamb.

The market will not advance easily, however, since June usually brings an increase in the run, and stocks of hog products are comparatively heavy. Stocks at Chicago increased in the first half of May, and further gains in holdings are probable in the next five or six weeks, by which time the merchandising season will begin. Hog prices seem likely to hold near the present level for two or three weeks longer and after that time, some buoyancy may develop unless receipts exceed expectancy.

## LAMB MARKET DECLINES.

LAMB prices show signs of starting a downward trend. Compared with a week ago, clipped and shorn fed lambs are \$1 lower, spring lamb 50 cents lower, and sheep 75 cents to \$1 lower. Receipts of California lambs on midwestern markets have been more liberal recently, and the movement from Kentucky and Tennessee is gradually getting under way. Top spring lambs at Chicago bring \$17.50, with the best shorn aged lambs at \$15. Few fed lambs in full fleece are arriving. Sheep prices have declined sharply because of larger supplies of grass sheep from Texas. The United States Department of Agriculture again reports that supplies of spring lambs in May and June will be larger than last year, and the lambs will be heavier in spite of the fact that weather conditions during April were less favorable than earlier in the season. Grass is good in practically

all sections as a result of abundant moisture.

## COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

**Lenawee County.**—Farmers have finished sowing oats and working on corn grown now. Clean-up work required on corn stubble delayed sowing oats somewhat. Many farmers not planting the usual amount of corn because of the corn borer. Pasture has made a good growth. Clover is a little backward because of cold weather and light rainfall. Dairy business remains about normal, while poultry business seems to be expanding. Wheat is bringing \$1.30; oats 50c; eggs 21¢22c.—J. R. L.

**Oakland County.**—It has been cool and dry until the last week, and farm crops are slow, but the past week wheat and grass have developed fine. Farm stock is in good condition. Most farmers in this section are depending for their income on their dairy cows and poultry. They have little else to sell at this time of the year.—D. W.

**Clare County.**—Hay and rye and some wheat fields are looking fine. There has been plenty of rain, which has greatly retarded the seeding of oats, and there will not be as large an acreage as at first contemplated. Some early potatoes have been planted. With cream prices ruling high most of the dairy calves are vealed, which is holding back expansion in this business. The farmers are selling cream, veal, and eggs at present. Sheep have just been sheared. Not much wool sold yet.—J. W.

**Wexford County.**—There will be about the usual acreage of crops planted here this year, except that more alfalfa is being sown. Farmers are

more cautious about the seed they are using. Seed corn is scarce. More than the usual amount of fertilizer is being used. Potatoes have been marketed generally. Butter-fat brings 50c; eggs 20c.—J. E.

**Charlevoix County.**—About the usual acreage of crops will be seeded here. Pig and lamb crops are normal. Fruit has not been hurt to any extent. Poultry, dairying, vegetables and small fruits are the principal products produced on our farms.

**Ogemaw County.**—There has been but little change in the acreage of spring crops in this locality. Farmers have their oats and peas in, and most of the corn ground plowed. It is wet at present. Wind storms did damage in the southeastern part of the county. Potatoes bring \$1 per bushel; hay \$15; seed corn is scarce and high.—J. T.

## CANADIAN WHEAT ACREAGE MAY NOT EXPAND.

REPORTS to the department of agriculture indicate that delay in seeding may prevent expansion of the Canadian wheat area this year. Early preparations were made for an extensive expansion in wheat acreage, but seeding has been delayed by unfavorable weather. Yields per acre in the Canadian prairie provinces since 1918 have ranged from 9.3 bushels in 1919, to 21.7 bushels in 1923.

A state-wide call has been issued by the governor for funds to help the stricken families of the Bath consolidated school explosion.

## 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.

Words.	One time.	Four times.	Words.	One time.	Four times.
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14.....	.42	3.36	30.....	2.40	9.84
15.....	.45	3.60	31.....	2.48	10.24
16.....	.48	3.84	32.....	2.56	10.64
17.....	.51	4.08	33.....	2.64	11.04
18.....	.54	4.32	34.....	2.72	11.44
19.....	.57	4.56	35.....	2.80	11.84
20.....	.60	4.80	36.....	2.88	12.24
21.....	.63	5.04	37.....	2.96	12.64
22.....	.66	5.28	38.....	3.04	13.04
23.....	.69	5.52	39.....	3.12	13.44
24.....	.72	5.76	40.....	3.20	13.84
25.....	.75	6.00	41.....	3.28	14.24

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

## REAL ESTATE

**FOR SALE.**—Eighty acres. 50 improved, dark soil, good buildings. Two miles from railroad station. Price \$2,400. Terms given. Box 159, Evart, Mich.

**CANADIAN FARMS** much below value. Buy now. Join in Canada's coming prosperity. Write Fertilizer Belt Land Co., Spy Hill, Sask., Canada.

**FOR SALE.**—40-acre farm. Kirstin Stump Puller. Ben Kinsey, Edmore, Mich.

**FARM LANDS FOR SALE.**—In the best mixed farming district in Manitoba, Canada. Prices ranging from \$15.00 to \$40.00 per acre. For further information write to Jno P. Ryan, Shoal Lake, Manitoba, Canada.

**FARMS FOR SALE.**—wonderful opportunities. Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber of Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

## 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.**—To hear from owner of farm or improved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE.**—Red River Special Separator, size 30x46, and Buffalo Pitts Engine 14 H. P. twin cylinder. Both in good condition and are housed when not in use. Belts and water tank included. Inquire of H. C. Brocker, R. No. 1, New Era, Mich.

**FOR SALE.**—19 H. P. Longfellow Port Huron Portable Steam Traction Engine. Perfect running order. Michigan Farmer, Box 104, Detroit.

## MATTRESSES

**MATTRESSES** made any size, low factory prices. Catalog free. Peoria Bedding Company, Peoria, Ill.

## PET STOCK

**COLLIES.**—From beautiful, intelligent strain of heel drivers. A. K. C. pedigreed. C. M. Bedinger, Berrien Springs, Mich.

**GUINEA PIGS WANTED.**—500 clean, healthy 8 to 16-oz. pigs. Good prices paid. Write Parks-Davis, Detroit, Mich.

**REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES** from good working stock. Easily trained. Edgewood White Collie Kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

**RABBITS.**—High grade pedigree New Zealand Red Rabbits. Vernon Birdsell, 503 Hiltbert St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

**SMALL DOGS,** fox terriers, rat terriers and pet dogs. Also fox hounds. Box 4, Herrick, Ill.

## SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

**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, 25¢, 50¢, 1.00, 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.

**PLANTS.** 5 Acres. June, July delivery. Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead Cabbage. Prepaid, 100, 45¢; 300, \$1.00; 600, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25; express, 5000, \$7.50. Cauliflower, prepaid, 50, 50¢; 100, 70¢; 1000, \$3.75. Critically assorted, most 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. Crop Improvement Association.

**PLANTS FOR SALE.**—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 openfield grown, carefully packed. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

**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.

**CERTIFIED IMPROVED ROBUST BEANS** \$4.75 per bu. Pickett's Yellow Dent Corn, graded from certified seed, \$3.00 per bu. Fritz Mantey, Fairgrove, Mich.

**FROST-PROOF CABBAGE.**—onions, also tomatoes, strong hardy plants. Leading varieties, 100, 40¢; 300, 85¢; 500, \$1.10; 1000, \$2.00. Pepper, 100, 50¢; 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, Grand View, Indiana.

**IMPROVED AMERICAN BANNER WHEAT** and Wolverine oats in season. Choice bean seed stock sold. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

**PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE.**—Also Collard. March planted. Large plants, 500, 75¢; 1000, \$1.25. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

**60 LARGE GLADIOLI** \$1. None alike. 12 Dahlias, \$1.25. Catalogue. A. Sherman, Chippewa Falls, Mass.

## TOBACCO

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO.**—Guaranteed, good flavor. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 5 lbs., 75¢; 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 Free! Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

**BETTER TOBACCO.**—Fragrant, mellow! Five pounds of smoking, 75¢. Four pounds chewing, \$1.00. Farmers' Club, 110 Hazel, Kentucky.

## 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.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** hatching eggs and baby chicks from our high record egg producing strain. Circular on request. F. E. Fogle, Okemos, Mich.

**FOR SALE.**—4,000 English White Leghorn Pullets for May and June delivery. H. Knoll, Jr., Holland, Mich., R. No. 1.

**FOR SALE.**—early hatched White Leghorn pullets produced from Ohio Accredited Chicks. Better Poultry Company, Sugar Creek, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

**POULTRY.**—Eggs, Chix, Ducklings, Goslings, Stock. All varieties chickens, bantams, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Indiana.

**300 CHOICE PULLETS.**—Barred Rocks, 12 weeks old. Lack housing facilities. Karl Kern, Marcellus, Mich. Ref., First State Bank, Decatur, Mich.

**EGGS.**—(Barron) White Leghorns, Wyandottes, \$5, 100 postpaid. F. W. Spencer, Shepherd, Mich.

## TURKEYS

**TURKEY EGGS.**—Thousands of them. All breeds. Special prices. Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Beallsville, Ohio.

**PURE-BRED** 21-lb. Bronze tom, \$3.00. C. Galbreath, Hartford, Mich.

## BABY CHICKS

**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. Boven, 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 catalog and special price bulletin. Geo. B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

**BABY CHICKS.**—Pure-bred Tanager S. C. White Leghorn chicks, \$9.00; Barred or White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, \$11.00 per hundred. Mixed heavies and lights, \$8.50. Big reductions on large quantities. 8 and 10-weeks-old pullets. Arrowhead Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Birch Run, or Montrose, Mich.

**BABY CHICKS.**—Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, \$13.00 per 100. White Leghorns and Black Minorcas, \$11.00. Brown Leghorns, \$10.00. Heavy Mix, \$10.00. Light Mix, \$9.00. We are Michigan Accredited, and also blood-test all stock. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Mich.

**MICHIGAN ACCREDITED** blood tested Chicks backed by real bred-to-lay breeding and ab. live and lot 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.

**QUEEN QUALITY ACCREDITED CHICKS.** Hollywood and Tanager, S. C. White Leghorns, \$10.00 per hundred. Barred Rocks, \$13.00; Rose C. Reds and S. C. Reds, \$12. June one cent per chick less. Queen Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich.

**CAPPER SHIPS** C. O. D.—White, Brown, Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, 100, \$8; English White, Buff Leghorns, \$8.50; Reds, Barred, White Rocks, Black Minorcas, \$9; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, \$10; Assorted, \$7.50. Capper Hatcheries, Elgin, Iowa.

**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.

**CHICKS.**—Tanager, Barron, Hollywoods, White, Brown Leghorns, 100, \$8.00; 500, \$37.50; broilers, 100, \$6.00 mixed. Immediate prepaid 100% live delivery. Order from ad. T. B. Van Ry, Holland, Mich.

**WHITTAKER'S REDS.**—Michigan Certified, R. O. P. Trapped, Both Combs. June chicks and eggs at reduced prices. Cocks, hens, cockerels, pullets. Write for prices. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

**MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS.**—Blood-tested for the past 3 years. Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, \$12. White Leghorns, \$10. Mixed, \$9. Krueper Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Milan, Mich.

**S. C. BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS.**—Michigan State Accredited. Send for circular. J. W. Webster & Son, Bath, Mich.

**BETTER CHICKS.**—Extremely low prices for balance of season. 30% of our chicks go to old customers. Write. Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.

**CHICK PRICES REDUCED FOR MAY.**—White Leg., 8¢; lots of 500, 7½¢. Barred Rocks, 10¢. Hillsides Hatchery, Holland, Mich.

**RICHARDSON'S** Rocky Ridge Barred Rock day and two-week-old chicks. Stock blood tested three years for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Hanover, Mich.

**BABY CHIX.**—Michigan Accredited Brown Leghorns and blood-tested S. C. Reds. Write for prices. We please. Jasper Wishbone Hatchery, St. Louis, Mich.

**WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS** 7¢; 8-week pullets 80¢. Ed. Kroodsm, Zeeland, Mich.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**WANTED.**—Position as working manager of dairy or general farming. D. Loren Hershberger, Woodland, Mich., R. 3.

**WANTED.**—position as manager on any size farm. Single. Box 103, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

## HELP WANTED

**WANTED.**—Working farm foreman, married. Must have practical experience with horses, tractor and farm machinery. Good steady job for right man. Apply with references and size of family. Box 105, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

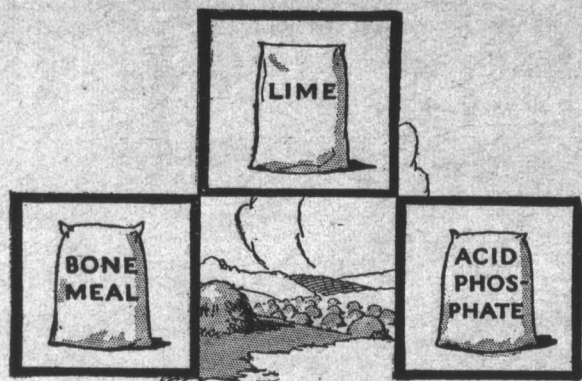
**WANTED.**—Single man to work on dairy farm. Can use boy 18 if strong and ambitious. \$50.00 per month with room and board. Sherman Dairy Co., So. Haven, Mich.

**VACATION POSITION** for College student or teacher during summer months; pleasant work, \$274 for 80 days. Write Dept. "A," Educators' Association, General Necessities Bldg., Detroit.

**WANTED.**—2 dry-hand milkers, single, must be neat and good workers. Include references. Serradella Farm, Osceola, Mich.

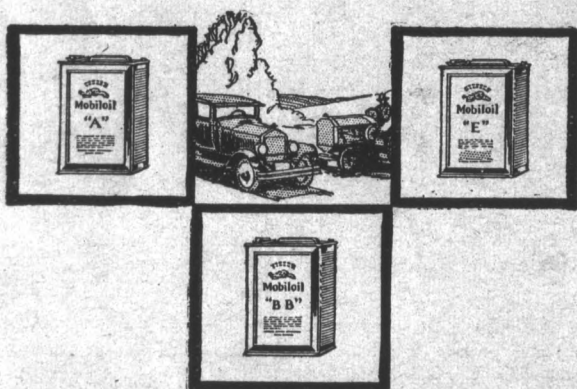


# How one farmer got clover started—



A Cole County, Missouri, farmer has a 10-acre field which would not grow clover. Acid phosphate, bone meal and other fertilizers were tried without success. The county agent was consulted about the troublesome field. A test revealed the fact that the land was sour and needed 3 tons of crushed limestone per acre. The limestone was applied. During the following spring, clover was again sown and, for the first time, an excellent crop resulted.

## What fertilizers tell you about buying oil



Bone meal or acid phosphate may be sufficient treatment on one field but not on another. Soil conditions vary widely. Engines vary widely, too. They vary in design, in lubricating systems and in other important factors affecting lubrication. Don't grope in the dark after the correct grade of oil. Take advantage of the recommendations of the 42 Mobiloil engineers, just as you take advantage of the advice of your county agent. By following the Mobiloil Chart you obtain an engineering margin of safety in lubrication.

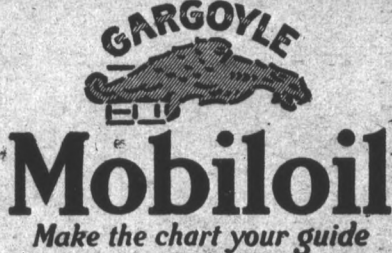
## 2 drops of oil . . . . versus . . . . 3 drops

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

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc"), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors.



NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac . . . . .	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6 . . . . .	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other mods . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet . . . . .	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4 . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other mods . . . . .	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford . . . . .	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin . . . . .	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hupmobile . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jordan 6 . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 8 . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Lincoln . . . . .	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6 . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" B . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pierce-Arrow . . . . .	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Star . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willis-Knight 4 . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 6 . . . . .	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

2 drops of Gargoyle Mobiloil cost less than 3 drops of ordinary oil. And 2 drops of Mobiloil frequently lubricate longer than 3 drops of ordinary oil. This brings the bill of Mobiloil well below the bill for oils selling for less per gallon.

And other savings usually follow the use of Mobiloil—marked reductions in carbon deposits, in overheating, in break-downs, and in repairs. Mobiloil has an extra margin of safety to meet every engine need. By supplying the most economical lubrication, Mobiloil has become the most popular oil on farms today.

If you are interested in the most economical and efficient lubrication, you will be interested in talking with the Mobiloil dealer. He has the complete Mobiloil Chart. And he can supply you with the correct grade of Mobiloil for your car, your truck and your tractor. You will find Mobiloil well worth a special trip to town, if necessary. Take advantage of the substantial saving on barrel and half-barrel orders of Mobiloil.

**VACUUM OIL COMPANY**

MAIN BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country