

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND  
*LIVE STOCK*  
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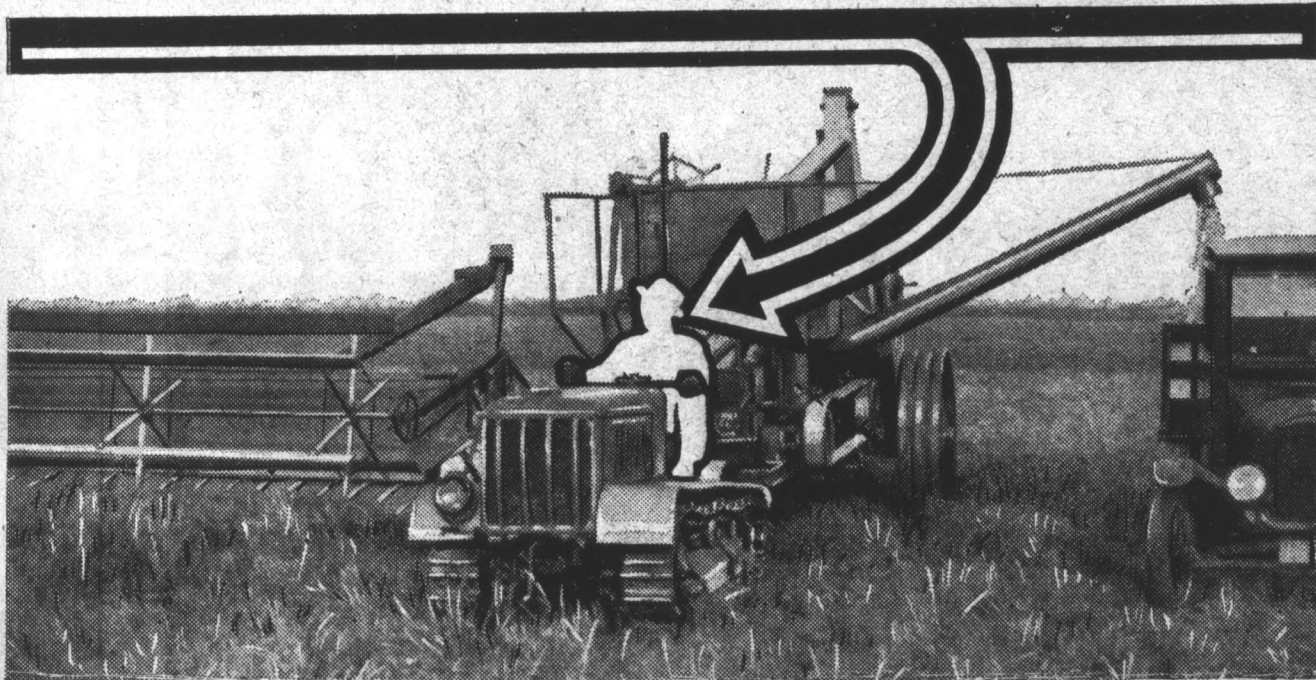
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### RADIO BRIEFS.

ONLY in times of great disaster do we fully appreciate the importance of the radio. The most recent example that has been brought to our attention is the service rendered by broadcasters in behalf of the flood-stricken area. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been raised for relief of flood victims and the greater part inspired by radio appeal. When the seriousness of the flood situation first became evident, station WMC established an "on the hour" schedule to broadcast the latest news of the flood. Forecasts of what might happen warned thousands of the approaching danger in time for them to seek safety. Pleas were broadcast for small crafts to rescue victims marooned in trees, on house tops and small mounds.

A recent balloting of radio fans puts male voices far in the lead over female voices in broadcasted programs. The soprano fell to nineteenth place, but everyone knows that generally it isn't the fault of the singer that the feminine voice fails to register, but

rather some mechanical difficulty. Unless the voice and microphone are accurately attuned, the soprano voice is a "scream."

Corn fields may soon be bristling with wireless towers, for the radio commission has ordered that all broadcasting stations operating in residence districts must limit their power to 500 watts.

Walter Damrosch, musical counsel for the National Broadcasting Company, has announced plans for a nation-wide school for the appreciation of music in interest elementary schools, high schools and colleges.

### News of the Week

Berlin has a matrimonial eugenics bureau which has been a success. During the year 800 men and women applied for examination to determine their fitness to marry. The examinations are free, and other bureaus are to be opened.

Earthquakes rocked the coast of New Jersey, on June 1, between Toms River and Sandy Hook.

Nearly 15,000 people visited the tomb of Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., during the month of May.

Windsor, and other towns in Ontario, Canada, celebrated the return of rum sales on June 1.

Captain Lindbergh will return to Washington on June 11, to be officially received by President Coolidge. Then a big celebration will be held for him at New York.

Captain Nungesser, the French pilot who attempted to fly across, from Paris, but has been unheard of, was in Detroit a year ago last Decoration Day. A wreath was placed at the soldiers' monument during the Detroit Memorial services, in memory of him.

The claims of the British government against the United States for seizure and detention of ships during the war have been waived, while America will use the money thus saved to pay American claims which might come up in the British courts.

Ten thousand Louisiana frogs were shipped to Japan from Boston last week. They are to be used to propagate a species to combat insect pests.

An international bridge between Buffalo and Fort Erie, Ontario, has been opened to the public. It cost \$4,500,000, and took two years' to build.

Captain Charles Lindbergh has visited King Albert and Queen Marie, of Belgium, and King George, Queen Mary, and the Prince of Wales, of England. He used his plane in traveling. He has had, in most instances, the greatest receptions of modern times.

President Calles, of Mexico, has ordered a boycott of American goods as a reprisal of the embargo we have put on munitions and other products.

The fall of Pekin is expected because of the northern army reverses. The southern, or nationalist army, is expected to take the city.

Col. A. B. Covalt, 100 years of age, the oldest past commander of the G. A. R., died at Oakland, Cal., after taking part in the Decoration Day program.

Horses from Detroit won six out of twelve firsts at the Horse Show at East Lansing last week.

President Coolidge has decided to spend his summer in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Thus far, ten of the world's historic medals have been given to Charles Lindbergh.

The annual Indianapolis Memorial Day 500 mile auto race was won by George Souders, twenty-four years old, who drove the distance in five hours seven minutes and a half.

Four army fliers died when their plane engine went dead 500 feet in the air and caused the plane to crash to the earth at Augusta, Ga.

The U. S. Treasury Department is issuing treasury bonds which will be given at par in exchange for the Second Liberty Loan bonds which have been called for redemption on November 15. The treasury bonds will carry three and three-eighths per cent interest, while the Liberty bonds have drawn four and one-half per cent interest. By this change the government will save about \$14,851,000 interest a year.

On May 30 the Mississippi flood was reported to be subsiding everywhere.



DEVOTED  
TO  
MICHIGAN  
VOLUME CLXVIII

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

QUALITY  
RELIABILITY  
SERVICE  
NUMBER XXIV

## Woman Succeeds at Farming

*Mrs. Reinsch is Doing a Real Job in Mason County*

By G. P. Darr

THE raising of seed corn has proved to be one of the most difficult and, at the same, most interesting crop, I have tried since adventuring into farming," says Mrs. Kate L. Reinsch, of Mason county.

Last year Mrs. Reinsch raised enough certified and registered Golden Glow seed corn to plant 1,200 acres. It was grown under the direction of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, of East Lansing. It is the third year she has raised seed corn.

When Mrs. Reinsch's first husband died nearly twenty years ago, leaving her with two small boys to bring up, she began to ponder on the best way to do this. Her husband had been a grain elevator man, and one of the prosperous men of a small Michigan town.

Nineteen years ago, Mrs. Reinsch, then Mrs. Kate L. Haufstater, bought forty acres in Freesoil township, Mason county. The farm was badly run down, much of it light soil. With no experience in farming, she began to learn the business, literally, "from the ground up"—and down.

Much of the work she did herself. She put in a small acreage of corn and garden produce, and carefully tended the small peach and apple orchard. The next year she learned to prune and spray, each year doing a little more with the orchards. She began to set out more fruit trees and berries. One of the first ventures in building up the soil was to sow vetch in the orchards and to turn it under for fertilizer. Although she believed in cows for keeping up the fertility of the soil, she lacked time and sufficient help for adding more cows to her other work, so she began to sow clover. Turning under clover has built up the land until the fruit on this

place is one of the wonders of the community.

Sixteen years ago Mrs. Reinsch bought eighty acres adjoining land, which had a fine orchard of 150 apple trees of good varieties. This was tended carefully, and in one year produced a crop which sold for \$3,500. Later on she bought another adjoining farm with an apple orchard. Besides these three apple orchards, the 160 acres has nearly all been set out to peach, cherry and plum trees.

When she remarried, sixteen years ago, her husband, Max Reinsch, soon became so interested in fruit, that he is now getting just as profitable return from the orchard, on the forty acres which he bought of his wife, as she does.

Fruit trees are not "just trees" to

Mrs. Reinsch, but each little tree is a living, breathing, understanding thing bringing solace to its owner, in her moments of worry. She talks to them while pruning and spraying, until the spectator wonders if the tree does not respond from actual sympathy of understanding her care.

Three years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Reinsch each set out a new orchard of cherry, peach and apple trees. These orchards cover two hills and valleys which are spread out in such a way that each tree is plainly visible from the highway. This is a picturesque sight.

Mrs. Reinsch has grown certified Wolverine oats, certified potatoes and beans. Three years ago, she grew enough Golden Glow corn seed for planting 1,500 acres. That year she

won a blue ribbon in a state-wide contest given at the Michigan State College, for her corn. Her last two orders for seed, which brought \$6.00 per bushel for certified, and \$8.00 for registered, that year, went to British Columbia and to Texas.

This year, owing to a better corn seed house, Mrs. Reinsch was able to dry her crop in but two weeks time. This seed house consists of three stories; a basement containing four heaters, and three upper floors, from which the corn is hung in wire racks. The cold air is let in below and being heated, rises, drying the corn, passing out through ventilators in the ceiling.

The crop passed the requirements of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, showing a ninety-six per cent germination, and twelve per cent moisture test.

Mrs. Reinsch has taken several short courses at the Michigan State College, in horticulture, soils, poultry, etc. She is forty-eight years old, small and wiry, and lays her excellent health to her busy outdoor life.

In khaki suit and high-topped shoes, she is here, there and everywhere at once, does most of her own spraying and pruning.

She never keeps hired help whom she must board, as she does her own housework and cooking for self and husband. Does all her own canning of fruit and vegetables, and most of this work is done at night after the field work is done.

When buyers do not come to the orchards, she starts out to the most likely cities and finds a market. When she began farming, she took in, on a debt owed her husband, by a blacksmith, a well-made one-horse wagon. This was shipped to Freesoil and used

(Continued on page 747).

### Alfalfa Hay the College Way



The Mowed Hay is Immediately Raked into Small Windrows with Side-delivery Rake. After Curing the Hay is Gathered with a Loader.

## Rainfall and Potato Scab

*Some Observations on this Disease by a Practical Farmer*

By S. A. Foster

TEN years of investigational work on the causes of potato scab, conducted in the vicinity of East Lansing, on fields where a four-year rotation was followed, should be of interest to potato growers.

It seems to be a general belief in all states where potatoes are grown, that lime in a soil is the big factor causing scabby potatoes. It has been my experience that lime in the soil is only a minor factor which may aggravate scab. I am convinced that precipitation has more to do with potato scab than all other factors combined. Next comes the amount of organic matter in the soil. I consider all other factors to be only minor.

I have noticed that soils low in fertility and organic matter, and testing strongly acid, did not produce scabby potatoes, but these same soils when limed, fertilized, and plenty of organic matter supplied, would produce very scabby potatoes some years, and some years only a little scab, while other years there would be no scab at all.

By testing the soil with soiltest, it was discovered that extremely scabby

potatoes were sometimes growing in strongly acid soil. It was noticed that some years, where early potatoes were planted in the same field with late potatoes, that the early potatoes would be scabby and the late potatoes would not. It was also noticed that some years both the early and late potatoes would have some scab, but more often the early planted potatoes would have the most scab.

By checking up on the weather reports at East Lansing Weather Bureau, and comparing them with my diary, it was discovered that when the precipitation was very much below normal at the time the potatoes were setting (for early potatoes June and July, and for late potatoes pretty well throughout the season), there was scab on the potatoes; and the lower the precipitation below normal, the more scab there would be. Seed potatoes were treated with corrosive sublimate each year. If the precipitation is not the big factor in causing

potato scab on fertile soils where there is lime and organic matter present, why is it that when the precipitation is very much above normal, that there is no scab? For the benefit of those interested in this question, a report on scab conditions as noticed, is given below.

In 1922, when the precipitation was far below normal for May, June, July and August, while for September it was a little above normal, the potatoes were very scabby.

The 1923 precipitation was a little below normal for May, June, July and August, but September was again above normal. The potatoes were a little scabby.

The 1924 precipitation was above normal for May and June, but July, August and September was a little below normal. The potatoes were not scabby at all.

The 1925 precipitation was very low for May and June. July was a little above normal; August was somewhat

below normal, and September was far above normal. Early potatoes planted May 2 were very scabby; those planted May 10 were not so scabby, and those planted June 16 were not scabby at all. They were all in the same field.

The 1926 precipitation was much below normal for May, June and July; while that during August was above normal, and September was again above normal. Early potatoes were very scabby, while late potatoes were not so bad. Both early and late potatoes were in the same field, side by side.

In corresponding with the University of California, College of Agriculture, Division of Truck Crops, I find that in the state they have but very little potato scab. The average loss in California from potato scab for the years 1922 and 1923, estimated by D. G. Milbrath, of the State Department of Agriculture, was only three-tenths of one per cent, and yet their soils are neutral, or somewhat alkaline. In a late bulletin on Potato Growing in Colorado (Continued on page 747).



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DETROIT, JUNE 11, 1927

## CURRENT COMMENT

Agriculture  
Not  
Wasteful

THE farmers have been accused of being inefficient and wasteful in their practices and methods. But investigations are divulging the fact that industry is far more wasteful than agriculture.

The department of commerce has found that in the annual production of manufactured commodities valued at \$60,000,000,000, the average waste has been forty-nine per cent. In six standard industries there was a waste of fifty per cent in materials, labor, power, and human energy.

According to an investigation made by the statisticians of the department of agriculture, the per capita production of industrial workers in the United States has been increased sixty-six per cent. During the same period the per capita production of farm workers has increased 100 per cent.

These figures and the farm surplus may suggest that the farmer is too efficient for his own good. This would be a good conclusion but for the fact that decreased efficiency would increase the cost of production. The logical solution of the agricultural problem is to produce more efficiently a limited quantity of those agricultural products which suffer from surpluses.

A Little  
Less  
Guessing

AS time goes on, agriculture undoubtedly will find it expedient to adopt to a far greater extent than it has, the sound business methods found useful in the commercial world. In checking up on the methods employed by Master Farmers, it seems quite certain that the use of established business customs and practices, will soon find a wider usefulness on our farms.

Today, business depends upon carefully gathered information more gen-

erally than ever before. Furthermore, it is reasonable to believe that a considerable number of the twenty thousand and more business failures reported in 1926 could have been avoided had the managers made fuller use of available information on which to base their business decisions. The improvement of means of gathering reliable information for the guidance of business is one of the outstanding characteristics of recent developments in the commercial world.

But as a matter of fact, the farmer is in greater need of dependable information regarding his work. He should know when it is time to expand or to cut any line of production. If farmers were fully possessed of adequate, statistical data on the production and consumption of the various products they produce, then they would be in a position to put the farming business in better economic order, and this without the necessity of depending too much upon special legislation or other outside helps.

Will the  
Combine  
Come?

MUCH interest is shown by Michigan farmers in the combined harvesters and threshers which heretofore have been used only by grain growers of the far west. It is now predicted that the small combine is destined to revolutionize agriculture in the corn belt, the east, and the south.

The department of agriculture at Washington has just completed a study of the probable influences of this new equipment upon our agriculture. It has been learned that the combine materially reduces the cost of harvesting and threshing grain, greatly lessens the amount of labor required, and considerably shortens the harvesting and threshing period. In these studies, it was found that a ten-foot combine should harvest about three hundred seventy-five acres in a fifteen-day harvesting season to make the equipment a profitable investment. The fifteen-foot combine should harvest five hundred acres in the same length of time.

Where farms are small, it is now anticipated that custom work with these machines will become common. Returns from work done for neighbors will enable a farmer with a relatively small acreage of his own to do a profitable business on the capital put into a combine, although his own acreage would not warrant such an investment.

The economies resulting from this change in methods of production may

PROTECTION AGAINST  
PHEASANTS.

MANY complaints are being made by farmers that pheasants are even worse than crows in pulling corn. Have any readers found a method whereby corn can be protected against these birds without killing? If so, the editors would appreciate receiving such suggestions.

further tend to readjust our urban and rural populations and make the farm owner or manager less dependent upon the day laborer who too frequently lacks in efficiency.

Potato  
Production  
Shifts

SINCE the consuming public seems to prefer new potatoes, the production of this crop shows a general tendency to shift. In other words, a change is taking place which permits the continuous consumption of potatoes without the use of much old stock. To date, this change has probably favored the southern growers, although a portion

of their former market is now being served by the early croppers of the north.

Generally speaking, the growers south of the Mason and Dixon Line now furnish the bulk of the potatoes consumed in our industrial centers during the spring months. Not many years back, these markets depended almost entirely on the old crop of the north until about the last of June. But in these days of improved transportation, southern stock starts moving north during the early months of the year, attaining a maximum in May and June.

However, northern growers are rapidly taking advantage of the better prices prevailing in August and September by planting at least a portion of their acreage early in May to have a crop ready for late summer and early fall. Generally speaking, efforts of Michigan farmers along this line have proven successful, particularly with growers who have taken necessary cultural precautions.

The thing Michigan farmers should keep in mind is to make persistent effort to satisfy consumer demand. If Michigan potato growers can better please the consumers by planting a portion of their crop earlier, they undoubtedly will be the gainers in making this readjustment.

Road to  
Better  
Health

CONSUMPTION of fruits and vegetables by the American people is now nearly twice as much as it was ten years ago, according to a report of rail shipments covering the past decade. Back in 1917 to 1919, the annual average shipments of the sixteen principal fruits and vegetables amounted to 748,540 carloads. For the years 1924 to 1926, the annual average was 848,099 carloads. In contrast with this doubling of consumption, the total population during this period has increased only twelve per cent.

In general, the greatest increases took place in those fruits and vegetables which, because of their highly perishable nature, had heretofore been regarded largely as luxuries, but now have become items of common consumption. Among the commoner staples, white potatoes showed an increase of forty-six per cent; apples, seventy-three per cent; cabbage, sixty-three per cent; onions, fifty-four per cent; and tomatoes, eighty-three per cent. On the other hand, perishable products showed striking increases, lettuce, for instance, 440 per cent; grapes, 216 per cent; and celery 188 per cent.

Easier and more rapid methods of transportation have greatly aided the distribution of these health-giving foods at prices within the reach of the general public, and thus increased their consumption. The untiring efforts of our physicians and health and nutrition specialists have also impressed us with the importance of incorporating fruits and vegetables regularly in our diet.

Before very long farm gardens will be producing these health foods in abundance and, if we are to keep on the road to better health, we would do well to keep in mind the importance of these health foods. Now is the economical time to prepare for the long closed season, when they are available only from the south and west, by canning and preserving an ample share of this year's garden surplus.

The Freight  
Rate  
Situation

THE original purpose of the Hoch-Smith resolution, as presented to Congress, was to aid the farmers by lowering freight rates on farm products whenever found practicable in times of agricultural depression. The wording of the resolution which passed Congress, was changed, however, to in-

clude any of our American industries.

The farm organizations have asked for the application of this law to the depressed condition of agriculture in several instances. They have proven that agricultural products bear an unjust share of the general transportation costs. Nevertheless, the Interstate Commerce Commission has turned a deaf ear to their requests.

But when the Pennsylvania coal operators asked for relief in the form of an increased differential to Lake Erie ports on coal intended for through shipment to the northwest, as compared with the rate allowed to producers of the southern coal fields, the request was granted on the grounds that the coal industry in Pennsylvania was depressed. It is evident that another law designed especially to help the farmers, will be used to help everyone else except the farmer.

## Cultivating

THE other day the ground got dry enough for me to cultivate a little, and while I was gee-hawin' the horses, taking my stroll up and down the field, I was thinking about cultivating.

You know, a fellow is got time to think when he is out in the field, with nobody but his horses, and maybe the dog, and the birds a twittering around and somehow he kinda feels it. I kin bet there's thoughts been think behind the plow and the cultivator, that would put some of the masterpieces of literature to shame if they was revealed to the public on the printed page. The whole trouble is, it's kinda hard to put them thoughts down so they look like what you thought.

Well, as I was thinking about cultivating, I figured it was one of the activities of life, one of its struggles, to help the good and to down the bad. Cultivating is to make conditions so good for the good there ain't no room for the bad. And the way a fellow cultivates is what makes him a good or poor farmer. You can't grow weeds and good crops in the same place.

Now, most of us, I guess, never think of cultivating in connection with our lives. We don't think we've got weeds to fight, and so we are likely to let ourselves grow up to rubbish. But the man what tends his own little garden of life like a good farmer tends his fields, is going to get better as he gets older.

I guess most of us'd like to stay young, but we've got to get old, like everything in life. But if we cultivate right, getting old won't be so disagreeable to ourselves or others around us. There ain't an age in life but what is got its compensations, and old age is the same, unless we've got careless about cultivating. An old life full of weeds and disease ain't no comfort to no one. A life full of Canada thistles, dock, quack grass, and such like, ain't no fun, but if we start cultivating the right habits early in life, them weeds can't get in, and a little cultivating at the right time will keep us free from them.

But a real weedy life needs plowing, a complete turning over and a fresh start. That's a hard job, because the weeds want to come up through, but if we just keep on cutting them off when they show up, they'll quit showing up after a while.

Maybe you think I'm kinda preacherish, but, you know, when I'm alone that way I kinda get to feel inspired, unless I'm too perspired, and then I think of hammocks and cold lemonade, or something like that. Anyhow, I guess it's up to each one of us to take care of our gardens of life. And the best cultivators have the best life.

HY SYCKLE, Cultivatorologist.



# An Unique Poultry Success

*A Woman and Her Poultry Earn More than Husband*

By James Hoekzema

HAVING heard a great deal about what wonderful success Mrs. Dan Ludwig, who lives about four miles east of Three Rivers, was having with her baby chicks, I decided to call on her, and if possible find out what reasons for her success were. My first question then was, "To what do you consider most of your success with chickens due?"

Mrs. Ludwig smilingly replied, "Well, I live with them for the first few weeks, and I find if they get a good start, that is the prime essen-

about a quart of cod liver oil per hundred pounds of mash, and also some animal yeast foam. As a result, I have vigorous chicks and I didn't lose a bird all last winter.

I have a 1,000-egg incubator which I set about February 1. This year my first hatch came off on February 25. I usually set about 250 eggs at a time, but next year, I'm going to have 2,500-egg capacity and set just twice. I run my incubator differently from most folks. For the first week I set it at 103 degrees. From the fourteenth day



Elisha Morgan, Breeder of the Morgan Tancred Strain, with His Seven-year-old Hen which Netted Him \$35,000 Through its Eggs.

tial." From what she told me afterward, I know she is right. She then showed me her brooder houses, equipment, and the chicks. She had, the middle of April, about 1,000 baby chicks, in five groups, ranging from five days to six weeks old. Luck? No. Success? Yes. With her first 300 chicks, Mrs. Ludwig never lost a one, and out of the 1,000 so far she has lost only twenty-five, and every chick just as healthy and chipper as could be.

Mrs. Ludwig is a very interesting talker, and has some very original ideas. She told me that I might not believe some of the things she told me, but I informed her that she was getting results, and that was what most of us were interested in.

I'll try to give you the story in Mrs. Ludwig's own words as near as possible. She started by saying, "You see, I have raised chickens for thirty-eight years, and never until this year has my husband ever fed a chicken, but last winter I was making more from my chickens, \$8.00 to \$9.00 a day, than he made at the shop, so he helped me.

"I feed my hens so that they are vigorous. I give them very little range, because sometimes, they get so busy running all over that they forget, or don't have time, to lay. I select my heaviest and best pullets for breeders, and my breed is Buff Orpingtons. A few years ago I was a White Leghorn fan, but I like my Orpingtons best, because they are more vigorous, sell well, the broilers have breasts on them like quails, and when I sell my hens I realize a very fancy price for them." I sandwiched in a question there. "Many markets prefer a yellow-skinned bird. Do you have any trouble that way?"

Mrs. Ludwig replied in her characteristic, straight-forward manner, "If you have high quality product—broilers in good condition, fat and plump; hens, heavy and juicy, you won't have any trouble disposing of your products. I sell all mine locally, and whenever I have any, the butcher always takes them, for he knows that they are healthy and fat."

The story then proceeded. "I feed the pullets an egg mash containing

on I sprinkle the eggs with warm water. Most folks tell me that I should not do that, but I get vigorous chicks that live and grow rapidly.

"After the chicks are hatched, I put them in baskets—twenty-five in a basket, with a woolen cloth in the bottom, and another one over them. I leave them in the baskets until the chicks are about seventy-two hours old, when I take them to the brooder. I use oil-burning brooders—the wickless kind—nothing to clean, fill the oil tank once a day, and that is about all."

I couldn't help asking another question, for I didn't see any thermometer of any kind anywhere around, so I said, "How do you regulate your temperature? I don't see any thermometer."

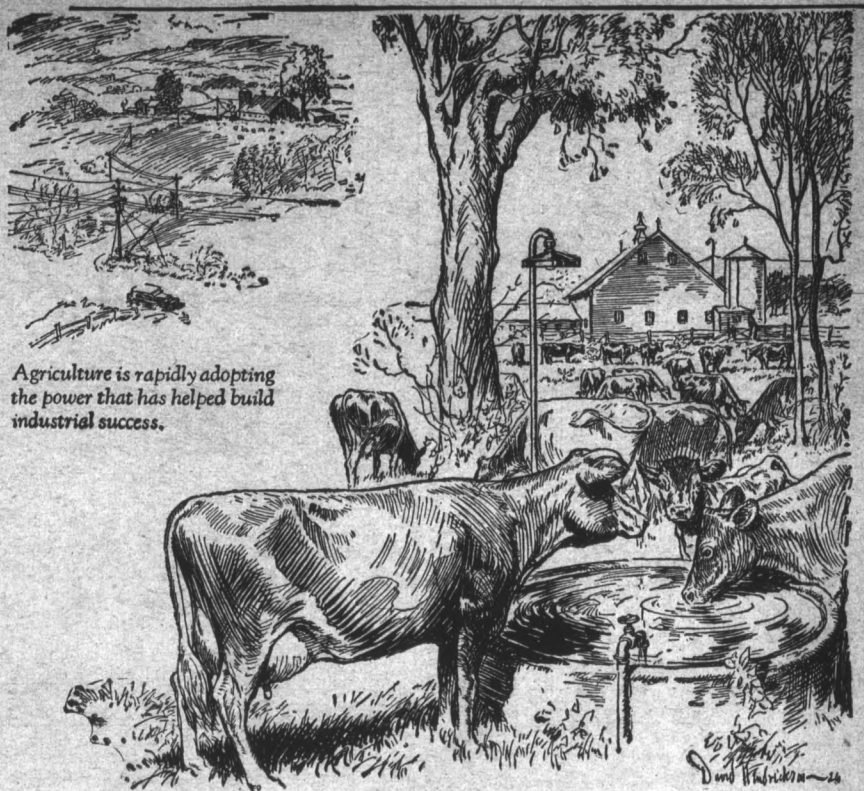
Mrs. Ludwig replied at once, "The chick is the best thermometer in the world. All you have to do is to see that it is warm enough, and if he gets too warm, he'll move away." (And it works).

"In regard to feeding," Mrs. Ludwig said, "I mix twenty-five pounds of commercial chick starter, ten pounds powdered skim-milk, one pound of animal yeast foam, six quarts of pulverized charcoal for a blood purifier, and one pint of cod liver oil. I then give them a little chick scratch and a little of the mash five times a day at first—afterwards I gradually lengthen the time to four times a day, and then to three, but I start with five times. I boil the water and give them boiled water until they are seven days old, when I feed buttermilk. I get the semi-solid and dilute it. The chicks have no water from the time they are seven days old until about the time they reach the broiler stage. I feed a lot of sprouted oats, too. For the young chicks—over a week old, I cut up the tops, but the six weeks' old ones get all of the oats.

"Then I sell all my hens at this time." "Sell your laying hens now!" I exclaimed.

"Yes," she replied, "for I need the room to separate my pullets from my cockerels. 'You see,' she explained, 'I am getting old, (she doesn't look over forty, but she did tell me that

(Continued on page 754).



Agriculture is rapidly adopting the power that has helped build industrial success.

## The electrical industry brings forty years' experience to the farm

NO LONGER is rural electrification only "a possibility." The building of rural lines is in active progress; and the policy of electric light and power companies is to extend rural service as fast as circumstances will permit.

The electrical industry is applying the experience of forty years of service to cities and industry to the problem of delivering electric service to farms. Where the demand is sufficient to justify the building of lines on a business basis, farmers are having no trouble getting service. For, to derive the full benefit of rural electrification, the varied use of power as well as light must be applied.

Only through cooperation between the producers and the consumers—light and power companies and the farmers—can rural electrification be brought about. The farmer should take advantage of the great variety of things electricity can do. The industry, meanwhile, is working with representatives of farmers in twenty states to devise new equipment and improve that now in use.

The benefits of electricity which are now enjoyed on 260,000 farms will be extended to hundreds of thousands of progressive farms within the next few years. Ask your power company for information and cooperation.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Association, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

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Special parcel post offer of 200 A-grade baskets, postpaid to points within 150 miles of Lansing for \$2.30. Immediate shipment. Send for price list.

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tells him when salt is good for his system

LEAVE it to the horse—or any of the farm animals, for that matter. You can stack salt fence-high—but making them eat it, that's quite another thing.

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## WASHINGTON NEWS

### PRIVATE TOLL BRIDGES.

PRIVATELY owned highway bridges are the subject of attack by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and the Federal Bureau of Roads. There were hundreds of bills introduced in the sixty-ninth Congress granting permits to private corporations to construct toll bridges across streams connecting federal-aid highways. There is apparently an effort on the part of an organized group of corporations to get these permits that will enable private corporations to levy a tax on the traveling public on every available stream before an aroused public sentiment demands that the public highways built by the federal and state governments, should not be blocked by toll bridges.

It is the contention of the highway authorities and the automobile organization that all bridge construction and operation should be under the control of the state highway authorities; that the toll bridge should have no more part in our highway system than the toll road.

### THE FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

THE entire nation is asked by Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, to aid in the task of providing relief for the 600,000 victims of the Mississippi Valley flood. He says that 600,000 of the 700,000 homeless are destitute and need immediate aid. Present rehabilitation means giving the people seed, clothing, a stock of food and feed, shelter and household goods, and sufficient animals and implements to enable them to produce crops this season.

More than 340,000 persons have been taken into the refuge camps, and more than 250,000 more have received rations outside the camps, or close to 600,000 dependent upon public help.

### TO SOLVE TAX PROBLEMS.

THE efforts of the taxpayers to unite their forces in a movement to secure more equitable tax laws and reduce the necessity for oppressive taxation in the various states and counties is bearing fruit. Agricultural

and industrial organizations in thirty states are cooperating in a plan to solve local and state tax problems. The movement, which is known as the "Better Understanding Between Industry and Agriculture," according to Henry Harrison Lewis, of Washington, executive director, is an effort to find some common ground on which intra-state groups can work in harmonious cooperation in such matters as state and local administrative methods and taxation.

State and local taxes in the seven-year period of 1919-1926 have increased from \$29.24 to \$45.18 per capita, says James A. Emery, general counsel of the Association of Manufacturers, who adds that the farmers form a group that are losing most heavily from this increased tax burden. Cooperative effort of all groups of taxpayers, and the budget system for local, county and state governments, with the organized taxpayers of every taxing district seeing to it that all unnecessary expenditures are omitted from budgets, is suggested as an effective remedy for a condition that in recent years has become almost unbearable.

### THE CRIME WAVE.

WHAT to do with the crime wave has become a great national question. Its solution is receiving the attention of the leading thinkers of the country. The National Crime Commission, an organization formed to study the causes of crime and its prevention, has invited representatives of fifty-four state, county and city crime commissions to meet in conference in Washington in September. The conference will be held in order that methods of cooperation between officials of the various states and the nation can be worked out and a uniform practice followed.

In twenty-four states there are organizations devoting their time to a study of crimes and attempting to formulate methods of control. One move is the securing of laws in several states putting rigid restrictions on the sale and transportation of firearms. An influential law enforcement organization of citizens is being formed in Washington which will cooper-

ate with the police department in the detection of criminals and suppression of crime. It is expected that similar organizations will be formed in many cities and counties.

### AND STILL THERE IS A FARM SURPLUS.

THE appropriations for reclamation for 1927 includes six new projects which will cost \$50,000,000, and will irrigate 435,000 acres. Several older projects are being enlarged or completed.

The present outstanding need of the irrigation projects, according to Dr. Elwood Mead, commissioner of the bureau of reclamation, is new settlers. On the Yuma Mesa project there are water facilities for five times as many acres as are now under cultivation. On an Oregon irrigation project there are 140 farms ready for occupancy, and only seventy-five settled. With all the aid and coddling of the government, and the efforts of the railroads and local chambers of commerce to locate people on the irrigated lands, there appears to be a serious shortage of available farmers.

### NEW PROHIBITION COMMISSIONER.

M. R. JAMES F. DORAN, the newly appointed prohibition commissioner succeeding Roy A. Haines, has been identified with the bureau of internal revenue since 1911, and with the prohibition bureau since it was organized. He is the son of a Methodist minister. Seymour Lowman, of New York, who succeeds Lincoln C. Andrews, was formerly lieutenant-governor of New York state, and has been identified with the prohibition movement in that state. Both Dr. Doran and Mr. Lowman are in favor of strict enforcement of the prohibition law, and have the well wishes of many millions of Americans who are equally insistent upon an honest and consistent enforcement of the Volstead Act.

### MUSCLE SHOALS CONTROVERSY.

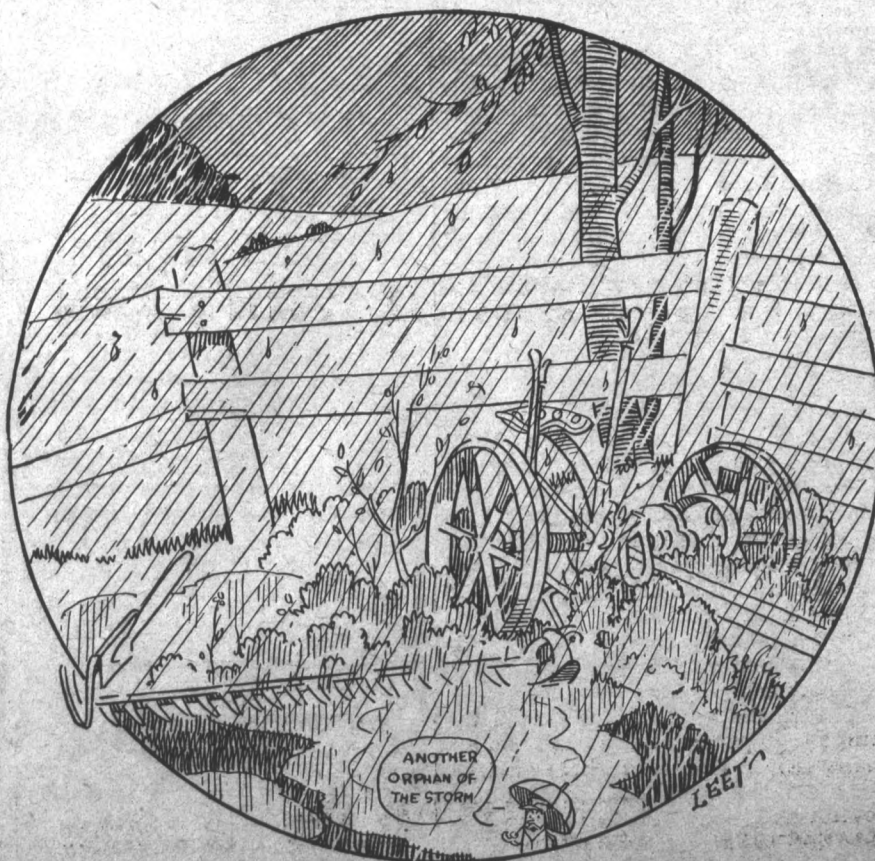
A NEW angle has arisen in the controversy over the disposal of the nitrate and power plants at Muscle Shoals. At a conference held between officials of the department of war and justice, and a commission representing the state of Alabama, the latter contended that the United States has no constitutional right to manufacture and sell for commercial purposes, electrical power generated at Muscle Shoals. It was admitted that the government of the United States can generate electrical power for its own use and sell enough of it to pay for the upkeep of the project, and to return to the government a sufficient amount to pay for the original cost of the project, but if there should be sold electrical energy in excess of the foregoing requirements and necessities, that the state of Alabama has an equitable interest in such excess sold.

The representatives of Alabama claim that the Tennessee river on which is located the Muscle Shoals project, is a navigable stream, and that Alabama holds in trust the title to the bed of the river at Muscle Shoals for the people of the state. They maintain that the power could be used by the federal government in the production of nitrates and other fertilizers, and munitions of war.

Tests at the Ohio Experiment Station show that hens fed alfalfa hay with their regular hay and grain ration, produced thirty-four per cent more eggs in November to February inclusive, than those which received no alfalfa.

There are crevices, and caverns in Yellowstone Park that give off gases fatal to birds and small animals that venture into them.

### Farm Tragedies No. 2





# FAILED IN PRICE-FIXING POLICY.

THE New Zealand attempt to fix prices on butter in the British markets has evidently failed. By the middle of March, 1927, the New Zealand Dairy Produce Export Control Board had accumulated so much butter and cheese in London that it found it necessary to change its policy of holding butter at a fixed price, to that of selling weekly a definite quantity of butter at whatever prices the market will pay.

# SAGINAW BUSINESS MEN ENTERTAIN CLUB MEMBERS.

COUNTY club champions in Saginaw county were entertained on Achievement Day by the Saginaw Chamber of Commerce, and A. R. Treanor, editor of the Saginaw News-Courier. Five hundred boys and girls registered at the Chamber of Commerce building. From this group, 175 local club champions were selected by Miss Morgan, county nurse; Miss Harriet Wilder and Nevels Pearson, assistant state club leaders.

After the group had registered in the morning, a parade headed by the motorcycle police, and participated in by the Saginaw safety patrols, preceded a show at which the club members were the guests of the Northern Michigan Automobile Clubs. Lunch was served in the Central High School cafeteria.

A banquet for the champions was given at the Bancroft Hotel in the evening. The program was handled by the club members. One girl at the banquet told a club leader that she had driven forty-five miles to attend Achievement Day. Clare A. Rood, county club leader, believes that the entertainment provided by the civic organization, and the newspaper furnished the youngsters with a fine inspiration for future club work.

# PIONEER COOPERATORS.

FARMERS' associations engaged in marketing fruits and vegetables have been pioneers in American agricultural cooperation, according to Porter R. Taylor, of Harrisburg, Pa., state market director of Pennsylvania, who has been selected to lead the discussions of that week. One such association was formed as long ago as 1878. Some idea of the scale on which the cooperative marketing of fruits and vegetables is now practiced, can be gained from the fact that twenty-two active federated organizations have nearly 60,000 members. In 1925 fruit and vegetable cooperatives did \$280,000,000 worth of business, or thirty-nine per cent more than in 1915.

# INLAND WATERWAY TRANSPORTATION.

THE Inland Waterways Corporation, operating barge lines on the Mississippi and Warrior rivers, showed an operating profit in 1926 of \$219,511 with a total revenue of \$5,179,274. These figures are given by Major-General T. Q. Ashburn, chairman of the corporation board. Tonnage carried by the corporation's boats on the Mississippi and Warrior rivers last year totaled 1,341,578, as against 1,142,219 in 1925. General Ashburn estimates that the direct saving to shippers alone on the two rivers aggregated more than \$2,000,000 yearly.

Oakland county farmers had to purchase early seed potatoes from Canadian growers after unsuccessful attempts to find Michigan-grown stock.

Eleven boys at Milford, under the leadership of B. J. Wardlow, have started on their sheep club work by purchasing eighteen head of pure-bred ewes.

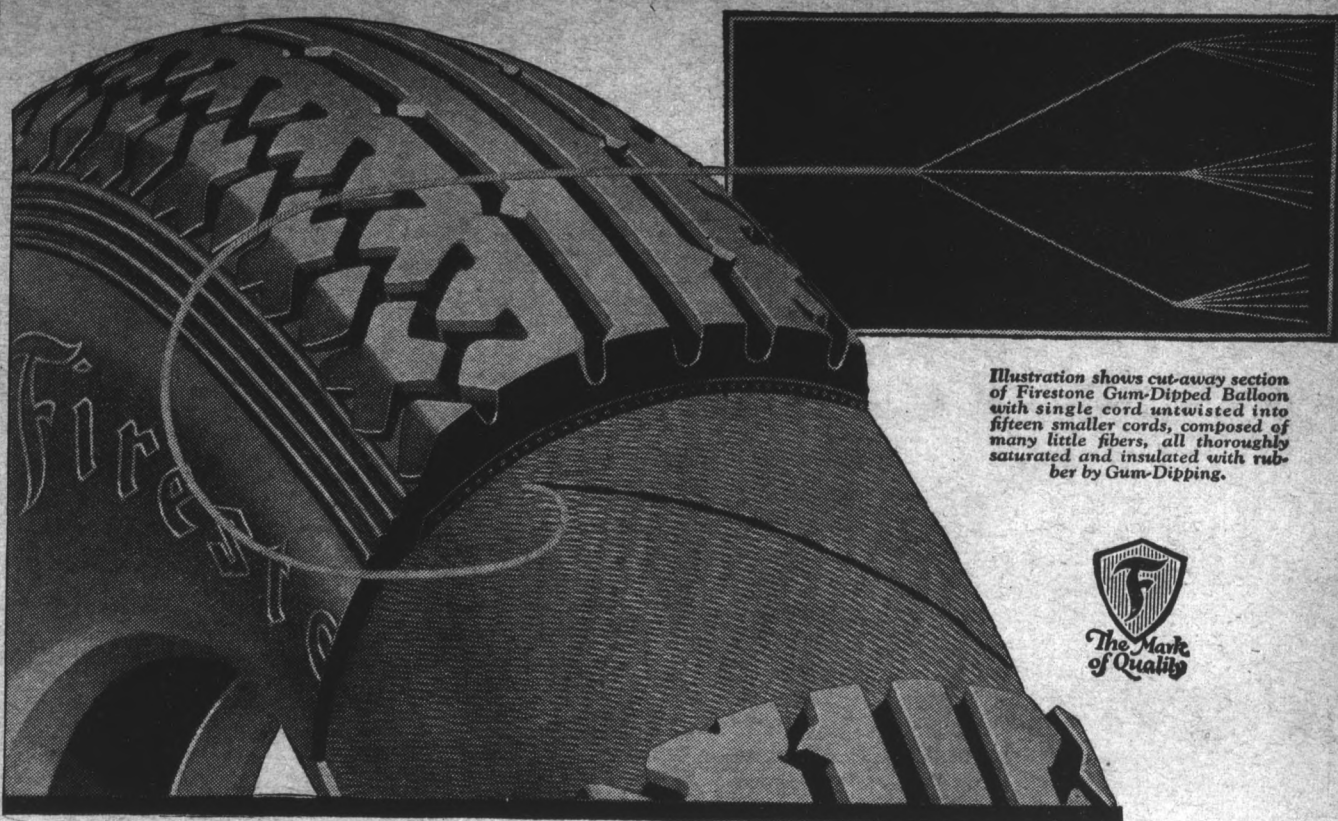


Illustration shows cut-away section of Firestone Gum-Dipped Balloon with single cord untwisted into fifteen smaller cords, composed of many little fibers, all thoroughly saturated and insulated with rubber by Gum-Dipping.



# Why Firestone Dips the Cords of the Carcass in a Rubber Solution

In the old Fabric Tire, internal friction was excessive, and mileage low, the square-woven construction of the fabric being impossible to insulate with rubber.

Then came the Cord Tire, with cords in each ply laid parallel—no interwoven cross-threads—permitting much greater insulation of the cords, one from another. This materially reduced friction and more than doubled tire mileage. But the small cords were not insulated with rubber and destructive friction within the cord was not overcome. After much research Firestone chemists found a method of insulating every fiber of every cord with rubber—and called it "Gum-Dipping." By this process the cords of the carcass are dipped in a rubber solution which penetrates to the innermost fibers. Gum-Dipping made the Balloon Tire practical and established a new standard of tire mileage.

Call on the Firestone Dealer today. Let him save you money and serve you better.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

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# WANTED---Three Men

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# A WONDERFUL SUCCESS

"Nothing succeeds like success," they say, but where success is constant and increasing there must be some unusual merit back of it. The continued success of the Auto-Oiled Aermotor is based entirely on merit. It has been made better and better year after year. Improvements have been added as experience has shown the way. The Auto-Oiled Aermotor of today is a wonderfully durable and efficient windmill.

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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## You will be amazed at what Pyrox Spray will do

BECAUSE Pyrox is no ordinary spray. Nothing else is like it. It is so effective in fighting the natural enemies of plants that they are enabled to put all their energies into growth and big profitable yields.

Pyrox is both an insecticide and a fungicide extra high in copper. It kills bugs, worms and insects, controls fungous diseases and prevents blights that turn the leaves brown or black.

Convenient to use. Five minutes and you're ready to spray. And once sprayed on, Pyrox sticks—making frequent sprayings unnecessary.

Use Pyrox for potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers and other vegetables; grapes, small fruit, roses, shrubs and flowers.

One pound jars; 5 and 10 pound cans; 25 and 50 pound drums; and barrels. Costs much less per pound in the larger containers. For sale everywhere.

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40 West Street New York



**The New Improved**  
**Pyrox**  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED  
*the powerful triple-duty spray*  
kills bugs—controls disease—improves foliage



"Every Farmer knows  
this Better Glove"

"Twenty years since I bought my first pair of 'Goat-skin' gloves. And I've been wearing them ever since. A good glove then—but National has surely improved the old standby. Must be in the tannage. Anyway, National Napa Goat gloves today are the softest, wear-in'est gloves I know anything about—and they give the most for your money. The old odor is gone but the wear's still there, and they keep your hands from chapping and cracking. I find it the best glove in the world for every kind of farm work every month of the year."

Ask your dealer for a pair of National Napa Goat gloves. If he cannot supply you, send 50c for a pair postpaid and your dealer's name. Made exclusively by

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This trade-mark, sewed on every pair, denotes the only genuine Napa Goat tannage—"National."

### Press Undergrades into Marketable Cider

MAKING undergrade apples into cider is a profitable business—whether you press your own undergrades only, or those of your neighbors as well. Cider is a popular drink and finds a ready market.

Mount Gilead Hydraulic Cider Presses help you get more juice and greater profits. They are built by an organization with 50 years' experience—men who know the business of cider-making and custom pressing at first hand.

If you want more money from your apple crop of 1927, and a handsome income from custom pressing as well, write for our valuable free booklet.

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CIDER PRESSES

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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.

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

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

### EDIBLE MUSHROOMS.

ABOUT the first mushroom to make its appearance in any quantity, is the "mica ink-cap," which so often appears in lawns and about the stumps of trees. This species generally shows up around the first of May, it is said.

A description of the "mica ink-cap," and much useful information about its use for food, has been assembled in a publication by F. C. Stewart, of the State Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, an authority on mushrooms, and is now available free of charge to anyone interested in these valuable plants.

Also, of particular interest to mushroom lovers, is another little pamphlet put out by Mr. Stewart, on "How to know the Mushrooms and Toadstools." This may also be had free upon request to the station authorities. Among other things, Mr. Stewart tells the right and wrong way to test mushrooms for edibility, how to distinguish the truly poisonous kinds, and describes briefly the twelve most important edible mushrooms found in New York.

"The right way to proceed with mushrooms is to learn to recognize the different kinds of edible and poisonous mushrooms at sight, in the same way that one recognizes other plants, such as peas, beans, poison ivy, etc.," says Mr. Stewart. "One must learn to recognize at sight each kind of mushroom that he eats, and never eat anything that he does not know, otherwise he will be taking a risk."

"None of the popular mushroom 'tests' are reliable. Unfortunately, there are many mushroom eaters who claim to know signs and tests for detecting edible and poisonous species, and a vast amount of dangerous misinformation is given out by people who regard themselves as authorities on the subject. Beware of them!"

### SUBSOIL IMPORTANT IN FRUIT GROWING.

AIR is as necessary below the surface of the ground as above it, if fruit trees are to thrive.

The subsoil is of equal, or perhaps of greater importance than the surface soil, since most of the feeding roots of the trees are in the subsoil. Shallowness of soil, hardpan close to the surface, ledges of rock, and poor drainage check vegetative growth, reduce fruit yields, and favor irregular bearing.

Tree roots fail to penetrate such barriers, not because of lack of penetrating power, but because of the lack of air in such soils. A soft, poorly drained subsoil is as efficient a barrier to roots as is a solid rock.

An open, porous subsoil, one with good air as well as water drainage, favors root growth, and therefore tree growth.

### PLAN THE GARDEN AHEAD.

WE have always laid plans for the garden well in advance of the planting season. No garden was ever as valuable when planted without planning. No matter if we have been growing gardens for years, we will make more or less of a mess of it if we depend on buying seeds and planting them just as the notion takes us when we get the spring fever. If we plan just what we are to plant, and why, just when we should plant each crop for a succession, and how much of each we will be likely to need for summer use and for storing for winter use, and plot our ground to suit our plan of gardening, becomes a mat-

ter of following the schedule. We know we have provided for everything and will not have our beans gone two or three weeks before the next planting is due. We will have the early small-eared corn, followed by the medium, for table use in summer, and these by the big late Country Gentlemen or Evergreen for canning or drying. When the cool fall days come—just ideal canning weather—we will have a crop of green beans, small table beets, and mustard, spinach and other greens, all ready.

When planning, keep in mind that successions of the same crop will be surer to give good results if planted away from where the previous planting was grown. Plant there something so different that any disease or insect of the first will not be likely to harm it, and if this cannot be done, have a little surplus ground prepared for the successive plantings. It is not a bad plan to follow lettuce and other early crops bothered by aphids (plant lice or green bugs) by a row or rape, as this will draw the pests and save their emigrating, but it should be sown before the other crop is gone, so it will be ready for them before they are forced to move. This is easily done by cutting out a foot or two of the old crop and replacing with the rape, and continue this at intervals, later, when the rape is growing, remove the remaining spots and sow rape there, too. Rape is a quick grower and makes most excellent food for the hens or pigs.—L. H. C.

### GARDEN NOTES.

DID you plant any sweet corn for late summer and fall use? Try a planting of Golden Bantam now. It should mature ears large enough for table use before killing frosts occur.

Remember that the strawberry is a shallow rooted plant. For this reason cultivation should not be too deep. A good dirt mulch an inch or two in depth is sufficient.

It is often easier to prevent "garden troubles" than to "cure" them after they appear. Keep the plants vigorous and healthy by frequent cultivation and proper fertilizing, thinning and spraying.—R. E. Loree.

### ALFALFA IN ORCHARD.

I have a small four-year-old orchard of apple trees, with peach as fillers. The orchard is in front of my house, and I would like to sow something in it that would keep green during the summer and that would not hurt the trees. Is there anything that I can sow, or must I keep on cultivating it?—J. P. V.

Alfalfa would be one of the most satisfactory crops to grow in such an orchard. It, of course, will remain green throughout the summer and will add considerable to the appearance of the orchard, since it is located in front of your house. I would suggest that you remove only the first cutting for hay and that you use the second and third cuttings as a mulch about the young trees. This mulch should extend five or six feet from the trunks of trees of the age of yours.—Roy E. Marshall.

Allie Jones keeps a little sugar beet hoe and a three-cornered file near the back door that leads toward the garden. Whenever he has a few minutes to spare he gives the hoe a few licks with the file and gets out and thins the vegetable rows. He says it is surprising what a nice lot of vegetables you can dig up in the fall if you bend right over and clean out the rows with that beet hoe during the spring.—Sunshine Hollow.

X-Rays are now used to treat leprosy.



## THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

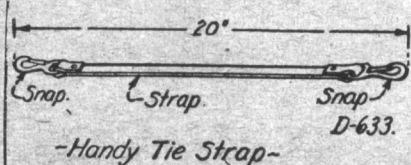
### PLANS WARM RECEPTION TO POULTRY THIEVES.

Would like your opinion of my idea for giving poultry thieves a warm reception. We expect to put up a new poultry house this summer and it is to be located in clear view of my sleeping quarters. I expect to fix up a closed circuit burglar alarm on the doors and windows, so that opening either, or cutting a wire will sound an alarm in my bedroom. Also, I expect to connect up an automobile spotlight on the house somewhere, connected to our radio A-battery, with a switch by which it can be flashed on from my bedroom. With this trained on the hen house door, and a double shot gun and repeating rifle all ready to shoot, I can hold them by command, or shoot if the command to halt is not heeded. What do you think of the plan?—C. F. L.

Certainly looks as though you mean business, and probably would be an uncomfortable half-minute for the thief when the light flashed on, as you would be under cover and in the dark, and have the drop on the thief before he knew you were aroused. A good percentage of such installations would certainly make chicken stealing an unhealthful business.—I.

### HANDY TIE STRAP.

I AM sending you diagram of a quick and easy way to hitch horses for plowing, or where more than two horses are worked abreast. Instead of using tie straps or hitch reins to



go from bit to bit, a short strap with a snap on each end is more convenient. It does away with hard knots and saves time.

I know by experience that this is a very convenient device. We should be glad to hear from other readers as to time and labor-saving devices.

### MORTAR FOR CHIMNEY.

Please let me know how to make good mortar for making a small brick chimney.—G. J.

Mortar used for chimney construction should be made of one bag of Portland cement and twenty-five pounds (one-half bag) of hydrated lime, thoroughly mixed dry, to which should be added three times its volume (about four cubic feet) of clean sand, with just enough water to make it work easily under the trowel. If dry hydrated lime is not available, one-half cubic foot of well slaked lime putty may be substituted for it.

### ROOFING FOR BARNS.

Please advise as to the best roofing for barns. If wood shingles are used, with what can they be treated to insure their wearing longer?—P. A. K.

It is impossible for me to say which is the best type of roofing for a barn. Wood shingles, asphalt shingles, galvanized iron, stripped asphalt shingles and rolled roofing have all been found to be satisfactory, and if you buy a standard product, you will be very likely to get service commensurate with the amount of money that you invest.

The life of wood shingles is greatly increased when treated with creosote oil. There are on the market creosote treated shingles in the natural color and various stained colors. Probably the most popular type of roofing at the present time is the asphalt shingle, slate coated. This type of roofing has grown in favor because it is more durable and has a better appearance

than rolled roofing, but is not so expensive as the creosote treated wood shingle, and is fire resistant.—F. E. F.

### CLEANING SEDIMENT OUT OF BATTERIES.

I have a 32-volt farm lighting plant and some of my batteries are filled with sediment up to the bottom of the plates, although the plates seem to be in good condition otherwise. Can this sediment be cleaned out, and if so, how? Can you tell me how to charge storage B-batteries from my 32-volt plant?—A. H.

I know of no very practical way of cleaning out this sediment except to remove the plates, pour out the electrolyte, and then flush out the sediment. It would be well for you to get a service man to help you with this, because he should at the same time examine the positive plates and separators carefully and see if any of them need replacing. Usually by the time the sediment reaches the bottom of the plates, the positive plates begin to need replacing and often the separators as well, and this is the proper time to look after them.—D.

### WOMAN SUCCEEDS AT FARMING.

(Continued from page 741). to make trips to Manistee, to sell her produce.

When crops and fruit outgrew the one-horse wagon, she bought a touring car. She now has both a touring car and truck, which she drives herself.

She keeps posted on the latest farm methods by reading and short courses. She sent her two boys through high school and later to the university.

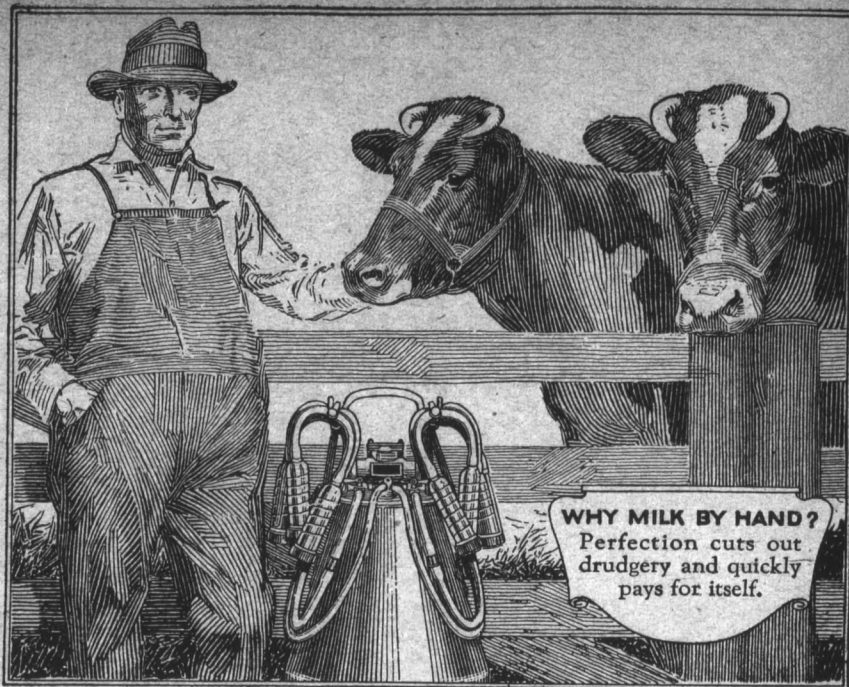
Last season 1,500 Cuthbert raspberries were set out, and this season 500 Montmorency cherries have been added, and 500 pear trees.

Busy as Mrs. Reinsch is, she finds time to take an active part in social affairs and the Parent-Teacher Association of the Darr school district where she lives.

### RAINFALL AND POTATO SCAB.

(Continued from page 741). ado, I find that potato scab is very prevalent and destructive there; their soils are alkaline, fertile, and produce large yields. The only way they fertilize is by plowing under alfalfa and using barnyard manure. Nitrogen is usually over-abundant in their soils, and sometimes their crops are seriously affected by too much nitrogen. With this excessive amount of nitrogen, we are led to believe that they have a large amount of organic matter in their soils. They also claim that in some parts of the state the late potatoes are seriously affected by the high temperature and that they are changing with good results from raising late potatoes to the early, which would be ready to harvest before the real hot weather.

Here in Michigan our so-called limestone soils, which are commonly called clay loams, are very rich in organic matter. These soils retain their organic matter a great deal better than the light sands do; therefore, the organic matter in these soils supply a constant home for the potato scab organism. On the light sand soils the organic matter is soon gone, and then the potato scab organism perish. I have noticed when plowing, that the plow would run two inches shallower in this hard compact clay soil than in sand. We know that the potatoes are shallower on the heavier soil, for we have more green potatoes here than on the sand, and if they are nearer the surface, then they must surely suffer more in a dry time for the want of water.



## How The Perfection Pays For Itself

MANY satisfied users say that the Perfection saves the wages of one hired man. Others tell us it raises their milk production. Still others say that with no more labor they now keep larger and better paying herds.

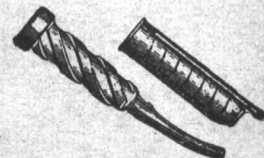
On one thing they are all agreed, that Perfection pays for itself.

The Perfection Milker not only does away with all the drudgery of hand milking but it saves from one-half to two-thirds of the time. Besides the saving in labor you get more milk. Cows yield freely to the uniform natural action of the Perfection Milker. The new two piece teat cup milks cleaner, faster and with less vacuum; besides it is easy to wash. By all this the Perfection quickly pays for itself. On a dairy farm it is a modern, money-making investment.

The Perfection Milker can be instantly regulated to meet every changing condition as lactation advances. It cuts the dry, unproductive period to a minimum.

Every year you more than pay for a Perfection Milker—first in wasted labor and wages, again in lost milk production. Why milk by hand?

Send today for your copy of free catalog. Perfection milking pays.



The new 2 piece Teat Cup. One pull and it is all apart for quick and easy cleaning.

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# PERFECTION MILKER

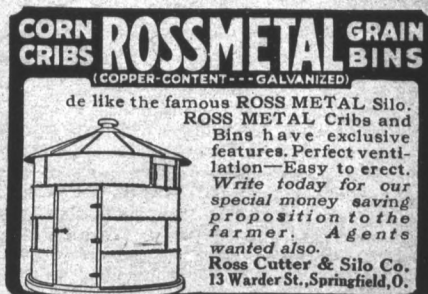
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Relieves pain. Soothes and heals. An old-time family remedy. Keep it always handy for lumbago—backache—sore and aching muscles—cuts—sprains—bruises—and burns. At your druggist, \$2.00 a bottle.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.  
Cleveland, Ohio

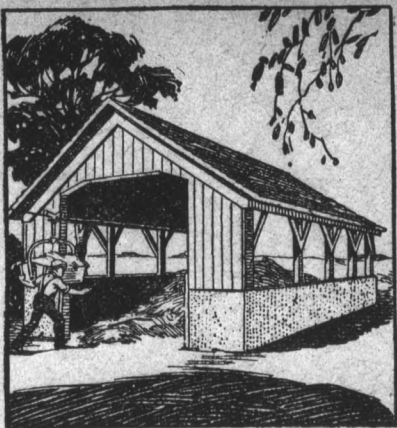


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or Wood in Your Cook Stove or Heater when you can have instant heat with convenience by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner in five minutes' time? For a limited time we offer to send C. O. D. this \$15.00 burner complete—including flexible fuel supply 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. ACORN BRASS MFG. COMPANY 1632 Acorn Building Chicago, Illinois



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Manure stored in an open barnyard loses more than half its fertilizing value by seepage, according to tests made by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

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Do the biggest, most important job in raising field crops and fruit. Increase yield 50 to 200 per cent. Improve quality. Insure investment by destroying bugs, preventing mold and blight.

Traction Sprayer has 1, 2 or 3 nozzles per row; 4, 6 or more rows per boom. Wheels adjustable to width of rows. 60 to 100 gal. tanks. Double or triple action pumps. Thousands of satisfied users.

Combination and Power Sprayers for orchards, groves, and field crops, have 3 cylinder pump; pressure regulator; 2 H.P. Engine; 100 gal. tank. Develops 300 lbs. pressure with one spray gun or several spray rods. With or without truck.

In stock near you. Write for Catalog on Eureka Sprayers

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



## 1927 Corn Growing Contest

Entries Must be in Before July 1

By R. H. Morrish

THIS spring the five-acre corn growing contest will begin its fifth year. This contest is carried on through the cooperation of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association and the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan State College. Its object is to interest the state's growers in better and more adapted varieties, and to bring out the valuable and successful cultural practices employed by our best growers.

Each contestant must be a member of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, this membership costing one dollar per year. An entry for five acres of corn must be made, however, this may be a five-acre field or any five adjoining acres of a larger field.

Contestants are to keep an accurate record for the seed, fertilizer and manure used, as well as the labor spent in the production of the crop. At harvest time each field is sampled by representatives of the farm crops department, and the yield per acre in the terms of bushels of shelled corn on a basis of a fourteen per cent moisture content is determined.

Final placings are based and the awards are made on the greatest margin above the cultural cost of production. The contest last year proved that the yield grown by the average farmer can be produced on a much smaller acreage, and at the same time decreasing the costs of production and increasing this margin above cultural costs.

In 1926 the average yield of corn per acre in Michigan, was thirty-four bushels. Mr. Paul C. Clement, last year's corn king, obtained a yield of ninety bushels per acre, with a margin above cultural costs, of \$55.67. Valued at seventy-three cents per bushel, his five-acre field of corn was worth \$327.20.

The winners of prizes in the 1926 contest were, first, Paul C. Clement, of Britton; second, George Bruce, of Britton; third, Ernest Gilbert, of Waldron; fourth, Otto Wegner, of Riga.

This year the state has been divided in three districts in which the climatic conditions are somewhat different, and where certain varieties are better adapted than others. Practical prizes will be awarded in each of the three districts. A sweepstakes prize will be given to the best corn grower in the contest.

The Michigan Crop Improvement Association will, as usual, offer gold medals to all contestants obtaining a yield of one hundred bushels of shelled corn per acre; silver medals to all those having from eighty-five to one hundred bushels and bronze medals to all raising from seventy-five to eighty-five bushels per acre. In 1926 two silver and three bronze medals were awarded.

A large number of entries are already in, and many new recruits are expected. The entries close on July 1. All desiring applications for enrollment and further details concerning this contest, should write to your county agricultural agent, or to the Farm Crops Department, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

## Service Department

### MORTGAGOR'S TENANT.

I rented a farm on shares. The mortgage on the farm is to foreclose in July. Can I harvest and hold my share of the crops this fall? Also, can I hold possession until my time expires?—Subscriber.

The rights of the tenant from the mortgagor are no greater than the mortgagor's rights if the mortgage existed at the time the lease was taken.

Unless he removes the crops before possession is taken by the purchaser at the foreclosure sale, he loses his right to remove them. In foreclosure by advertisement the purchaser at the sale has no right to possession until one year after the sale. In foreclosure by bill in chancery his right of possession accrues six months after the sale.

### DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.

Can a woman, who has a good home, leave it without a just cause and go to live with her family or other friends? Could she bring suit for divorce, or other charges, in Detroit against a man? What can a man do about it?—Reader.

"Neither slavery no involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to his jurisdiction." United States Constitution, Amendment 13. Any person may bring suit for cause or without cause. Maintaining it is a matter of allegation and proof. If people cannot smooth their domestic troubles out of court, there is not much hope of doing so by court proceedings.—Rood.

### DAMAGE FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY.

I bought a load of sheep with the understanding that they were healthy and without defects, to start lambing the last of April. They lambed in January, February and March and the lambs died. The sheep were full of parasites and in poor health in every respect. More than half of the sheep died. Can I claim damages? I bought the sheep in Ohio.—A. G.

The remedy of the purchaser is in an action for damages, and of necessity it must be brought where the seller can be found and personally served. The measure of the damages is the difference between the value of the articles delivered and what their value would have been had they been as represented.—Rood.

## Readers' Opinions

### SOLUTION OF LEGISLATIVE CONUNDRUM.

YOUR article in the May 14 issue, calling upon your readers for a solution of the legislative conundrum, is in accord with the progressive policy of the farmer.

We have a solution. Our plan is to eliminate the legislature, the appointive power of the governor, and substitute a board of control, consisting of nine members, elected by the people at a general election.

Each senatorial district will elect, at a regular primary, one candidate of each political party. These names will be submitted to the people on a separate ballot to be voted at a general election, the nine receiving the highest number of votes will serve as a permanent board. The three receiving the next highest will be alternates.

After the board is thus established, vacancies caused by death, resignation, ouster, or other causes—when but one alternate remains unassigned—will be by appointment by the board, approved by the people at a general election. Six candidates will be appointed to choose from, the three receiving the greater number of votes will serve in the order of their votes. A board composed of good men would give every interest in the state a square deal, and save the state a barrel of money.—John L. Curtis, Oceana County.



# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



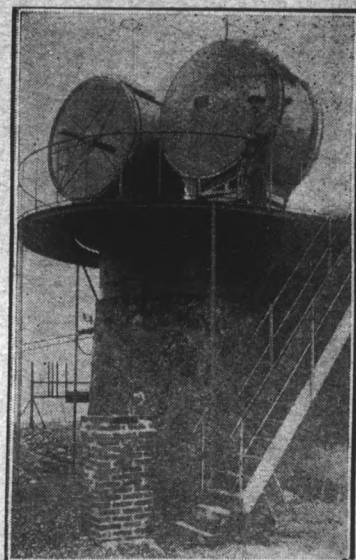
Crops are safely guarded in Palestine by guards, who do not hesitate to shoot.



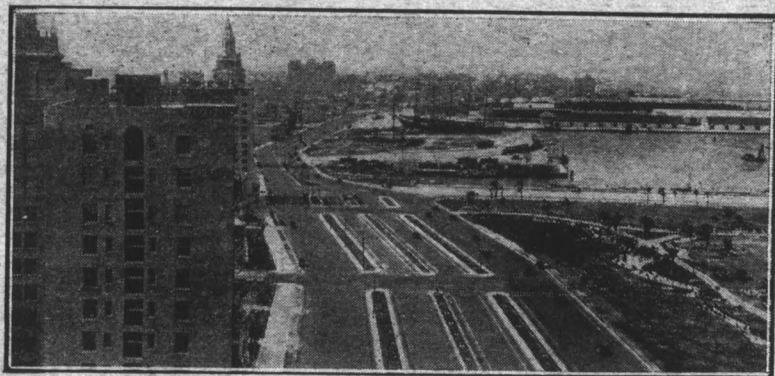
The Medical Association honors Dr. W. C. Long, first to use sulphuric ether in operations.



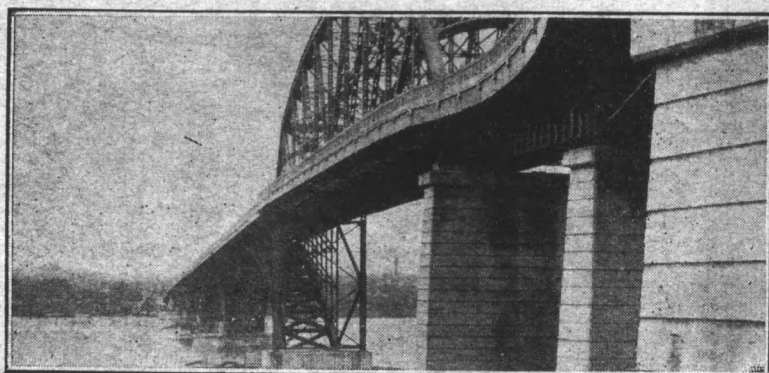
This "balloon tire" parachute, designed by J. M. Russell, opens faster and drops more slowly.



The world's biggest searchlight in Paris, France, will help American aviators to find Paris.



Miami, Florida, is slowly recovering from her tornado tragedy. This shows the newly constructed Biscayne Boulevard, Miami's Fifth Avenue, which cost many millions.



Another monument to the existing good feeling between Uncle Sam and Canada, is the International Peace Bridge, connecting Buffalo, New York, and Fort Erie, Ontario.



Poplar Bluff, in southwestern Missouri, has suffered greatly from tornadoes, which have twice swept this area of the state.



Chas. A. Lindbergh gained world fame when he flew to Paris in 33½ hours without stopping.



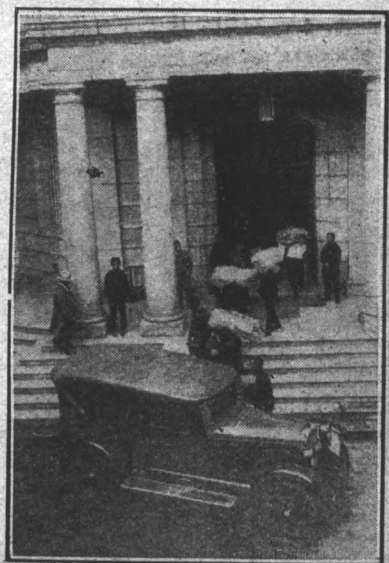
This portable electrically driven tool is capable of completing all operations necessary in the working of wood.



This Beethoven memorial, the work of Sculptor Benet, will soon be unveiled in Paris.



This areal view of the Bath consolidated school which was dynamited by a demented school board treasurer, Kehoe, shows where 44, most of them children under 12 years, were killed.



The central bank of Japan rushes gold and currency to other banks to avert financial panic.



# Adventures of the Brown Family—By John Francis Case

## The Mysterious Barred Room

THRILLING to the call of adventure, and not desiring to give his parents additional cause for worry, Hal Brown had confided only to Beth what he had found in the secret passageway leading from the Lone Oak home basement. In Beth's hand lay a golden coin, tarnished with age, stamped with a seal unknown to either girl or boy. "It's a Spanish coin," whispered Beth, "hundreds of years old! Who knows, Hal, the old Captain's treasure may be hidden right here in this house?"

"Yes, or this coin may only be a pocket piece someone has dropped!" answered Hal. "But something was carried through that tunnel and if anything was left in this house they'll be back after it. I'm going to build up that basement wall and put a strong padlock on the inside door. Maybe Black Neb still is in the neighborhood. I'll bet Jack Miller could tell us a lot if he would."

"He'll tell us before he'd let any harm come to us," replied Beth with conviction. "But there's no time now to be hunting treasure. I'm sure the rooms above haven't been cleaned for ages. The old Captain certainly must have been fond of dirt. Keep the coin safe, Hal, and we'll ask Juanita something about its history. She's Spanish, you know."

"Not on you life!" said Hal emphatically. "Someway, Sis, I've a hunch that these foreign folks are mixed up in the deal. Just a 'hunch' but let's hoe our own row and tell nobody. Mum's the word. And now let's get after that cleaning job."

Dust covered floors and loosened paper hanging from walls and ceilings made Mother Brown exclaim bitterly over neglect of the former inhabitants. But the rooms were spacious, the view of distant mountains beautiful. Soap, water and new papering soon would bring transformation. As Mother Brown and Beth worked busily, Hal set about removing steel bars from windows. "Looks like a prison," observed Mary as she watched Hal at work. "S'pose anyone ever was shut in here, Mom?"

Mother Brown had come outdoors to note effect with the bars removed. Soon the old home would be an ordinary big farm house. "I don't think so, dear," she replied to Mary's question. "Anyway, we have no reason to shut anyone in or bar anyone out. But there's a locked door leading to a little room, Hal, that we want to clean. Please come and open it for us."

"Comin', Mom," answered Hal cheerily, and soon he was at work on the locked door. When finally it swung open a strange spectacle was presented, which brought a yell from Hal's lips. Soon all the family was gathered to peer curiously at an inner steel-barred door and peering through the bars it could be seen that the walls were steel lined, and back in one corner, its door swung open, was an immense safe built into the wall. "More

mystery, dad," cried Hal. "Here's a place where Sis can keep her diamonds, Mom the family plate, and you old Moll's prize colt. Now, how are we going to open this blamed steel door? No key in the lot that will fit this lock."

"No hurry, son," advised Father Brown. "We don't need the room and I'll find out from Mr. Boggs if he knew anything about it, or had any key. After all, it's no more to be wondered at than barred windows, a tree watch tower or a mysterious concealed tunnel. Let's go on with the work."

The children clamored that the barred door be opened, but Mother Brown

stood silently, an unknown fear gripping her heart. Did something sinister and dangerous still menace this strange house of mystery? Or, as their Spanish neighbor had suggested, had the old Captain been merely an insane man driven to madness by recollection of some tragedy in his life? Were they to be happy occupants of the House of the Lone Oak, or would that shadowy something which had made it a place accursed and shunned, wreck their lives? Only the future held the answer. A cloud passing over the sun left the room in shadow and Hal hastened outdoors to resume his interrupted work. (Continued next week).



More Mystery in the Offing. What is the Significance of the Strange Spanish Coin Hal Showed Beth?

## How Do They Get Back?

### Old Mooley Goes Back Home

ABOUT three and a half miles north and west from a little Michigan village is the farm home of Mr. H—. Not quite so far to the east, and south of the village is the old home of Mrs. H—. On this latter farm, among other cows, was a nice spotted mooley that had been there probably a year or more, when one day in early May she was led to the other farm.

Here she remained until a time late in the fall, when the cows on the old home farm were not giving sufficient milk for the family needs, and "Old Mooley" was taken back home.

Cows on this farm on mild, pleasant days, went to a spring not far distant for water, but on stormy days were

kept in the barn and turned out twice daily to drink at the well in the yard.

One stormy day in winter, the cows were turned out for their evening drink and the attendant went about the other chores.

Later, when he came back to put in the cows, "Old Mooley" was gone.

Thinking she had gone to the spring and would be back soon, the attendant lost a few minutes of daylight before looking for her, and darkness came without his finding her or any tracks.

At the home of Mr. H—, supper was over, the chores finished, everything comfortable at the barn for the night, and Mr. H— lay, half asleep, on the couch.

Night had brought no change in the

weather, unless to make it worse, and lying there Mr. H— seemed to sense some other sound than the howl of the storm. Unbelieving, but still listening, he lay still, till in a few minutes he thought he heard it again—a faint bawl, then again louder, and from the direction of the barn. Oh, well! maybe the wind had blown a door open and some of the young cattle were out. Anyway, he'd have to go and see. So, getting his cap and coat and lantern, he went to the barn. Entering through the nearest door he walked down the alley in front of the cows. Nothing wrong here, everything was just as he had left it an hour ago. But he noted that, while invariably at this time of night every animal would be lying down, each one was on its feet, awake; not frightened, but seemingly expectant. Trying to think of a reason for this, he stood watching them, when from one of the cows came an indignant bawl, probably, a protest against his stupidity, followed immediately by another from outside the barn. He opened the door to "Old Mooley;" a tired "Old Mooley," so covered with ice and snow he hardly knew her.

No stanchion for "Old Mooley" this night. The air of the stable soon loosened the ice and snow on her coat so it could be brushed off, and knee deep in clean straw in the warm stable, after her supper, she dropped down to rest, and next morning seemed none the worse for her trip.

And now the reason for my story. Search of the road revealed no cow tracks, but back of the barn they came upon them and followed her track; followed it till they came to the creek, at that place deep, and some four or five rods wide. That she swam the creek was plain, and somehow across unknown fields, through or around the village, and back to the other farm, she found her way. Evidently when she started she took a "bee line," diagonally; whether she kept to this, or eventually, when reaching the road, she followed it, we cannot know.

Never a cow that bothered fences, she must have found many in her path that night; six miles through all that storm and bitter cold.

I have no explanation of how she did it, or why; or why she chose the night of the blizzard, and an across-lots route.

Did she think the storm and darkness would hide her movements? True, her calf was there, but as the calf was more than six months old, that could hardly account for her desire to go back. Had she made the trip by way of the road, over which she had twice passed, it might not have been worthy of mention, but going as she must have gone, as indicated by her tracks for the first half mile, it would seem she had a definite sense of direction, and she knew that "a straight line is the shortest distance between two points."—Mrs. Altha Edwards.

Frank R. Leet.

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says: "Where is the Gate?"





## A Jail Delivery

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

PETER has another adventure this week. And it is a real one. I do not know that I envy him for having it. Why do some folks enjoy adventures, and others not? Why is the religious experience of one man punctuated by events worth relating, while another man never has anything happen in his church life? Is it that the one man invites experiences, while the other does not? Is it that the one man goes where the adventures are, while the other keeps clear of them? Last summer I was in the mountains of Glacier National Park. I had some fun, now and again, mountain climbing, fishing, hiking over glaciers, tramping through the forests. (Think of going for miles through timber that no axe has touched and none will touch! It's almost too good to be true. Give the government credit for that). But there were folk staying at a hotel hard by who had never seen a glacier, had never gone up a mountain, had never gotten so much as blistered feet. They went through the routine of coffee, corn flakes and pan cakes for breakfast, just as they do at home. Lollied about during the day, danced at night to unspeakable jazz. Never got any smoke in their eyes from a camp fire, nor any sand in their store teeth from fish fried out o' doors. If things went rather slowly, they had themselves to blame. If they went home and reported Glacier Park a dull place, it was they who were dull.



Very different was the experience of a party of women college teachers. They walked through the park, going something like an average of twenty miles a day over rough trails. The first night they well nigh froze, having taken the wrong trail, and having to sleep on the ground on a cold night. They remembered that. They had something to tell when they got back, and sunburn to prove it.

Is religion slow and stale? Don't you believe it. It is you who are slow and stale. Some farmers make old plugs out of standard-bred horses, in six months. They do not know how to treat them.

"The angels keep their ancient places. Turn but a stone and start a wing. 'Tis ye, 'tis your estranged faces, That miss the many-splendored thing,"

says Francis Thompson, and he is right. We get all the adventure we deserve, and all the experiences, all the excitement. If Peter seemed to have a good deal, it was because he was in line for it.

He got into jail, and the church folks began to pray for him. That seemed foolish, and was not. They did not have any friends among the politicians, or among the court hangers-on. They had no soldiers at command, and but little money. Said they, "Let us pray." Prayer, at least, does this much: It makes us think about those for whom we pray, and how we may help them, and that in itself may constitute an answer to our prayer. But it does more. When we can do nothing more, it opens the way for God to act. "Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord." Bishop Slattery says, "God depends on prayer." God must have the wills of men cooperating with His will, if things are to come to pass.

An angel stood by Him that night, and told Him to get up. That seems too good to be true. Peter was favored above other folks? Not necessarily. How many times do you suppose an angel has stood by you, or me, and we have not recognized him?

We are always close to wonders. The miraculous is never far away. For thousands of years men had water and fire, but no one thought of making steam a slave.

Sometimes we have a feeling, a "hunch," that we ought to do this or that. When we follow that feeling it leads us somewhere and we are surprised. It may not, because we may have mistaken the call. But it often does, and we are delighted. That is the way some of the great saints who have moved mountains of difficulty, wrought righteousness, achieved the impossible, have done it. They had no more brains than we have, no more opportunities, but they made use of what they had. At the other end of that feeling you have of some duty, there may be an angel. In fact, it may be an angel at this end, urging you on.

Peter had to get past two gates. The first one opened of itself. Can you not hear the clumsy hinges creak, as it opens? When we cannot do some great difficulty, God often opens the way for us. That is where prayer comes in. But the second gate, or door, He had to open for Himself. He knocked and knocked. The divine assistance had led Him that far, and now seemed to say, "From this point you can go on." God likes to have us use our own powers to the uttermost.

When we have enjoyed some extraordinary deliverance are we better for it? Was Peter a better man after this? A man was very ill. He also had lost most of his money. During his illness the minister came frequently. The man said, "If I ever get out of this, and make some more money, I will write a handsome check for my church." One day, several years after, he handed his pastor a check for ten thousand dollars, for the church.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JUNE 12.

SUBJECT:—Peter Delivered from Prison. Acts 12-5 to 17.  
GOLDEN TEXT:—Ps. 34-19.

### RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

#### ECZEMA ON HANDS.

I have eczema on my hands and would like you to give me some advice as to how to get rid of it. Started about five months ago. I am forty-five years old.—H. S. F.

Eczema at this time of life very often comes from (a) some external irritant; (b) something in the diet of an irritant character. The problem is to find out what it is and remove it. Grocers, for example, may get a sugar eczema from handling of sugar, a laundress may get an eczema from a certain kind of soap. Don't try medicines, but spend your energy in finding and removing the cause.

#### STIFF NECK.

I have had a stiff neck since last October. Cannot turn my head either way, or lift my chin up without great pain in the back of my neck. There is pain upon pressure at the base of the skull. Have tried all kinds of dope, internal and external, but nothing helps.—L. C. F.

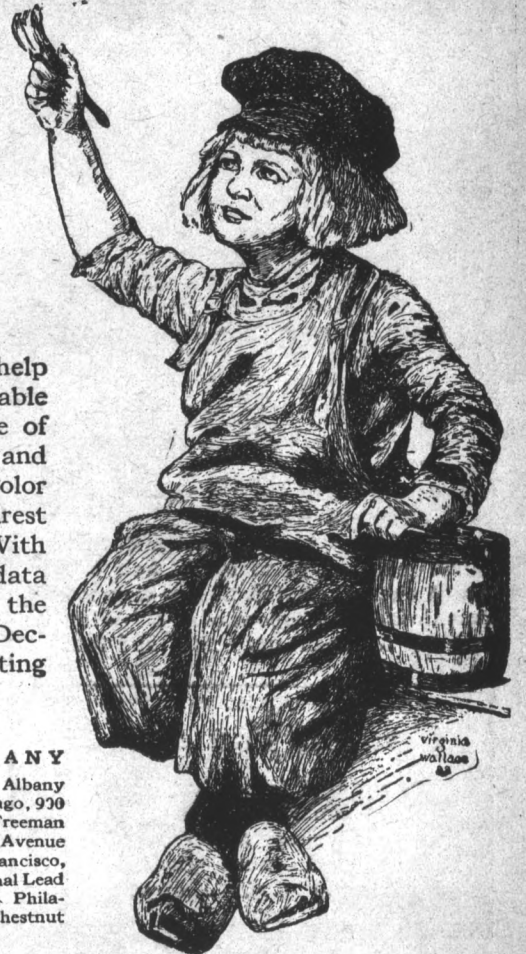
This ailment, the medical name for which is Torticollis, is very stubborn to treatment. It may come from an injury to head or neck, but sometimes it simply follows exposure to cold, developing the "rheumatic type." If there is any probability that it is due to injury, the first thing to do is to get an X-Ray picture. If not likely to be injury, I should see what an osteopathic physician could do.

To farmhouse exteriors as well as to interior walls and wood-work, lead paint made of Dutch Boy white-lead brings enduring beauty



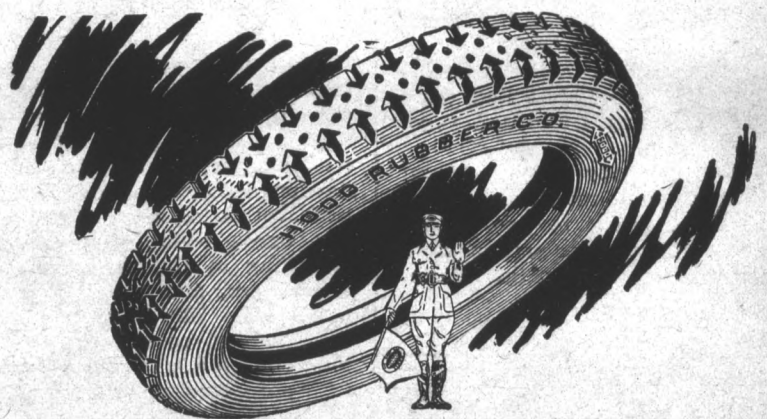
HOW will you protect the exteriors of your farm buildings from the ravages of the weather? How will you decorate your farm house inside? Our booklets—"Handbook on Painting" and "Decorating the Home" (printed in color)—will help you decide. They give valuable information about the use of paint and the selection and application of distinctive color treatments. Write to our nearest branch for these booklets. With them you get a decorator's data form to use if you desire the help of our Department of Decoration on any special painting problem about the farm.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY  
New York, 111 Broadway • Boston, 800 Albany Street • Buffalo, 116 Oak Street • Chicago, 930 West 18th Street • Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue • Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street • San Francisco, 485 California Street • Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue • Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.



## DUTCH BOY WHITE-LEAD

A Michigan Farmer Liner Gets Results—Try One



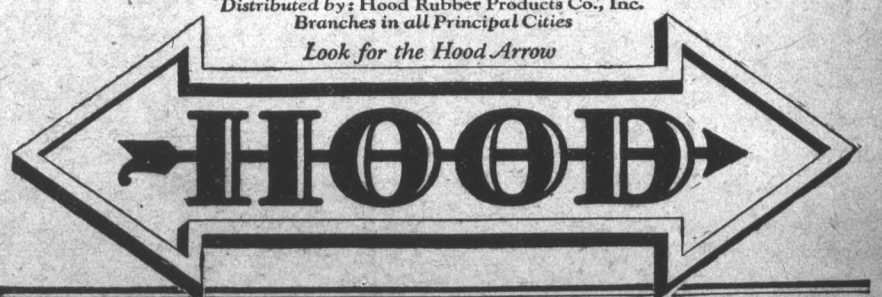
### Hood Tires Give Safety with Service

THE flat tread made famous by Hood over two years ago, puts more rubber on the road, giving better traction, easy steering, comfort and more miles.

The improved rider strip on Hood Heavy Duty Tire for trucks will save you money.

Made by: Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.  
Distributed by: Hood Rubber Products Co., Inc.  
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Look for the Hood Arrow



BALLOON TIRES—HEAVY DUTY TIRES—SOLID TIRES



# The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

## Capture the Subtle Vitamins

### Tempting Salads Pave Road to Better Health

**S**ALADS and vitamins—a fine combination, the former taste delicious, the latter are essential to good health. So isn't it fortunate that practically all salads contain some of the subtle food elements, called vitamins which everyone needs in their meals?

Uncooked vegetables and fruits have a place on the daily menu, for some of the vitamins are destroyed in cooking. Salads fashioned from raw foods, or garnished with them, are not only pleasing to the eye and the palate, but are promoters of health. The following recipes contain ingredients which are available at this season.

#### Cheese Salad.

Soak one and one-half tablespoons of granulated gelatin in one-fourth cup of cold water. When softened, add one-half cup boiling water. Stir until dissolved and let cool. When just beginning to get firm, add one-fourth teaspoon of mustard, half cup grated cheese, one-fourth cup chopped pimientos, half teaspoon of salt. Whip half cup of cream until stiff, and fold

bacon in small pieces and spread on top of the greens. Bake in a moderate oven from fifteen to twenty minutes.

#### Stuffing.

Mix the following ingredients thoroughly and use in making green aneu. One cup of bread crumbs, half cup of cold ham, cooked and chopped; one tablespoon butter, one tablespoon onions, (chopped), one teaspoon prepared horseradish, canned tomato to moisten, teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon pepper.

#### Salmon Salad.

Make a sour lemon jelly with gelatin, and mold in a square mold. Turn out and cut in squares. When thoroughly cold and stiff scoop out some

of the center with a hot spoon. Fill the cavities with canned salmon that has been flaked with salad dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves and garnish with slices of pickle. This salad lends zest to a meal, the tart lemon in the gelatin bringing out the salmon flavor.

#### Gold and Black Salad.

Chop one pound of cabbage with two apples from which the cores have been removed, and mix with four tablespoons of raisins. Mash two bananas until smooth and add the pulp to one-half cup orange juice. Pour over the salad and serve on lettuce or cabbage leaves. Garnish with sections of orange from which the membrane has been removed.—Mary Richards.

nishing specialist. From these reports it was shown that Kent county has had seventy local leaders representing thirty-six local groups, with 478 local group members enrolled.

"I never made a dress that really fitted until I joined one of the clothing groups," said one woman.

"Rearrangement of furnishings and the making of lamp shades has been my accomplishment," said Mrs. M. Houseman, of the Ada group.

#### Barry County Active.

True to form, Barry county celebrated its second annual Achievement Day at the M. E. Church at Hastings, with 400 people in attendance and an effervescence of enthusiasm.

County Chairman, Mrs. Nellie Brumm, of Nashville, called a short business session in the morning, after which the women enjoyed a dinner served by the women of the church.

The program began in earnest at 1:30 p. m., with Mrs. Cheeseman presiding. Mr. Perry Burton, mayor of Hastings, welcomed the delegation, and Mrs. Brumm responded. Mr. R. J. Baldwin, director of extension, spoke on the diversified industries of Michigan and the many problems which were encountered by the college in trying to serve the many people who are engaged in these industries. Miss Ruth Guenther, clothing specialist from M. S. C., gave the report of the past year's accomplishments.

A special feature on the program was a local talent play, "Dame Fashion," which reviewed the fashions from the past hundred years.

#### Ottawa Achieves Also.

When Ottawa county held its second annual achievement day at Grand Haven at the armory the last week in May, 400 women and a sprinkling of men attended. Mrs. C. Lillie, of Coopersville, county chairman, presided, and, after a rousing community sing led by Julia E. Brekke, of Michigan State College, Mrs. Ruth Moreley gave the report of work accomplished. Mrs. (Continued on opposite page).

#### KITCHEN KINKS.

**A**TOY potato masher is the quickest and easiest way to mix lard and flour for pie crust, that I have ever found.

Very small pieces of orange rind, added when making whole wheat or graham bread, make a very delicious change in flavor.

To remove discoloration from a glass vase, let slices of lemon and rinds stand in the vase of water.—Mrs. A. S.



**I**N our new Summer Fashion Magazine there is a three-page article called the Beauty Shoppe, containing very good advice regarding the care of the complexion, the hands, etc.

Of course, the book also shows all the styles being worn by the smartly dressed women of New York. It's a book you simply cannot afford to be without. Send 13 cents in stamps or silver for your copy right now. Address Fashion Dept., Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

### Can All You Can

**I**T'S not a bit too early to think about canning. Undoubtedly there are already a few jars of rhubarb, and some pineapple guarding the vacant shelves in your canning cupboard.

But the big part of the canning job is preserving vegetables. Recently there has been worked out a new method of canning that saves much time in processing both fruits and vegetables. The steps in this new method, which is very simple, are fully explained in our revised bulletin, "Canning Fruits and Vegetables in the Home." This bulletin also tells how to avoid certain canning troubles and gives a complete time table for processing fruits and vegetables.

Get your copy early, and have it when the first fresh vegetables are ready to can. Send five cents to cover cost of mailing, to Desk M, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

carefully into the gelatin mixture. Pour into a mold and chill. When firm, turn out and slice and serve on beds of lettuce with mayonnaise dressing, garnished with bits of pimento.

#### Onion Toast.

Cut green onions into one-half-inch pieces, using the tops as well as the roots. Cook in a little water until they are tender. Do not cover the saucepan during the cooking. Drain and add salt, pepper, and butter to taste. Serve on hot buttered toast and garnish with chopped hard-boiled eggs.

#### Green Aneu.

Use about two pounds of greens. Cook until tender and then chop fine. Add salt, pepper and butter to taste. Place two cups of these greens in an oiled baking dish and cover with a one-half-inch layer of stuffing. Cover with another two cups of greens, making certain that the stuffing is covered thoroughly. Cut four thin slices of

## What Women Have Achieved

### Four Counties Hold Successful Achievement Day Programs



These Kent County Local Leaders, with their Home Agent and Specialists, Have Spread Gospel of Better Clothing and Better Homes.

**T**HAT over 1,700 rural Michigan women assembled the last week in May for Annual Achievement Days of home demonstration projects, is strong evidence of the state-wide interest that is being taken in this work. Over in Kent county, 500 women took part in their third annual Achievement Day program held at the First Methodist Church, Grand Rapids.

Much time and energy had been spent in arranging the exhibits to tell the story of the two main projects of the year, clothing and home furnishing. One of the principal features of the home furnishing exhibit was the two contrasting booths illustrated below, one showing good arrangement according to the principles of color and design, and the other, poor arrangement. The Kent county women have studied color and designs, and the report of Marion Hoffman, home furnishing specialist of Michigan State College, showed that many applications of the principles learned have been made in various homes.

The clothing exhibit was equally interesting. Posters, emphasizing health as a basis for the well-dressed family, was the first part of the exhibit to invite attention. Next followed suitable types of under garments,

points to be considered in choosing a commercial pattern; fitting problems as worked out from the muslin model; designs suitable for types of figures, and finally the finished garments.

A striking feature of the clothing exhibit was a review of dresses worn by the women who made them.

In the morning program, Julia E. Brekke, assistant state leader, stressed effective leadership as a basis for the progress in all lines of endeavor, whether it be home-making, community work or the directing of a nation.

At twelve o'clock the delegation proceeded to the banquet room where the women of the church did honors to the occasion. K. K. Vining, county agricultural agent, toastmaster, introduced Mr. Elvis Swarthout, mayor of Grand Rapids, who welcomed the rural women to the city. Mrs. Edith Wagar, of Monroe county, talked on community organization.

The main feature of the afternoon program was the story of "The Home Beautiful," as told by O. I. Gregg, landscape architecture specialist of Michigan State College. Reports of work accomplished were given by Agnes Sorenson, home demonstration agent, and Marion Hoffman, home fur-



The "Before and After" Story of those who Studied Home Furnishing.





## HOUSEHOLD SERVICE

### COFFEE CAKE WITH FRUIT.

I would like a recipe for coffee cake that contains spices, raisins, and currants.—Mrs. G. Y.

With this recipe most any fruits can be added. Candied pineapple or cherries are good. To make it use:

|                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1/2 cup shortening    | 1 cup raisins   |
| 1 cup sugar           | 1 cup currants  |
| 1 cup molasses        | 1/2 tsp. salt   |
| 1 cup strong coffee   | 2 tsp. cinnamon |
| 3 cups flour, browned | 1 tsp. cloves   |
| 1 tsp. soda           |                 |

Cream shortening, add sugar and the liquid. Measure flour after browning, and sift with dry ingredients, and add to the first mixture. Add fruit that has been dredged in flour, and bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

### TO KEEP WHITE HOSE WHITE.

I would like to know how to wash white hose so that they will not turn yellow.—Miss V. D.

White silk hose and, in fact, all white silk, should be washed in lukewarm water with very little mild soap and then dried in the dark. It is the effect of light and warm air on the wet silk that makes it turn yellow. Sometimes the silk can be partially bleached after it has turned yellow, by soaking in a quart of cold water to which a tablespoon of hydrogen peroxide has been added.

### KEEP COLORS FROM RUNNING AWAY.

THIS is the time of the year that so many of us are doing our summer sewing. It really is a tedious task and we do so want our clothes to stay "new" for a long, long time. By shrinking and setting colors before actual sewing begins, one need not be afraid that their newest dress won't be large enough, or that the colors will run. By using one tablespoon of powdered alum to each gallon of cold water for black, or black and white pink or green, we can be reasonably sure that the colors are fast.

One-half cupful of strong vinegar to each gallon of cold water will set most blue, lavender, purple and heliotrope. Sun-faded lilac and lavender can be restored by using one tablespoon of vinegar to every quart rinse water. This must be repeated at every washing.

Most colors that have been set with strong salt solution require setting before each washing—so you see, alum is quite the best. Four hours is sufficient setting period for any of the colors mentioned.—Mrs. A. S.

### NEW USES FOR THE PLATE SCRAPER.

ONE of the best labor-savers I know of is a plate scraper, a half circle of rubber with a little wooden handle. While it is fine for its original use, that of cleaning off the plates when clearing the table, it is also useful to scrape the mixing bowl when making cakes or any soft fillings, for cleaning out lard jars, for getting every bit of jelly or peanut butter out of the containers, and many other things of a similar nature. These useful little scrapers can be obtained most anywhere for ten cents.—Mary Richards.

### WHAT WOMEN HAVE ACHIEVED.

(Continued from opposite page). Moreley's report showed progress in all projects in clothing and home management project work, and twelve groups of girls in 4-H club work, with a total enrollment of over 700 for the year.

In order to plan for next year's pro-

gram, the clothing, home management and nutrition projects were explained, the majority of votes being cast for another year's work in clothing.

A pot luck dinner was served at noon. Mr. C. P. Milham, county agricultural agent, and toastmaster for the occasion, introduced John D. Willard, director of continued education, from Michigan State College, as the main speaker of the afternoon. Mr. Willard spoke of the many economic problems confronting the rural people. He also stressed what science was doing to make life more worth living. "In a few more years typhoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis and other diseases will be a thing of the past," said Mr. Willard. "A greater satisfaction in life is gained if we appreciate the things about us. As a foundation for the solving of problems, and in order to gain an appreciation of the world about us, continued knowledge is necessary." Mr. Willard explained the reading and correspondence courses offered by Michigan State College.

The local groups at Coopersville presented a play written by Mrs. Irish, who is a member of the group. The play told the story of the home management and clothing projects.

This was the largest meeting of rural women ever held in Ottawa county. Local leaders, group members, and visitors went away feeling that the day had been well spent.

### Clothing Popular in Monroe.

More than 450 women, from practically every township in Monroe county, and from neighboring counties, at-

A HAPPY home is the single spot of rest which a man has upon this earth for the cultivation of his noblest sensibilities.—F. W. Robertson.

tended the third annual Achievement Day of the Monroe county clothing extension classes.

Mrs. Fred Rehberg, county chairman of the extension work, supervised the meeting. Miss Edna Gleason, extension specialist from the Michigan State College, who has been conducting the clothing classes, outlined the purpose of the work. Miss Gleason stated that there were three aims: a chance to get together; an opportunity for results, and a chance to check the results with aims. She reported fifteen groups and twenty-five local leaders, with 239 women enrolled; eighty-two completed costumes were made; sixty-six used color designs; eighty-three made changes in accessories; and that 1,334 women were reached.

Miss Fern Howard, county nurse, told of a clinic near Temperance where children of pre-school age were examined and checked for defects, which their parents were advised to have corrected before the beginning of the new school year; also the clinic advised the vaccination and treatment with toxin-anti-toxin.

According to Mrs. Louise Campbell, home economics extension director, there are four directors and eleven teachers who have trained 1,500 leaders in the state, and these leaders have taught 21,498 women during the last year. Some of their aims are to bring about community cooperation and to encourage acquaintanceship, Mrs. Campbell said.

The county committee, Miss Edna Gleason, extension specialist, and R. W. Kidder, Monroe county agricultural agent, assisted in organizing the work.



## 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 G. 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

THEY BEAR INSPECTION  
**Reliable Poultry Farm**



## LOWEST PRICES

In Our 30 Years Breeding Experience

Pay Only ONE CENT Per Chick With Order.

Tom Barron Strain S. C. White Leghorns, 270-300 egg foundation; 300-egg strain Anconas; all large, long bodied birds with large combs. Heavy winter layers.

**PULLETS and Yearling HENS**  
Order NOW  
Pullets 10-12-14 Weeks  
For June Delivery  
Write For Prices

|                               | 50     | 100    | 500     | 1000    |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| S. C. White Leghorns.....     | \$5.00 | \$9.00 | \$42.50 | \$83.00 |
| S. C. Shepherd's Anconas..... | 5.00   | 9.00   | 42.50   | 83.00   |
| Broiler or Mixed Chicks.....  | 3.75   | 7.00   | 35.00   | .....   |

Order direct from this ad—Save time and worry. We guarantee satisfaction and 100% live delivery on all chicks. Shipped postpaid. Reference, Zealand State Bank.  
Reliable Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Route 1, Box 42, Zealand, Michigan



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

Known high quality chicks at our lowest prices for the season. Bred from stock that has proven its value in the laying nest for many generations. All Michigan Accredited. For delivery in June. Priced as Low as SEVEN CENTS.

### 8 to 14 Weeks PULLETS

Immediate delivery. All from Michigan Accredited Chicks and stock of our own best breeding. Guaranteed to please you. Get our prices before you buy. Priced as Low as 85 CENTS. YEARLING HENS. Also a good supply of yearling hens. Excellent for foundation stock for next year's breeding pens. Must be moved to make room for growing stock. Our low prices on this high quality stock will surprise you. GET OUR PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY.

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

## SALE OF MAY CHICKS

Tremendous Price Reduction for Immediate Orders.

| For Immediate Delivery in Lots of | 100    | 500  | 1000 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|------|------|
| S. C. English White Leghorns..... | \$8.00 | \$39 | \$75 |

Anconas.....

Brown Leghorns ONE CENT Per Chick Higher. Broiler Chicks \$7.00 Per 100

Barred Plymouth Rocks. Add THREE 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 90 cents 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!

PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW LOW PRICES FOR BALANCE OF THIS SEASON

| Postpaid prices                | 50     | 100     | 500     |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| S. C. White Leghorns.....      | \$4.25 | \$ 8.00 | \$37.50 |
| Barred Plymouth Rocks.....     | 5.25   | 10.00   | 47.50   |
| S. C. Rhode Island Reds.....   | 5.25   | 10.00   | 47.50   |
| Mixed Chicks, all heavies..... | 4.75   | 9.00    | 42.50   |

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



## 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, 8c. Morgan Tanned 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.  
BECKMAN HATCHERY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS

Best Quality From Select, Carefully Inspected, Free Range Stock

| 40,000 Weekly Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery | 50     | 100     | 400     | 600     | 1000     |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| White, Brown & Buff Leghorns.....                  | \$5.00 | \$ 9.00 | \$35.00 | \$52.00 | \$ 75.00 |
| White, Barred & Buff Rocks.....                    | 6.50   | 12.00   | 44.00   | 66.00   | 105.00   |
| White Wyandottes, Reds, Black Minorcas.....        | 6.50   | 12.00   | 44.00   | 66.00   | 105.00   |
| Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas.....                | 7.00   | 12.00   | 44.00   | 66.00   | 105.00   |
| Light Brahmas, Black Giants.....                   | 10.00  | 18.00   | 72.00   | 72.00   | 115.00   |
| Anconas & HEAVY MIXED.....                         | 5.50   | 10.00   | 40.00   | 60.00   | 95.00    |
| Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds.....                | 4.50   | 8.00    | 32.00   | 48.00   | 75.00    |

Order from this Ad. Catalog Free. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 56, BUCYRUS, OHIO



## RELIABLE CHICKS

### LOW PRICES NOW

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

S. C. WH. LEGHORNS, 8c; BD. ROCKS, R. I. REDS, 11c; ASSORTED, 6c. 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.

## CHICKS! LOOK! READ!

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.

Riverside Poultry Farm, R. 7, Holland, Mich.



**Town Line POULTRY FARM**

**MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS REDUCED**

Our stock is the result of 14 years of breeding for SIZE, TYPE, WINTER EGGS and HIGH FLOCK AVERAGE, instead of a few high individuals. We have HOLLYWOOD, TANCRED, and ENGLISH type S. C. White Leghorns, SHEPPARD'S Anconas, Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Hollywood foundation stock from 260-290 egg record; Tancered 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.**

**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**

|                              |        |         |         |          |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| 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.

**Brunner & Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 20, 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.

**MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS**

|                           |         |         |          |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| S. C. White Leghorns..... | \$ 9.00 | \$42.50 | \$ 80.00 |
| Anconas.....              | 9.00    | 42.50   | 80.00    |
| Barred Rocks.....         | 11.00   | 52.50   | 100.00   |

Mixed Chicks \$7 Per 100.

Last December one of our customers reported \$1,037.70 worth of eggs from 935 hens in the last five weeks of 1926. This is \$28.05 income per day, or a profit above feed cost of almost \$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. 7-6 HOLLAND, 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

|                                             |        |        |         |         |          |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| 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.**

**HUNDERMAN CHICKS**

OUR CHICKS ARE MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED.

**LOOK! REDUCED PRICES! EFFECTIVE MAY 23rd**

Here's your opportunity! Buy Chicks "hatched right," "bred right," to males selected from our heavy-laying breeders. Every breeder in our flocks wears sealed leg band put on officially by state inspectors. Order now from this ad.

Postpaid (100% Live Delivery Guaranteed)

|                                    |        |        |         |         |          |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| MAY 28 AND THEREAFTER              | 25     | 50     | 100     | 400     | 1000     |
| S. C. White Leghorns Big Type..... | \$2.75 | \$4.75 | \$ 9.00 | \$34.00 | \$ 80.00 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns Big Type..... | 2.75   | 4.75   | 9.00    | 34.00   | 80.00    |
| Barred Rocks.....                  | 3.75   | 6.25   | 12.00   | 46.00   | 110.00   |
| S. C. Reds.....                    | 3.75   | 6.25   | 12.00   | 46.00   | 110.00   |
| Light Mixed and Left Over.....     | 2.00   | 4.00   | 7.00    | 28.00   | .....    |
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| S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.....   | \$10.00 | \$47.00 | \$90.00 |
| MIXED (not accredited)..... | 8.00    | 37.00   | 75.00   |
|                             | 6.00    | 27.00   | 50.00   |

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| B. P. Rocks (Extra Special).....                  | 100     | 500     | 1000    |
| B. P. Rocks (Selected).....                       | \$11.00 | \$50.00 | \$95.00 |
| Single Comb White Leghorns (American Strain)..... | 10.00   | 45.00   | 90.00   |
| S. C. White Leghorns (English Strain).....        | 9.00    | 40.00   | 80.00   |
|                                                   | 8.00    | 35.00   | 70.00   |

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**



### SPRING HOUSECLEANING TIME IN THE CHICKEN COOP.

ABOUT this time the women have cleaned everything—except their husbands—who often have to do some of the cleaning, and after it is all over, everyone is happy.

Sometimes one may wonder why all the commotion, etc., and yet, back of it all is a hygienic principle that can be applied not only to our homes, but to the chicken houses as well.

Two of the worst foes, and the ones that breed very much faster in warm weather, are the body louse and the red mite—the latter is gray before he is full of blood.

A great deal of confusion still exists relative to these two pests, so they will be discussed separately. The little mite is a blood sucker and is found on the hen only at night. During the day, the mites hide under the perches, in cracks, crevices, etc., around the poultry house. Sometimes they become so bad a little later in the summer that one can see a wriggling red mass and can almost scrape them off with a hoe. Now is the time to clean them up before they start to reproduce so rapidly. They must be killed by what is called a "contact" spray. A poison would do no good, as they suck the blood so, during the day one should spray the roosts. Crude oil or kerosene is good. A mixture of kerosene and crank case oil is also good. Carbolineum is very good, for it holds its strength for a long time. With any of these sprays they should preferably be both painted on and sprayed with considerable pressure so as to get in all cracks and crevices.

Lice are a different proposition. They eat or bite the skin and the base of the feathers, and live on the birds all the time. Inasmuch as they are on the bodies of the birds all the time, the spray will not affect them.

Blue ointment is easily applied and very effective. A piece about the size of a pea should be applied beneath the vent, and rubbed two or three times so that no large pieces will remain on the feathers. Do the same under each wing.

Sodium fluoride is another very efficient louse killer. It may be applied as a dust if the one used is in the talc form, or if one uses the commercial form the pinch method. Apply a pinch held between thumb and forefinger to the vent, heart, thighs, back, neck and head. Still another method is to dissolve one ounce in a gallon of water and put the chicken in the solution for fifteen or twenty seconds. Duck the head a couple of times. This amount will treat fifteen to twenty birds. This method should be used on a warm morning so the chickens will dry before night. Use it only on adult chickens. The wet method may kill young chicks.

Spraying the roosts will not kill lice, neither will treating the chickens kill mites, so treat your birds, if infected with lice, and treat your coop if infected with mites, and watch your egg production increase.—J. P. Hoekzema.

### A GOOD CHICKEN TRAP.

THE making of a good chicken trap is a simple matter, and it often saves a person lots of bother—especially the small-town owner and the farmer. Most of us know how a chicken sometimes will get out of the pen when it should not. Chasing it is an aggravation, and takes time. This trap is so arranged that it lets a chicken that has gotten out, back into the pen again, and she stays there.

Make a hole in the fence as

large as a good-sized hen's body, or if it is a wire fence, staple the board with the hole in it, to the fence and cut an upright or two to fit the opening in the board. Then bore ten or twelve holes around the opening and put pieces of No. 10 wire through them. Bend the ends over and staple them so they will be firm. Then bend the wires all towards a point on the inside of the fence. Sharpen these wires slightly. The wires will spread when the hen comes towards the inside, and will let her through, but will not bend when she wants to get out, as the hole will not be large enough for her body.—Mrs. E. O. Swope.

### AN UNIQUE POULTRY SUCCESS.

(Continued from page 743).

she was over that), and so I want to get most of the work out of the way as early in the spring as I can. When the chicks are about six weeks old, I put them on to growing mash and a size larger of the scratch feed. I separate the sexes as soon as I can tell them apart, and I usually have my broilers off at twelve weeks. Last year I got ninety cents apiece for some, and some that I held a little longer I received \$1.25 apiece for. That means that by June all my broilers are gone, all I have to look after is my pullets, and with those on self-feeders that isn't so much work.

"A good many times," Mrs. Ludwig continued, "I have pullets start to lay when I'm still feeding growing mash, but they are well-grown and it doesn't hurt them to lay at five or six months. You see, my pullets lay from August on, and it is during September, October, November and December, that I get my high-priced eggs—fifty cents a dozen or more, and when I sell my hens now, eggs are cheap and hens are high. Some of mine brought me as high as \$2.25 apiece for meat. Next year, though, I expect to have another coop so that I'll have more room, and won't have to sell my laying hens until later, but I don't think it pays to keep hens around the second year, because when they lay, they start up in January or February and lay when eggs are the cheapest, and with my pullets, they lay when eggs are the highest, and by selecting pullets that are large, without being coarse, I don't have any trouble getting good hatchability."

"What about roosters?" I asked.

"Oh, I select my best cockerels every other year, and alternate years I buy some good eggs and hatch them myself," was her reply. "In this way," she continued, "I get no diseases introduced in my flock, but oftentimes it is hard to get eggs from better flocks than my own."

"What about movable colony houses?" was my next question, for all of her chicks were being brooded in a long house, and another shed roof house that couldn't be moved.

Mrs. Ludwig's reply was as follows: "We plow up around the houses every fall, and disinfect our coops at least twice a year, have no mites or lice, chicks have a great deal of vitality, and no diseases, so I don't have much to worry about in that respect." Then she added humorously, "that may not be the way that is being recommended, but it gets results." After seeing her flock of young chicks—one lot of over three hundred in which she had not lost a chick, and only losing about twenty-five out of a thousand, I had to agree with her that she is succeeding, and after all, that is what we are interested in. We may have different methods, and you may not be successful with Mrs. Ludwig's, but you'll have to admit that "it got results."



## YES! WE HAVE NO MITES.

A GREAT many poultry keepers are trying to console themselves with the idea that there are no mites in their poultry houses. They think there are none because they can't see them.

We passed a poultry plant a few days ago and noticed several of the young pullets with drooping wings, and not being able to see a thing like that go on, we drove in and informed the owner that he should get rid of the mites, or he would soon be out of business. His answer was, "yes, we have no mites." Being from Missouri, we asked to be shown; we went to the poultry house and with a wave of his hand said, find a mite if you can. The first thing we did was to pry one of the roosts loose—there wasn't a single mite there—they were all married and had big families. Every crack under the roost was simply alive with them.

It will pay every poultry keeper to pry up the roosts and get rid of these pests by pouring boiling water on them. They can be kept off the roosts by resting the ends of the roosts on a pad of sacking or soft cloth kept wet with a good strong solution of some creosote preparation. This should be done in the daytime when the mites are under cover. Then when the fowls go to roost, the mites will not be able to get at them. If you want to make sure there are no mites around, go out and inspect the roosts about midnight. Remember, a hen or pullet cannot grow or lay eggs and feed a flock of mites at the same time.

If you find chickens' wings drooping, you can bet your best hat that there are mites around. If you have a dirt floor, cover it with lime and spade it thoroughly, a few loads of fresh dirt won't do any harm. Spray

the inside of the house with white-wash to which is added a quantity of carbolic acid, about a teaspoonful to the gallon.—R. H.

## POULTS DIE IN SHELL.

I set twenty-four turkey eggs and not one hatched, although all had turkeys in them. Had same trouble last year.—Mrs. N. G.

When turkey eggs fail to hatch it may be due to lack of vigor in breeding stock. The poult may die in the shell at any time during the period of incubation, or live up to the last day and not have strength enough to emerge from the shell. If the mother turkey is frightened from the nest, or remains away for a long period, it might cause chilling of the eggs and death of the poults.

Now that the weather is warmer and the eggs are placed under both chickens and turkey hens, the results in hatching may be better. If the poults still die in the shell in spite of the best of care during incubation, it may be best to obtain a different tom for next year.

## LAME GOSLINGS.

I am raising geese and when the young goslings are about two or three weeks old, they get lame and die. Will you please let me know what is the cause?—A. F.

Goslings sometimes become lame due to a deficiency in the ration, which is supplied by giving them a little meat scrap. A mash composed of equal parts of middlings, corn meal and ground oats, with the addition of five per cent meat scrap, may help to keep them growing rapidly. Usually, goslings are quite vigorous and need very little, aside from grass, after they are three weeks old. If they are on a pasture where sand or gravel is scarce, either grit or sand should be provided in hoppers.



## Stories From Bugville

## The Flight of the Flies

BUZZ, buzz-zz-buz," sang Mother Housefly, as she flew about on the outside of the screen door. Inside she could see the Cook placing a fresh frosted cake on the table, and she smacked her lips in anticipation of a great feast.

Then she flew out in the back yard. "Buzz, buzz, buzz," she sang as she flew over the garbage pail where she had laid her eggs only ten days before. In that time the tiny white eggs had turned to little white worms, called maggots, and now each one of the little maggots had turned into a fly.

"Buzz, bu, bu, buzz," sang all the little Baby Flies, as they flew about the garbage pail, nibbling at all the dirty things in it, and collecting hun-

"Beware, beware," cautioned Mother Housefly. "Watch out for the swatter or you will get caught. Wait until no one is looking, then we'll all have a feast." So, when the Cook was out of sight the Fly Family was busy eating cake. In the same dirty shoes with which they had walked all over the dirty garbage pail, they now tracked over the fresh frosted cake, taking a bit here and a bit there. Many of the tiny germs that had clung to their hairy legs in the garbage pail, stuck fast to the fresh frosting.

But in a few minutes the Cook came hurrying back from the kitchen. She was almost to the table before Mother Fly spied her.

"Buzz, buzz, beware," called Mother Housefly, and her frightened youngsters tried frantically to free themselves from the sticky frosting. The Cook swatted at them left and right, but everyone escaped and flew up to the ceiling.

"You naughty flies, so that's what you like," said the Cook, "I'll get you now." So she cut a tiny piece from the fresh cake and placed it right in the middle of the table, the rest she put back into the cupboard. Then over the tiny piece of cake she placed a little screen house with only one door, and went back to the kitchen again.

"Buzz, buzz, buzz," sang the Fly Family when they spied the piece of cake in the little screen house. They flew 'round and 'round it and at last found the little door. Through this they crawled and were soon nibbling cake again.

When they had eaten more cake than any little fly ever ought to eat, Mother Fly said, "Now we will go back to the garbage can and take a nap." But when they tried to get out they found the door of the little screen house locked and, try as hard as they might, they could not get out. So this was one Fly Family that could not steal any more cake, or spread any more tiny germ bugs.



Mrs. Housefly and the Baby Flies Tracked Over the Cake in their Dirty Shoes.

dreds of tiny germs on their hairy legs and feet.

"Buzz, buzz! Come with me," called Mother Housefly, "and I'll find you a fine dinner." Then she flew off with all the Baby Flies trailing along behind. They flew back to the screen door, and Mother Housefly found a hole near the bottom just big enough for her and all the Baby Flies to crawl through.

"Buzz, buzz, zzzzzzz," they all sang when they spied the fresh frosted cake.

# Baby CHICKS RURAL PULLETS

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED

**UNEXCELLED in Their PRICE CLASS**

Free Catalog. All closely Culled, Every Bird Leg Banded.

Prices Greatly Reduced for Delivery in June

|                                                                                                                                                             | Per 100 | 500     | 1000    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| WHITE LEGHORNS                                                                                                                                              |         |         |         |
| Improved Hollywood Mated and Tanager Mated Leg-horns, including some of our Pure Hollywood Leg-horns. Values as high as \$18.00 per 100 at the low price of | \$10.00 | \$47.50 | \$90.00 |
| ANCONAS—BROWN LEGHORNS. Also Famous Sheppard Mated Anconas and Very Best Grade Brown Leghorns at                                                            | 10.50   | 50.00   | 95.00   |
| BARRED ROCKS                                                                                                                                                | 13.00   | 62.50   | 120.00  |
| Broiler Chicks (Not Accredited)                                                                                                                             | 7.00    | 35.00   |         |

In lots of less than 100 add 25 cents per order.

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.

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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**

|                                     | 25     | 50     | 100     | 500     | 1000    |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| EXTRA SELECTED                      |        |        |         |         |         |
| Baron S. C. White Leghorns          | \$3.00 | \$5.50 | \$10.00 | \$45.00 | \$90.00 |
| Tanager S. C. White Leghorns        |        |        |         |         |         |
| Sheppard's Anconas                  |        |        |         |         |         |
| STANDARD HEAVY LAYING               |        |        |         |         |         |
| S. C. English White Leghorns        | 2.75   | 5.00   | 9.00    | 42.50   | 85.00   |
| S. C. Anconas                       | 3.75   | 7.00   | 13.00   | 62.50   | 120.00  |
| Selected Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks   | 2.15   | 4.00   | 7.00    | 35.00   | 70.00   |
| Assorted Broiler Chicks, all breeds |        |        |         |         |         |

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**WASHTENAW Baby Chicks**

**Michigan Accredited CHICKS**

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

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| Barred Plymouth Rocks    | \$6.00 | \$11.00 | \$52.50 | \$100.00 |
| S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds | 6.00   | 11.00   | 52.50   | 100.00   |
| White Plymouth Rocks     | 6.50   | 12.00   | 57.50   | 110.00   |
| White Wyandottes         | 6.50   | 12.00   | 57.50   | 110.00   |
| Grade A. White Leghorns  | 6.50   | 12.00   | 57.50   | 110.00   |
| English White Leghorns   | 5.00   | 9.00    | 42.50   | 80.00    |

Assorted Chicks (when we have them), \$7.00 per 100.

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Proven Layers—Michigan Accredited—High Quality Profit Producers. Heavy Laying Type. All from carefully culled, selected breeding stock. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Bank Reference.

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|                                                          | 50     | 100     | 500     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| Barron Eng. Wm. 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   |

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**BARGAIN SALE ON BABY CHICKS**

All Michigan accredited. From the best egg strain in the country. For prompt delivery in lots

|                            | 100    | 500     | 1000     |
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| PRICES FOR JUNE AND JULY   |        |         |          |
| Standard Grade             | \$8.00 | \$37.50 | \$100.00 |
| Special Pedigree           |        |         |          |
| S. C. W. Leghorns, Anconas | 10.50  | 50.00   | 130.00   |
| Barred Rocks               | 6.50   | 32.00   | 62.50    |

Broilers, assorted (not Accredited)

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. C. O. D. if desired. Also get our prices on 8-12-weeks-old Pullets.

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|                                               | Per 100 |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------|
| Wh., Br. Br. Leghorns, Anc., Heavy Ass'd.     | \$ 9.00 |
| Bar'd. White, Buff Rocks, S. & R. C. Reds     | 11.00   |
| White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons             | 12.00   |
| Jersey Black Giants                           | 20.00   |
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| Jersey Black Giants                           | 17.00   |
| Assorted Heavy Mixed chicks for broilers      | 8.50    |

100% live prepaid. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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**WOLF SELECTED CHICKS**

**ROCK BOTTOM MID-SUMMER PRICES**

On Our Hi-Quality Chicks for June and Balance Season

|                                            | 25     | 50     | 100    | 500  | 1000 |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|------|
| Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas           | \$2.75 | \$4.50 | \$8.00 | \$38 | \$72 |
| Br'd., Wh. Rocks, S. & R. C. I. Reds, Blk. |        |        |        |      |      |
| Minorcas                                   | 3.00   | 5.50   | 10.00  | 48   | 95   |
| Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons            | 3.50   | 6.25   | 12.00  | 57   | 110  |
| Jersey Black Giants                        | 6.00   | 11.00  | 20.00  | 95   |      |
| Assorted Odds & Ends, Mixed Chicks         | 2.50   | 3.75   | 7.00   | 33   |      |
| Assorted Heavy Mixed chicks for broilers   | 3.00   | 4.75   | 9.00   | 43   |      |

Send us your order now, for waiting may mean a disappointment.

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

**1000 PURE-BRED CHICKS ON HAND**

CAN SHIP AT ONCE AT REDUCED PRICES

White and Buff Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, 12c. White or Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$13.00 per 100. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, 8c. Anconas, 10c. Buff Orpingtons, 14c. Heavy mixed broilers, 11c. Light mixed broilers, 7c. Light Brahmas, 17c. Blood tested Tanager White Leghorns, 312-egg breeding, 13c. If less than 100 ordered add 35c extra. June 28th last hatch. 4 to 10 weeks old pullets. Circular free.

LAWRENCE HATCHERY, PHONE 76761, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



# OUR PAGE

## Capital Punishment

*Pro and Con Views by M. C's*

I HAVE a friend who has visited practically every famous prison abroad and in the United States. He has made a close study of prisons and prisoners. He has talked with many prisoners just before they were led to the gallows or to the electric chair. And he says that he honestly believes that capital punishment will be necessary before crime will be reduced.

One man, whom he interviewed, had been captured for a serious crime through finger prints. When asked if he had learned his lesson, he promptly replied, "Yes, I'll wear gloves next

against capital punishment, but to kill a man so you won't have to feed him, won't and can't go. I'm neither talking for it or against it, but against killing to save money.—Fiddle.

Harold, I believe you suggested a very good subject, although I cannot agree with you on the question of capital punishment. First, the Bible says, "Thou shalt not kill." Second, the laws of our state, unless amended, prohibit hanging. Third, if the present laws were enforced, there would be fewer crimes committed today.

No human being should be asked to

slaughter more innocent victims. If capital punishment was enforced, no one would have to fear the day of his early release.

God has said that if anyone takes the life of another, they must give their life in restitution. If Divine Justice requires it, why does our senate quarrel over such trifling things, as form, amendments and the like? As a preventative of crime—murder—and as the punishment of confessed murderers, we should have capital punishment in the state of Michigan.—Irish.

### THE BATH DISASTER.

Many children were gathered together, And were under their teacher's care, When the schoolhouse at Bath ex-

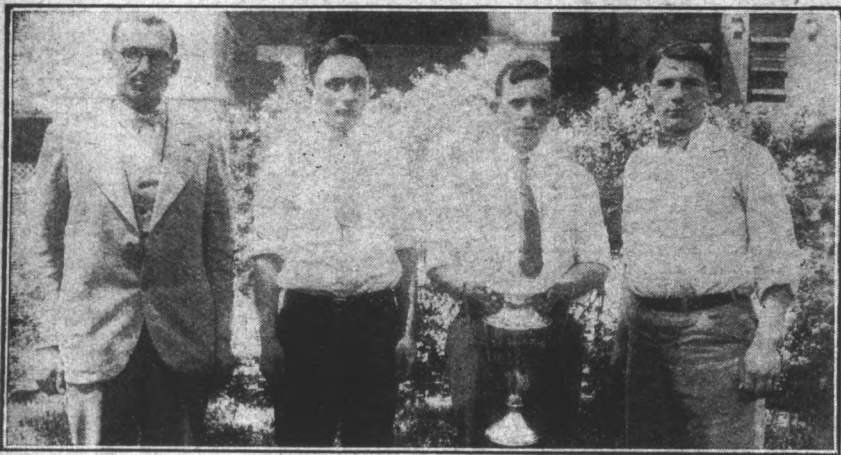
ploded,  
Killing forty assembled there.

This awful disaster occurred,  
About the tenth hour in the morn-  
ing,  
Many were snatched out into eternity,  
Without one minute's warning.

They say Kehoe didn't like it,  
When the school at first was built,  
And various other reasons,  
Account for the people he killed.

We cannot guess the sorrow,  
We cannot guess the pain,  
That is in the hearts of the people,  
To whom, so few children remain.

God help our men and boys,  
To be not like Kehoe,  
But to return good for evil,  
To even their fiercest foe.  
—Leona Hoffer.



V. O. Braun and the Smith-Hughes High School Team from Owosso that Won the French Trophy.

time." The next day after he was placed in jail, he was making plans for what he would do when he escaped. Now, don't you think in some cases capital punishment would be right? Would like to hear other cousins' ideas, too.—Sweet Sixteen.

I've concluded that those convicted of first degree murder ought to receive capital punishment. It might seem all murders should be treated the same, but it must be remembered that some kill in defense of themselves or others, and for other reasons. But, what is the reason of confining a first degree murderer to a cell for life? If it is to punish him or to try to reform him, I do not believe life imprisonment does either. I think it can be shown that prison breaks are usually made by "lifers" and since they acknowledge their own lives are worth little, they usually think the same of anyone else's.

From the Bible we learn that when one person intentionally killed another, the people usually stoned that person. Reciting the verse: "He that smiteth man that he die shall surely be put to death." Makes it seem that by instituting capital punishment, we would not be transgressing God's Will.—Michigan Boy.

I saw the letter Harold Snyder wrote on capital punishment and I don't agree with him. If we have capital punishment, they haven't any chance to repent. Oh, you may say they deserve it, but let's give them another chance and try to save them if we can. Harold, please think this over.—Blue Eyes.

I don't know if we should have capital punishment or not, but I certainly think that Harold Snyder would be ashamed of that argument he presented. The idea of killing a criminal so we won't have to feed him. Harold, they are human beings, not dogs. There are many points both for and

assume the responsibility of holding in the palm of his hand the life of another. Illinois has capital punishment but yet Loeb and Leopold escaped the gallows by being sons of millionaires, while a poor boy goes to the gallows.

You speak of the expense to feed and keep these prisoners who are serving life terms. Why not have labor for those who are capable of working? Let them work for their food, shelter, and clothing, and see that they develop their minds for right living.—Peggy.

As I read over the letters written by the G. C's, my eyes filled with horror as they fell on "Criminal Wave," but realized as I read on. I have just this much to say: It is all well and true that one man may take the life of others, but why not let him suffer the wrath of God than to be hung, and two men be held as slayers. Maybe he didn't kill, but they would take his life just the same. Perhaps later this same man may be proven innocent, but if his life has been taken, one can't replace it.—Mac.

I used to be a Merry Circler, but lost track of my cousins when our paper ran out. Now we get it again.

I really was astounded at all the "wisdom" and deep thinking the letters of the circlers displayed. Naturally, after absorbing such weighty ideas, I am bubbling over with opinions of my own. Wait a moment while I step over beside Harold Snyder to help him defend the affirmative in the debate. Most emphatically, confessed murderers should receive capital punishment. Clear, logical arguments are set forth by famous politicians and by the Bible.

Statistics show that the criminal sentenced to life imprisonment serves only about fifteen years of his sentence. Then he is free to begin his routine of crime again. Thus, after fifteen years, we have a hardened merciless murderer, set free to

## OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

My first words for you will be a thousand thanks for the Merry Circle card and pin. I have been a silent reader of Our Page for several months. I have enjoyed it as much as I think the other members have. Judging by my "nom de plume" I think you will know who I am. With love to all, "Little French Girl."

I cannot guess who you are, but I am glad just the same that you have enjoyed Our Page. Why not make yourself known by using your real name?

Dear Uncle Frank:

Eta Weaver may be right in regard to a girl's right to smoke and drink, but it is the general opinion of lots of folks that girls should be the sweet, motherly kind, that can think of much better things to do. For myself, I think that if girls smoke and drink while young, they will do it after they are married. Then think of the influence on the innocent children and their bringing up. Thank goodness, I was never under a smoke and drink influence. My two brothers do not smoke or drink, and they said that if they ever caught me with a cigarette in my mouth they would do something disastrous. I don't think they need to fear. I must add a few words of praise regarding my brother Guilford. Besides being so popular that letters roll in every day, he is the sweetest and nicest brother that a girl could wish for. He does tease me dreadfully sometimes, but when he is sweet and loving I can forget that. He said that mother was the most beautiful thing in the world. She is to me, too, and we appreciate it while she is still living.

There is one thing we haven't discussed yet, Uncle Frank, and that is the church. Although phrases have been quoted from the Bible, no real discussion has been made. This might not be popular among some of the cousins because some people like to forget such things, but because of my late Christian experiences I would find it a most interesting thing to talk about. Let's change for a while from the harsh things like liquor, to something sweet like this. It would be a rest.

I am putting in my small contribution towards the radio. Regards to all.—Florence Rothfuss.

Your smoking sentiments are O. K. We are glad to hear from you that Guilford is as good as he seems. He may even get more letters now. I think your suggestion to discuss something constructive and wholesome is a good one.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received the card and button and sure was glad to get it. Many thanks for it. I tried four contests and I never got anything from them, so I told my mother that I wasn't old enough to try to win contests. I was going to give up, but my mother told me, "if at first you don't succeed, try, try, again."

When I got the pin I cried for joy. At night when I showed it to my father he asked me how much the pin and card were worth. I told him they

were worth fifty dollars to me.—Mary Girard, Masonville, Mich.

It is good that you found it pays to keep on trying. The efforts you put forth added value to your pin and card. Endeavor, I think, adds value to what one has or gets, so keep on trying.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I certainly was surprised to find in our box, a fountain pen. A prize I have always wished to win. I have taken part in several contests, but it seemed as though my work was in vain. Considering the small expense,



How Paul Schoenhals Pictures Your "Honorable Uncle."

I "worked to Win," and now I have succeeded.

Thanking you very much for the greatly appreciated gift, I remain, Chester Lattin.

Another instance showing that it pays to work to win. Repeated efforts are sure to bring results.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I received my pin a few days ago, and want to thank you for it now. I was surprised, because I had forgotten that I had sent an answer to the contest.

Well, I suppose you are all through discussing the knickers, paint and powder, and the bobbed hair question. You see, I read Our Page, even though I don't write you every week or so.



In the last week's paper I read about the Golden Circlers, and think everyone of them deserve the Golden Circle pin. Don't you, Uncle Frank and cousins? Can we send drawings in, even if there aren't contests for them, and would you print them if they are good enough? You don't have very many drawing contests, do you? And could we send our pictures and have you print them? You see, Uncle Frank, what you got yourself into when you let me join the M. C.'s.

If there isn't any snow or hills around your home, you could slide down these lines, couldn't you?—Your loving cousin and niece, Cuddles.

Yes, I believe that the G. C.'s deserve the honor they have received. You can send drawings and pictures in at any time, but I can't promise to use them. I still have a large number of pictures from our Photo Contest which have not been used.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am going to suggest a topic for discussion. Should girls help with the work in the fields? I suppose the boys will all second the motion that they should. Anyway, let's get some opinions.

I have lived both in town and on the farm, but I can't say that I like one better than the other. They both have their advantages. Love to Uncle Frank and the cousins.—A Farm Lass.

You suggest a subject which might be debated. But really, I don't see any reason why anybody should not do any kind of work, as long as he is physically and mentally able to do it. It is not wise to do work which harms one.

Dear Uncle and Merry Circlers:

Will you let a new M. C. in the great family? I received my certificate and button last spring, but have been too bashful to write. Uncle, I thank you ever so much for it, and can you ever forgive me for not writing before?

Say, cousins, what's your hobby? Mine is reading, I guess. I like to take a book and sit down in a quiet spot and read. The stories in the Michigan Farmer, I think, are dandy. "The Michigan Mystery" and "The Kingdom of St. James" were the best for a long time. "The Piano Leg Complex" was good, too. Another thing I like to do is study birds and nature. I think birds are the most interesting, though.

How many, I wonder, have scrap books of poems? I am saving all I can get that are good. I have quite a large book of them. Your friend and niece, Jen.

When you get your button and card you become a member of the family. Why should you be bashful about writing? Sure, I will forgive you. Your hobby is a good one. Glad you like our stories.

Dear Uncle Frank:

You should have seen the eyes I made when I saw I was one of the lucky winners of the beautiful fountain pens. It sure comes in handy, and many thanks for it.

I agree with "Topsy" on speaking of the country and city life. But I don't agree with "Hank" that Guilford Rothfuss is the only one that ever writes who knows anything, as I think they all are interesting letters.—Your niece, Dorothy Rasner.

I am glad the prize was so good that it caused you to make eyes. Yes, others also write interesting letters, and I believe quite a few M. C.'s know "something."

Dear Uncle Frank:

Seeing as I have not written you for quite a while you will have to blame our team. My father and I were working for the county. We were patching after a large lot of snow had melted and washed out the road. Father was filling one while I went and fixed another. I got mine filled. I took hold of the reins and started to climb up on the wagon, and I slipped and fell behind one horse. She kicked me in the face and knocked me out. Then they started to run away, dragging me along the gravel road. My skull was stripped of most of the skin. I spent two weeks in the hospital. I am getting along fine now.—Alvin Van Luven, Sault Ste. Marie.

You certainly had some serious accident. I hope that you have fully recovered by this time.

Ring-a-ling!

Say, Uncle Frank, when you are working a contest is it all right to have someone help you? I don't think it is fair, because you are after a

prize that you haven't worked for. Uncle Frank, why don't you put your picture in "Our Page?" I have not been an M. C. very long and I would like to see what you look like. I bet you look sweet. From your cousin, Beatrice Severens.

You are right, it is not fair to have other help in a contest. One may win a prize in doing so, but the real prize is the practice and increased ability one gets from working a contest. I might look sweet if I were covered with sugar, but ordinarily I look considerably like a human being. Some day I may surprise you with a picture.

#### JUMBLED WORD WINNERS.

THERE was a real response to this contest, and most of the contestants had their answers right. The chief errors were in the use of the letter S. It was either left out or added



Today's Photo

Must be a Girl Evangelist.

when not necessary. The winners were selected by mixing all the correct papers and pulling out ten. The lucky ten are as follows:

**Fountain Pens.**  
James E. Curtis, R. 4, Box 141, St. Clair, Mich.  
Rozetta Ryan, R. 2, Kent City, Mich.  
**Clutch Pencils.**  
Gertrude Lummen, R. 6, Box 30, Fremont, Mich.  
John A. Miles, R. 1, Pellston, Mich.  
Anna Vanden Heuvel, R. 1, Zeeland, Mich.  
**Lead Pencils.**  
Louise Burnham, Amadore, Mich.  
Hazel Kime, R. 1, Sherwood, Mich.  
Lillian Jensen, R. 3, Box 58, Fennville, Mich.  
Fern E. Robison, R. 3, Big Rapids.

**Jumbled Word Solution.**  
desks, seats, stove, chalk, books, bench, pictures, waste basket, paper, pencils, dinner pails, cups, soap, wash basin, ink wells, pupils, teacher, clock, library, black board.

#### WORK CONTEST.

A FEW years ago we had a work contest from which we got some very interesting letters or essays. I would like to read some more such letters on "The Work I Like, and Why."

We will give the usual ten prizes in this contest. The first two prizes will be fountain pens; the next three handy clutch pencils; and the next five, handy pocket knives.

The contest closes June 17. Please don't forget your name on the upper left-hand corner of your paper, and M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler. Do not make your essays more than 250 words in length. Send them to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. All who send good papers will get M. C. buttons and cards, if not now members.

#### THE M. C. FUND.

THE money for the M. C. Fund, from which we will buy a radio for the Children's Hospital of Michigan in Detroit, at which crippled children from all parts of the state are treated, is growing slowly but surely. It takes a lot of nickels and dimes to make a few dollars. So please keep them coming.

At present we have \$50.33 in the fund. About \$24 of that was left over from the other fund. We will need about \$100. Don't forget to put a nickel or dime in the envelopes when you write.

Below is a list of recent contributors:

Roberta Brace, Doreen Hier, Jame-  
lia Abraham, Daredevil Jack, Agnes  
Arthur, Ruth Kramer, Olga Trump,  
Phyllis Abey, Clyde Bowman, Gladys  
Maine, Viridie Baer, Leon Dusa, John  
Strange, Martin Grayvold, R. H. K.  
Reuben Johnson, Wm. H. Klea, Ray-  
mond Spitzer, Lucile Spitzer, Phyllis  
Mills, Kathryn Morgan, Thelma Nor-  
deen, Lillian Jensen, Leona Ayers, Ger-  
trude Morris, Walter Flaga, Audrey  
Lewis, Martha Werner, Eva Renard,  
Frances Schnipke, Alice Bellegraph,  
Marion Christiansen, Junior Christian-  
sen, Evelyn Smith, Mildred Coffman.

#### WANTED MITE AND BED BUG INFESTED POULTRY HOUSE OWNERS

To ask for full information how they can get rid of these blood-sucking pests without the use of chemicals or sprays.

INFORMATION FURNISHED FREE  
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Dept. A5  
Crawfordsville, Ind.

#### 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, 296-236 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.

#### BABY CHICKS THAT YOU CAN DEPEND ON

Our twenty-third year. 96,000 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  
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S. C. BL. MINORCAS ..... 11.00 50.00 95.00  
Left-over Odds and Ends ..... 8.00 35.00 65.00  
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Barred Rocks ..... 7 11 52.00 100  
Reds, Wyand. Wh. Rocks, Anc. Orps. 7 12 55.00 110  
Brahmas 100 ..... \$15; Assorted 100 ..... \$8. CATALOG FREE.  
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Thousands of Chicks at 8c and up. 10,000 Pullets 60c and up. Pullets shipped C. O. D. on approval. Write for special prices.

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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.

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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 pedigreed 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.

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BOX 359

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## LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

### This Banker Helps Farmers

*Organizes Co-operative Creamery and Then Aids Farmers in Securing Good Cows*

By M. E. George

EVER since he organized the Farmers' & Merchants' State Bank of Carson City, Mr. E. B. Stebbins, one of the leading bankers of Montcalm county, has followed the plan of doing all he could in the interests of the town and the surrounding country. Realizing that the prosperity of the farmers in any agricultural section is the basis of prosperity for all connected with such a section, he has lent his best efforts in the promotion of several enterprises that have been a

#### PASTURE NOT NEEDED.

ONE of the arguments often advanced for keeping the milking herd on pasture is to the effect that cows fed dry feed only, and kept confined, will not impart those properties to their milk which are necessary in the nutrition of the baby and the adult.

This has always been a serious question among producers of certified and other fine brands of milk, who, because of the managerial problems in-



These Guernsey Heifers were Recently Purchased and Brought into the Carson City District to Aid the Farmers in Building up Better Herds.

great boon to his section of the state. Largely through the efforts of Mr. Stebbins, the Dairyland Cooperative Creamery was organized and began to make butter about eighteen months ago. Today it is making better than a ton of butter daily. Knowing that the better the grade of cows kept, the greater will be the success of such an enterprise, Mr. Stebbins financed the purchasing and shipping of a carload of thirty high-grade two-year-old Guernsey heifers, due to calve during the summer and fall, and sold them at actual cost on May 20 to the patrons of the creamery.

involved, cannot often utilize pastures for summer grazing.

Experiments carried on by the University of Wisconsin, show that cows which have been confined for seven years, still produce a milk which contains sufficient anti-scurvy properties to protect the consumers. The university is of the opinion that cows are independent of the scurvy vitamin in the ration.—W. A. Freehoff.

#### COWS DOUBLE MICHIGAN AVERAGE.

THE Ionia-Belding Cow Testing Association has completed three years of testing activities. The cow tester, Jens Hansen, who has served this association for the greater share of the three years, reports that the 389 cows averaged 8,991 pounds of milk and 351 pounds of butter-fat.

The feature of this year's testing is the remarkable production record established by the pure-bred Holstein herd owned by the Michigan Reformatory. The cows of this herd averaged 15,023 pounds of milk and 501.4 pounds of butter-fat.

During 1926 all members fed grain with pasture except two. The tester reports that the grain rations were balanced during the year according to the roughages on hand and the production of the cows.

All members except two have silos. Six of the members have drinking cups, and three members made their first seedings of alfalfa this year. Every member either owns or uses a pure-bred sire. During the testing year fifty-four cows were sold as undesirable and unprofitable cows. There were fifty-one cows sold for breeding purposes. Sixteen new pure-bred cows were purchased by the members, together with thirty-seven other grade cows.

Twenty out of the twenty-nine herds averaged over 300 pounds of butter-fat. Nine herds averaged over this amount for three years. They are as follows: Michigan Reformatory, Ionia State Hospital, W. A. Andres, Charles Peterson, Belding Farm, Fred Howard, Fred Shindorf, H. T. McKendry,

### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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**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.

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**Guernseys** for sale. 2 young registered cows, good breeding. Fresh this fall. ALBERT BIELBY, Lake City, Mich.

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Dept. H.,  
West Chester, Pa.



and Guy Wilbur. The four herds which have averaged this amount for two years are those of: Elmer Larson, John McKendry, Charles Higbee, and Henry Welch. During the year just ended the members whose herds averaged this amount for the first time are: Wm. L. Cook, Clarence Cobb, G. A. Sprague, L. G. Longfield, Snyder & Leach, Milo Peterson, and Eugene Snell.

#### SEVENTEEN ISABELLA HERDS AVERAGE 300 POUNDS FAT.

THE Isabella-Mt. Pleasant Cow Testing Association, at the end of the first year, reports that the following herds averaged 300 pounds or more of butter-fat: Bert Bozer, Joe Gruss, McNamara Bros., Ona Belinck, R. V. Hoyle, Emery Bros., Johnson Bros., Ned Rountree, Paul Mossholder, Lewis Coon, S. C. Forney, P. C. Hills, W. C. Getchell, Ottis Tripp, Alva Smith, Preston Johnson, and C. W. Hunter & Son.

#### A GOOD HERD.

WE have before us the records of the cows in the Hinchey Brothers' herd of Holsteins. During the past year these cows milked on an average of a little better than ten months. The total milk production was 93,515 pounds, or an average of 9,351 pounds for each cow. The heaviest producer made a total of 13,357 pounds within the year, while the lightest gave 7,447 pounds, or twice the amount the average cow in Michigan yields. One of these ten cows was a two-year-old. We want to congratulate Hinchey Brothers, who live in Livingston county, for building up this good herd. Michigan would be richer in more ways than we can think, if her farmers possessed such cows generally.

#### LIVE STOCK LOSS PREVENTION ASSOCIATION MEETS.

THE Michigan Live Stock Loss Prevention Association is still in its infancy. The first annual meeting was held at Detroit on May 25-26.

Over seventy-five delegates and interested visitors, representing twelve agricultural organizations of the state, were present at the first annual meeting to discuss and hear the accomplishments of the association and to plan for greater activity in preventing live stock losses and waste.

President J. H. O'Mealey, of Hudson, presided at the annual banquet and business meeting. The following directors were elected or re-elected: J. H. O'Mealey, of Hudson, representing the Michigan Live Stock Exchange; R. M. Granger, of Charlotte, Live Stock Producers; W. H. Hill, of Buffalo, Stock Yards Companies; L. Whitney Watkins, of Manchester, Detroit Packers; J. C. Napp, of Toledo, Railroads; H. W. Norton, Jr., of Lansing, State Department of Agriculture; C. L. Brody, of Lansing, Michigan Farm Bureau; George Roxbury, of Reed City, State Grange; Burt Wermuth, of Detroit, Farm Press; Fred Henshaw, of Detroit, Daily Press; and O. B. Price, of Detroit, director at large.

It was disclosed in the course of the meeting that during the past year 8,500 educational charts, hot weather posters, and bulletins on handling of live stock, and "A Guide for the Proper Loading and Shipping of Live Stock," were distributed to county agricultural agents, live stock shipping managers, freight agents, schools and farm bureau agents in an attempt to show how to avoid some of the enormous losses that now exist.

On Thursday morning, the itinerary included trips to the Eastern Market, the Detroit Stock Yards, the Detroit Packing Company, and the Twelfth Street Produce Market.

At noon a luncheon was held at which I. R. Waterbury, of the Michigan Farmer, presided as toastmaster.

The how and why of live stock loss prevention was the general topic for discussion. Prof. G. A. Brown, of the Michigan State College, G. F. Wheeler, of the Michigan Central Railroad, and A. R. Davison, of the Institute of American Meat Packers, heartily agreed that loss prevention was a strictly cooperative proposition. The farmer who selects his type of stock and feeds it, the buyer, the man who loads, the truck or railroad that hauls it, and the stock yard employees all

have a hand to play, and anyone of these may cause serious losses.

Prof. J. T. Horner, of the Michigan State College, left the message that anyone who helps prevent waste is just as big a factor in our economic production as the man who produces. This applies to all phases of agriculture.

Dr. Embree, of the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau of Chicago, concluded the program with a few remarks on what has been accomplished in live stock loss prevention in the west. He showed that the losses were growing less, but still amounted to millions each year and left the question open as to—who pays?

#### GUERNSEYS SELL HIGH.

ENTHUSIASM, spirited bidding, and good prices characterized the Third Annual Consignment Sale of the Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Association, held at East Lansing, Michigan, on May 26, when a new high average, and record prices for both males and females were established.

Fifty-five head, including forty-eight females and seven males, fetched a total of \$19,015, an average of \$345.72 per head. The forty-eight females averaged \$363.86 and the seven males averaged \$221.43. Among the females were thirteen cows, sixteen bred heifers and eighteen open heifers. Only two of the seven bulls were of serviceable age.

Lambert's Daisy Babe 210478, a beautifully turned fourteen-months-old heifer, proved to be the sensation of the sale. Starting in at \$300 the bids rapidly increased until the thousand dollar mark was reached. She was finally struck off to John M. Greissell, of Flint, for \$1,400, establishing a new high price for a consignment to the Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Association sales. This heifer is a granddaughter of Imp. Itchen May King 25174 A. R. She was bred by C. E. Lambert & Sons, of Linwood, and was consigned by John Endicott, Detroit.

Three other females fetched \$1,000 or more. Abba of Old Cross Road Farm 177275, a very typey spring heifer, went to Noyes Avery, of Grand Rapids, for \$1,050. She was bred by J. C. Ranney, of DeWitt, and was consigned by the Hemmeyer Investment Company, of Saginaw. Mr. Avery also took Wil-Holm Estelle 178647, an outstanding three-year-old heifer for \$1,000. R. A. Holmes, of Grand Rapids, was her breeder and consignor. Another Endicott consignment, Brookwood Winifred 212074, a senior calf sired by Coventry Rameses 76829 and out of Beechwood Woodbine 119154 A. R., went to John M. Greissell, of Flint, for an even \$1,000.

The top bull of the sale was Brookwood Milkman 127333, an excellent six-months-old son of Coventry Rameses 76829 and Margo of Linwood 113-520 A. R., who went to R. F. Gier, of Lansing, for \$525. This establishes a new record price to be received at these sales for a bull. The bull was bred and consigned by John Endicott.

John M. Greissell, of Flint, a new breeder, was the heaviest buyer, taking ten females for \$5,950. Noyes Avery, of Grand Rapids, a new breeder who figured prominently in the recent National and Coventry-Dunwalke Sales, was the next heaviest buyer, taking five head for \$3,600. R. F. Gier, of Lansing, also a beginner, took five head of good ones for \$1,625.

J. F. Berkheimer, of Detroit, made an initial start with Guernseys by his purchase of three head, including a beautiful cow, Champion Governess 86739 A. R., and two good heifers in Knolly-nook Ultra Easter Lily 206470 and Sunny Side Cherry Blossom 197-267.

At no time did the bids drag. Bidding was highly spirited on the outstanding offerings, frequently advancing by hundreds of dollars.

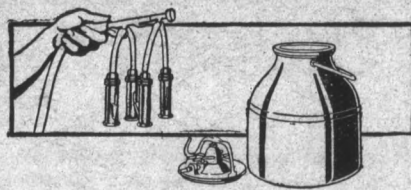
Of especial interest is the fact that every one of the fifty-five head catalogued was present and was sold through the ring.

The fifty-five head were consigned by twenty-six different breeders, and with very few exceptions were very well fitted. The type throughout was very uniform for a consignment sale.

During the latter part of April of this year, Dot, the thirty-nine-year-old horse belonging to S. W. Custer, near Ionia, died from a fall which resulted in breaking her neck.

The county agricultural agent in Manistee county states that the top-working demonstration in the orchard owned by Will Kline, has resulted in several other orchardists top-working undesirable varieties of apples over to some more profitable variety.

## The De Laval Milker is Easy to Wash and Clean



THE simple design of the De Laval Milker makes it extremely easy to wash and to keep clean. With a brush, some hot water and a few minutes' time, the entire machine can be thoroughly washed. The few parts requiring any washing at all are illustrated above. There are no seams in which dirt can accumulate, or crevices to harbor and provide breeding places for bacteria.

Hundreds of producers of Grade A and Certified Milk in every section of the country declare the De Laval Milker an invaluable aid in the production of clean milk, and an assurance of regular premium money.

This is but one of the advantages to be had with a De Laval for it soon saves enough time to pay for itself and will milk your cows better.



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#### Facts about the De Laval Milker

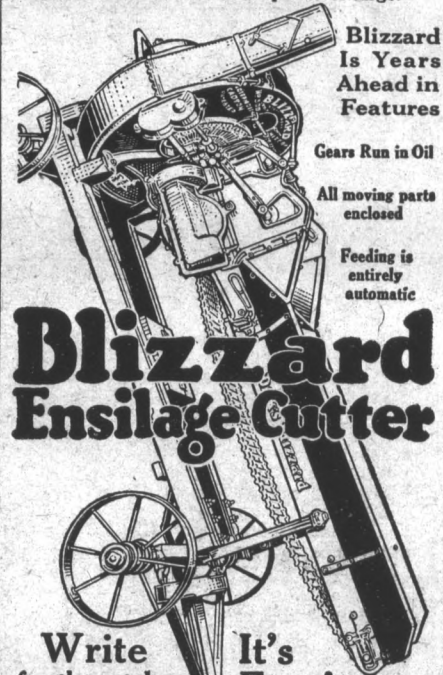
1. 650,000 cows now milked the De Laval Way.
2. De Laval Milkers now in their eleventh year of use.
3. 83.27% of the users report average saving of 2 hrs., 12 mins. per day.\*
4. 97.13% of the users say it agrees with their cows.\*
5. 99.4% of the users say they get as much or more milk as by hand milking.\*
6. 9.49% average increase in production per cow reported by those who have records.\*
7. 94.80% of users say their De Laval is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.\*
8. Average bacteria count of all reporting, 14,542—62% report counts of 10,000 and less.\*
9. 96.45% of De Laval users say their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment.\*

\*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.

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Write for the catalog It's Free!

Compare specifications, features, power needed, capacity secured, quality of work.

The JOS. DICK MFG. CO., Dept. 53, Canton, O.

FOR SALE 13 Jersey Cows and 4 heifers, bred to freshen next fall. T. B. tested. Well-bred. Good foundation stock. COLON G. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.

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

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

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

## 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.

### "MILKING SHORTHORNS"

FOR SALE—Darlington Record, a 6-mos.-old grandson of Darlington Emms 2d. Mich. 4-yr.-old Milk and Butter-fat Champion. She gave over 13,000 lbs. milk last year. Also other choice bulls up to 10 mos. old sired by Tipperary Clyde, wt. 1,800 lbs. at 2 yrs. Write your wants.

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

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

#### 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 Big Type with quality. Few March pigs, either sex. Can furnish group for club work or show. Prices reasonable. NEWMAN'S STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

Chester White March Pigs of best type, breeding—Express paid. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

LARGE TYPE P. C. Fall boars all sold. Gilts bred for fall farrow, bred to two best boars in the state, viz., L's, Big Wonder by Smoothie Wonder and Big Stratton by Redeemer. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS good, weanling pigs to sell. JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.

#### SHEEP

Breeding Ewes 250 Choice young Delaine ewes priced right. Telegraph Rockwood. D. L. CHAPMAN & SON, S. Rockwood, Mich.

SHEEP Breeding ewes, Delaine and western. Ewes with lambs by side. Lincoln & Bradley, North Lewisburg, Ohio.

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





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, June 7.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.44; No. 2 white \$1.45; No. 2 mixed \$1.43.  
Chicago.—July \$1.45½; September at \$1.40¼.  
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.45 @1.46.

### Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.05; No. 3 yellow \$1.03; No. 4 yellow \$1.01.  
Chicago.—July \$1.03¼; September at \$1.05.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 57c; No. 3, 54c.  
Chicago.—July 49¼c; September at 48c.

### Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.17.  
Chicago.—July \$1.51½; September \$1.04¼.  
Toledo.—Rye \$1.18.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment at \$5.75 f. o. b. shipping points.

New York.—Pea domestic at \$5.50 @ 5.75; red kidneys at \$6.75 @ 7 to the wholesalers.

### Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 99c; feeding 90c.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash imported clover seed \$13; October \$16.50; domestic December \$16.65; timothy, old at \$2.50; new \$2.60.

### Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$17@18; standard \$16@17; No. 1 light clover mixed \$15@16; No. 2 timothy \$15@16; No. 1 clover \$15@16; 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 \$42; coarse corn meal \$39; chop \$33 per ton in carlots.

## WHEAT.

The advance in wheat prices which started in mid-April carried values up to \$25c from the low point of the season. The rise was checked in the last few days, however, as a result of better weather over Canada, rains in the dry area in the southwest and in Argentina, and dullness in export sales. The surpluses in exporting countries are being whittled down rapidly, so that the supply carried over to compete with the new crop will be down to normal or below by the end of the present crop year. Since the recent strength in wheat prices was largely due to weather conditions, the future course of the market will depend chiefly on weather developments. If warm weather arrives, the crop probably would shoot ahead rapidly and the late start might be largely overcome, although the reduced acreage will be a permanent factor.

## RYE.

Rye prices have advanced more sharply than wheat. The visible supply is now down to 4,891,000 bushels, compared with a four-year average of 14,000,000 bushels on this date. Export trade is quiet, but clearances remain fairly large and supplies promise to become extremely scarce before harvest.

## CORN.

The sensational advance in corn prices in the last thirty days has carried the market up to 30@35c. Since prices had been declining for over two years, it is unlikely that a bull market of one month has fully discounted the changed situation. Still higher prices are probable eventually, although the market may not make much further progress for a while. The crop probably is farther behind than in 1924, with much plowing, as well as planting still to be done. With more rains forecast over the corn belt, there is no indication of any relief. Primary receipts have increased recently and a fair June run is probable in spite of the small farm reserves. Iowa points are shipping corn to Chicago for the first time in several months. Consuming demand is only fair, but the last report showed a decrease in the visible supply. It may be that some corn will accumulate while the June run is on, but this possibility is greatly overshadowed as a price-making factor by the unfavorable crop outlook. On the extreme advance, prices were high enough to permit purchase of some Argentine corn for import, and that country sold substantial amounts to Canada.

## OATS.

The oats market has been strong along with other grains recently, with a sharp setback in the last few days. Small primary receipts, a decreasing visible supply, fair clearances for export, some unfavorable crop news, and small reserves on farms are strengthening factors in this market.

## HAY.

Demand for hay is slow as is to be expected with pastures rapidly getting into condition. Timothy prices have recovered somewhat from the decline which set in early in March, but are still about \$4 a ton lower than at this time last year. Alfalfa hay is moving downward to a new crop basis as the movement from Kansas and other southwestern districts is under way. The decline in prairie hay which was occasioned by the heavy movement from the southwest early in May has been halted and the market is steady. The usual summer weakness is to be expected in hay markets during the next few months.

## SEEDS.

Trade in early seeds, such as clovers, is practically over for the season and prices are nominal. Demand for the late-sown seeds was more active, particularly in the districts where the flood waters had receded and field work was resumed.

## FEEDS.

The market for by-product feeds continues to advance as a result of the backward season which has necessitated barn feeding later in the year than usual, and the high grain market. Prices for bran are about \$5 a ton higher than at this time in 1926. Current production of wheat feeds is larger than one or two years ago, but dealers' stocks had run low and buying for actual needs has been so extensive that mills are behind on orders. The advances in the corn market have resulted in substantially higher prices in coarse feeds.

## POTATOES.

The potato market remains steady at the highest prices of the season on

old stock and dealers confidently predict that the firmness will continue. States such as Louisiana and Alabama are dropping out of the list of important shippers, and prospects for the mid-season supply of potatoes are not as favorable as even a month ago. The Kaw Valley expects 70 per cent of a normal crop. Oklahoma reports a similar cut, and Arkansas may have only about half a crop. Rain and cold weather have taken a substantial toll from the probable production in the mid-season sections. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$4.25 @4.50, and southern Irish Cobbles and Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1, are \$6.25 @6.50 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

## EGGS.

The egg market has slumped again and new low prices established. Receipts continue so heavy that a liberal surplus must be directed to storage warehouses, and dealers refused to store except at lower prices. High quality eggs are still scarce, with the majority of receipts grading only medium or lower. Supplies of poultry show a steady increase and prices are on the down grade. Fowls are plentiful, with light birds commanding a premium over heavy stock. Prices for poultry this summer are likely to average considerably lower than last year. Dealers are expecting a heavy run of fowls once the laying season is over, and a big crop of spring chickens is reported throughout the country. In addition, there is still a large supply of frozen poultry to be cleaned up during the next two or three months.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 19½ @ 20c; extras 20½ @ 21c; ordinary firsts 18 @ 18½c; dirties 17½c; checks at 17½c. Live poultry, hens 22 @ 23½c; broilers 22 @ 23c; roosters 13½c; ducks 25c; geese 15c; turkeys 23c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 20 @ 21c. Live poultry, broilers 40c; heavy hens 26c; light hens 21c; roosters 15c; geese 16c; ducks 30c pound.

## BUTTER.

The butter market advanced last

week in the face of the largest receipts of the season, the largest on record for the corresponding week, in fact. Pastures are reported to be in better condition, the milk flow is increasing rapidly, and the ice cream trade is not taking as large a share of the milk supply as if the weather were more seasonable. The storage deal got under way earlier than usual this year, and accumulations during May established a new high record. Dealers, as a rule, made money on their storage operations last season and are ready to take hold again this year. Consumptive demand has been aided by the lower retail prices and is a prominent factor in the steady market.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 40½c; New York 43c; Detroit, in tubs 38 @ 40½c.

## CHEESE.

Cheese trade continues on a hand-to-mouth basis, with sales made at prices fairly close to cost. More full grass suitable for storage is available, but little speculative interest is exhibited, as prices generally are considered too high to be attractive. Production is on the increase and with pastures in good condition, and warmer weather at hand, receipts are expected to continue to gain.

## WOOL.

Wool prices have strengthened recently, although seaboard markets have not followed fully the advance in the western states. Manufacturers report better goods trade, but are buying wool only as they need it, and are stoutly opposing any advance in prices, claiming that their manufacturing margins are too narrow. Conditions are shaping more and more in favor of some rise in prices, however. While goods production since January 1 has been about 20 per cent greater than a year ago, stocks have not accumulated. Mill holdings of raw material are so small that manufacturers are obliged to purchase constantly, even though on a moderate scale. Sales in Wyoming are reported at 32 @ 33c, in Nevada at 28 @ 32c, and in Oregon at 28 @ 30c. In the fleece wool states, dealers are now paying 33 @ 35c.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples 50c @ \$1.75 bu; asparagus at \$1.50 @ 2.25 dozen bunches; new beets \$1 dozen bunches; carrots \$1 @ 2 bu; new carrots \$1 dozen bunches; celery 45c @ \$1.25 dozen bunches; eggs, wholesale 27 @ 28c; retail 30 @ 35c; escarole \$1.75 @ 2.25 bu; lettuce \$1 @ 1.50 per 6-lb. basket; root parsley \$1.50 @ 2 bu; curly parsley 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; green onions 50 @ 75c dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.25 @ 2 bu; potatoes \$2.40 @ 2.50 bu; poultry, hens, retail 28 @ 32c; broilers, Leghorns 26 @ 28c; retail 35c; Rocks 38 @ 40c; radishes, white 60 @ 75c dozen bunches; outdoor 60c @ \$1 dozen bunches; rhubarb 40 @ 60c dozen bunches; sorrel \$1 @ 1.25 bu; spinach 75c @ \$1.25 bu; live pigs \$8 each; watercress \$1.25 dozen bunches; veal 19 @ 20c; pansies \$1 @ 1.50 per 15 boxes; mustard \$2 @ 2.50 bu; leeks 50 @ 90c dozen; tomato plants 75c @ \$1 per 8-dozen flat; cabbage plants \$1 @ 1.25 per 8-dozen; turnip greens 75c @ \$1.25 bu; butter 60c.

## GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes \$2.75 bu; apples 75c @ \$3 bu; spinach 35 @ 60c bu; rhubarb 75c bu; radishes 10 @ 15c dozen bunches; onions 12 @ 17c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 15 @ 18c lb; tomatoes \$1.50 @ 2 per 7-lb. basket; cucumbers \$1 @ 1.40 dozen; beans \$5.10 cwt; wheat \$1.25 bu; rye 90c bu; strawberries \$4 @ 4.25 per 16-qt. case; old hens 18 @ 22c lb; chickens 16 @ 25c; eggs 20 @ 21c; butter-fat 46c lb.

## FEWER LAMBS ARRIVE.

Total receipts at leading markets in the two weeks ending May 28 were the largest at this season in over a dozen years, supplies have decreased sharply in the past few days, and prices have strengthened temporarily. Choice springers are bringing \$16.50 at Chicago. Arrivals of California lambs fell off suddenly and it is expected that most of the remaining supply from that state will be in feeder condition. Receipts of natives from the corn belt and from Tennessee and Kentucky are increasing, but total supplies are likely to be moderate up to mid-June. Idaho lambs are not expected in volume for a week or two, but from that time one, a downward trend in prices is probable.

# Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, June 7.

## CHICAGO.

### Hogs.

Receipts 40,000. Market is generally 15 @ 25c lower than Monday's average, mostly 25c lower. Bulk 150-200-lb. average \$8.90 @ 9; few sorted 180-200 lbs. \$9.05 @ 10; most 210 @ 250-lb. hogs \$8.70 @ 8.85; bulk 200-350-lb. butchers \$8.35 @ 8.65; packing sows very dull; few better kind \$7.50 @ 7.75; heavy roughs, sorted, down to 25c and below; slaughter pigs very scarce; very good kind around \$8.50.

### Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Market mostly on killing classes, small packers considered; better grade scarce, active on common and medium largely; yearlings, stockers and feeders, and fat cows and heifers very scarce; bulls strong; vealers 50 @ 75c higher; best heavy steers \$13.50; few loads at \$13 @ 13.25; yearlings \$12; most steers yearlings \$9.75 @ 12; heavy medium bulls \$7.25 @ 7.50; vealers largely at \$11.50 @ 13 to all interests.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 5,000. Fat lambs active, mostly 50c higher than Monday's close; bulk of good native lambs at \$17.25 @ 17.75; best natives to packers \$18; 400 medium killers sorted from eight double deck Californias \$15.50; cull lambs \$13.50 @ 14.50; yearlings 25 @ 50c higher; bulk medium and good yearlings \$14.50 @ 15.50; sheep strong to 15c higher; small supply of better grade ewes at \$5.75 @ 6.50; no feeding lambs sold; indications strong to 25c higher.

## DETROIT.

### Cattle.

Receipts 164. Market opening slow. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00 @ 11.50. 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 @ 8.75. Light butchers 7.00 @ 8.00. Best cows 6.00 @ 8.00. Butcher cows 5.00 @ 6.00.

Cutters 4.25 @ 5.00. Canners 3.75 @ 4.50. Choice light bulls 6.50 @ 7.25. Bologna bulls 5.50 @ 7.50. Stock bulls 5.00 @ 6.50. Feeders 6.25 @ 8.25. Stockers 5.50 @ 7.75. Milkers and springers \$65.00 @ 130.00.

### Calves.

Receipts 809. Market strong to 50c higher. Best \$13.00 @ 13.50. Others 5.50 @ 12.00.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 409. Market steady. Best lambs \$14.50 @ 15.00. Fair lambs 12.00 @ 12.50. Light to common lambs 6.00 @ 10.00. Spring lambs 17.00. Fair to good sheep 6.00 @ 7.00. Culls and common 2.00 @ 4.00.

### Hogs.

Receipts 2,077. Market is 30 @ 40c lower. Mixed \$9.15 @ 9.20. Roughs 7.60. Pigs and lights 9.15 @ 9.20. Stags 6.50. Extreme heavies 8.00 @ 8.75.

## BUFFALO.

### Hogs.

Receipts 1,600. Market is 25 @ 40c lower; light weights off, most packing and light lights \$9.50 @ 9.60; bulk 190-220 lbs. \$9.35 @ 9.45; few 225-240 lbs. \$9.25; 300 lbs. \$8.75; packing sows at \$7.50 @ 8.

### Cattle.

Receipts 100. Market steady. Few low cutters and cutter cows at \$4.25 @ 5.25.

### Calves.

Receipts 500. Market steady. Tops \$13.50; culls \$10.50 @ 11.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 650. Nominal yearlings quotable around \$14 @ 14.25; good spring lambs \$15.50 @ 17; ewes \$5.50 @ 7.



## COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

**Sanilac County.**—Farmers are late with their spring work, due to so much wet weather the last two weeks. Some barley to be planted yet. Very little corn has been planted up to date. Wheat is fair; some fields did not winter well. Meadows and pastures are looking fine. Good outlook for fruit. Live stock in fine condition. Dairy and poultry business is expanding rapidly, especially the poultry. Farmers are not selling much hay or grain. Eggs 18c; butter-fat 40c; potatoes \$1.50; wool 33c.—B. R.

**Iosco County.**—Weather conditions in general have not been favorable for sowing and planting. At this date, sowing of oats and barley has not been completed. The heavy rain of May 23-24 kept farmers from doing any sowing until the twenty-sixth. Much of the land is yet very wet. Every line of products is progressing slowly. Wheat and rye held up very good. Hay is spotted. Fruit is promising, unless the recent frost damaged it. Very little corn and potatoes have been planted as yet. Pastures are fair. Live stock has been well cleaned up. Hay \$10@13. Dairy farming is holding its own. Poultry raising is on the increase. There is not much to sell, except some butter, potatoes, cream and eggs. Butter 40c; cream 40c; eggs 20c; hens, dressed 25@30c; potatoes \$1.50 a bushel. It appears as if more attention is paid to farming this year. Some farms have changed hands at reduced prices, but there is room for more. Crops in general are about the same as last season. Much of the new seedling is very spotted. —G. C. A.

**St. Joseph County.**—Winter grains are good. Pasture and meadows good. All crops have made normal growth. Farmers planting corn now. Weather continues cold and wet. Farmers are selling hogs at \$9.15@9.25 per cwt; butter-fat 42c; eggs 20c; veal calves 18c, dressed; dressed pork 15c; rye 94c bushel; wheat \$1.25 bushel; corn 72c bushel; oats 45c bushel.—O. J. B.

**Shiawassee County.**—On account of excessive rainfall, not able to get onto corn or bean ground, only very small per cent of corn planted. Most old corn fields ready for inspection. Winter grains, meadows and pasture are above the average, other crops backward. Condition of live stock good. Dairy and poultry business not expanding. Wheat \$1.25; oats 42c. Only a small per cent of crops in farmers' hands. The morale of the farmers is on a par with other days. But they have disadvantages of bad weather to contend with, that manufacturers do not have.—C. S. C.

## CATTLE MARKET SLOWS DOWN.

COMBINED arrivals of cattle at seven leading markets in each of the last three weeks were slightly larger than a year ago. The number of choice and prime steers reaching Chicago is fully twice as large as a month back, hence the slowing down of the advance in prices of fed grades. An increasing percentage of low-grade steers, heifers, cows and bulls shows signs of a grass diet, and prices on these grades are undergoing seasonal downward revision. Even stocker and feeder prices have weakened. The fact that average prices of steers have made virtually no net advance for nearly two months is a strong hint that the rise of \$1.60 over prices prevailing a year ago has discounted most of the strong features in the situation.

MHD liquidation is under way as a result of the rise in corn. It is also possible that the increase in receipts recently is due to the fact that attractive prices in recent months stimulated finishing operations. Whatever the cause, 525,000 head arrived at seven principal markets in the three weeks ending May 28, against 499,000 a year previous. Choice and prime steers to the number of 12,357 head arrived at Chicago in these three weeks, against 6,048 a year previous, when average prices on these grades were \$2.25 lower than at present, and top prices were \$3.75 lower. The heavy runs of southwestern grass cattle will not get under way for six or eight weeks yet, but supplies are due to increase gradually and prices are likely to yield under this pressure. Dry weather is forcing some cattle to market from Texas and Oklahoma.

Butcher cows and heifers, as well as canners and cutters, lost ground and are 25 to 75 cents under the high point of the season two weeks ago. Dry-fed grades may hold up fairly well while intermediate and low grades are working lower. Veal calves are likely to work higher, although grassy and heavy kinds will not share in the strength of choice grades.

The rise in corn prices has dampened the ardor of buyers of stocker and feeder cattle. With the completion

of the rush of buying to fill pastures, the larger supplies of suitable steers arriving, the market lost ground last week and further declines are probable. The average cost of feeders at Chicago in the past month has been around \$9, which means that finished cattle prices must remain high if cattle feeders are to get out whole on their purchases. With higher corn, the likelihood of obtaining satisfactory margins has been greatly reduced.

## STRONG RALLY DUE IN HOG MARKET.

THE hog market has shown some rallying tendency in the past ten days and a good upturn appears overdue. Considering the duration and extent of the decline from the mid-winter peak, it seems probable that a rise of \$1.50 will occur. This would carry the Chicago average above \$10.50, and choice light hogs to \$11.25 once more.

While receipts have been heavy recently, it is noteworthy that packers have been ready buyers around the \$9.25 level, and they report that manufacturing margins are the most satisfactory in several months. Lower prices have spurred fresh pork trade, and warm weather is helping distribution of smoked meats. Lard prices show signs of starting an upward trend, although stocks increased considerably at Chicago during May. Export business, particularly in lard, is better than for several months. Hog prices in Germany have advanced \$1.50 from the low point several weeks ago.

## Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS

**Mastitis.**—Our cow came fresh two months ago. About ten days ago we noticed her bag was caked on one side and one teat has something hard in it. She lies on a cement floor but is well bedded. L. G.—A fresh cow lying on cement, is more likely to be injured, on account of the highly congested condition of the udder. Take away all feed except hay. Give one pound of epsom salts, also half ounce of formaldehyde in a quart of water, twice daily for four or five days. Milk out the affected quarters and bathe with hot water every two hours. In the evening, massage with warm camphorated oil.

**Large Swelling.**—Our Holstein cow, five years old, freshened two weeks ago. She feels all right but has a lump on her chest between her front

legs, about as large as a ten-quart pail. It is as hard as stone. We feed her ground oats, alfalfa hay and corn-stalks, also twenty quarts of skim-milk. C. V. S.—It is difficult to tell what may have caused such a large swelling, but it is very likely due to an injury. Bathe with hot water several times daily and give one tablespoonful of saltpeter in a little water, twice daily. It might be well to discontinue feeding the twenty quarts of milk. If she does not improve, it would be advisable to consult your local veterinarian, since the swelling may have to be opened.

## NEW! LOW MODEL MELOTTE

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

## Don't Pay for 4 Months

Yes, you need not pay one cent for 4 Months after you receive the NEW Melotte. Special introductory Low Price RIGHT NOW! 30 Days' FREE Trial. Write for FREE Book and Special Offer.

**MELOTTE SEPARATOR** Dept. A-310  
H. B. BABSON, U. S. Mgr.  
2843 West 19th Street, Chicago, Ill.

## For Barn Sanitation Agricultural Gypsum

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.

**The American Gypsum Company**  
Dept. C Port Clinton, Ohio

**INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.**  
New York, N. Y., May 25th, 1927.  
The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1-3/4%) in the Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock of this Company, and a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1-1/2%) on the Cumulative 6% Preferred Stock of this Company for the current quarter, payable July 15th, 1927, to holders of record at the close of business July 1st, 1927. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

**Holmes, Stuwe Co., 2429 Riopelle St.**  
Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hops, calves, poultry. Live & Dressed. Provisions, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank. Bradstreet. Detroit, Mich. Cherry 7654.

## 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. |
|---------|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| 10..... | \$0.30    | \$2.40      | 25..... | \$2.08    | \$6.24      |
| 11..... | .38       | 2.64        | 26..... | 2.16      | 6.48        |
| 12..... | .46       | 2.88        | 27..... | 2.24      | 6.72        |
| 13..... | .54       | 3.12        | 28..... | 2.32      | 6.96        |
| 14..... | .62       | 3.36        | 29..... | 2.40      | 7.20        |
| 15..... | .70       | 3.60        | 30..... | 2.48      | 7.44        |
| 16..... | .78       | 3.84        | 31..... | 2.56      | 7.68        |
| 17..... | .86       | 4.08        | 32..... | 2.64      | 7.92        |
| 18..... | .94       | 4.32        | 33..... | 2.72      | 8.16        |
| 19..... | 1.02      | 4.56        | 34..... | 2.80      | 8.40        |
| 20..... | 1.10      | 4.80        | 35..... | 2.88      | 8.64        |
| 21..... | 1.18      | 5.04        | 36..... | 2.96      | 8.88        |
| 22..... | 1.26      | 5.28        | 37..... | 3.04      | 9.12        |
| 23..... | 1.34      | 5.52        | 38..... | 3.12      | 9.36        |
| 24..... | 1.42      | 5.76        | 39..... | 3.20      | 9.60        |
| 25..... | 1.50      | 6.00        | 40..... | 3.28      | 9.84        |

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

## REAL ESTATE

**FARMERS.**—If you are tired of the hard winters and want a longer growing season with cheaper land and a more productive soil. Come to Oklahoma, the state that is first in oil, first in zinc, first in broomcorn, second in winter wheat, second in grain sorghum, and second in cotton. Prosper as a fruit grower, a dairyman, a truck farmer, supplying our growing markets. For free booklet, "Oklahoma's Opportunities," write to Oklahoma, Inc., (State Chamber of Commerce), Medical Arts Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

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

**IMPROVED 110-ACRE FARM.**—sell or take house in village, or small acreage as first payment, with or without crops. Charles Sherman, Dansville, Mich.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**AUTO PARTS.**—Radiators, Heads, Blocks, Transmissions, Drive Shafts, Rear Ends, Wheels, Bearings, good as new, half price or less. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Rocks Auto Parts, 12215 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

**HENRY FORD'S "My Life and Work."** \$1.00. Description free. Hawkins Book Sales, 6157 Maxwell, Detroit, Mich.

## WANTED FARMS

**WANTED.**—Hear from owner good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

## MATTRESSES

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

## SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

**30 MILLION** Fine Field Grown "Frostproof" Cabbage Plants. Early Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen, Succession, Flat Dutch, Danish Ballhead, 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50 prepaid. Express, 10,000, \$15. Tomato Plants same price. Sweet Potato, \$3 thousand prepaid. Express, 10,000, \$20. Prompt shipments, good plants, satisfaction absolutely guaranteed or money refunded. 15 years' satisfactory service. J. P. Council Co., Franklin, Va.

**PLANTS.** 5 Acres. June, July delivery. Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch, Danish Cabbage. Prepaid, 100, 45c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25; express, 5000, \$7.50. Cauliflower, prepaid, 50, 50c; 100, 70c; 1000, \$3.75. Critically assorted, moss packed. Guaranteed. W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

**50 ACRES** Field Grown Cabbage and Tomato Plants. Some of finest we ever grew. Special \$1 thousand. Sweet Potato Plants \$2. Prompt shipments, entire satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Old Dominion Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

## 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.

**PLANTS FOR SALE.**—Copenhagen and Wakefield cabbage plants, \$1.00, 1,000; 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.

**FROST-PROOF CABBAGE**—onions, also tomatoes, strong hardy plants. Leading varieties, 100, 40c; 300, 85c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$2.00. Pepper, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$2.75. Everything postpaid and guaranteed. East Texas Plant Co., Pampa, 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.

**CHOICE ADAPTED SMALL GRAIN AND BEANS.**—Improved American Banner wheat, Wolverine oats, improved Robust beans. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

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

## TOBACCO

**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, 75c. 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.

**FOR SALE.**—White Leghorn Pullets, English strain. March 1st hatched, \$1.00 each. Suro to please, 1,500 to select from. Order at once. Sutton's Hatchery, Hastings, Mich.

**IMPERIAL WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS,** \$1.50 per 11. Postpaid. Chas. Stutz, Saranac, Mich.

## TURKEYS

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

**PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS.**—50c each post-paid. 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, 6 cents and up. Full particulars and detailed prices. Hillview Hatchery, C. Bowen, Prop., Holland, Mich., R. 12, Box B.

**WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS** sired by pedigreed males, records 200 to 293 eggs. Low prepaid prices. Shipped anywhere C. O. D. and guaranteed. Hatching eggs, cockerels, pullets, hens, egg-bred 27 years. Winners at 17 egg contests. Write for free catalog and special price bulletin. Geo. B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

**BABY CHICKS.**—Pure-bred Tanored S. C. White Leghorn chicks, \$9.00; Barred or White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, \$11.00 per hundred. Mixed heavy and lights, \$8.50. Big reductions on large quantities. 8 and 10-week-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 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 Tanored, 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, Anconas, \$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.**—Tanored, Barron, Hollywoods, White, Brown Leghorns, 100, \$8.00; 500, \$37.50; broilers, 100, \$9.00 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. Kruemper Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Milan, Mich.

**BETTER CHICKS.**—Extremely low prices for balance of season. 80% of our chicks go to old customers. Write. Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.

**CHICK PRICES REDUCED FOR MAY.**—White Leg., 8c; lots of 500, 7 1/2c. Barred Rocks, 10c. Hillside Hatchery, Holland, Mich.

**S. C. BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS** from Michigan Accredited stock. Write for prices. J. W. Webster, Bath, Mich.

**BABY CHIX.**—Michigan Accredited and Blood Tested S. C. Reds, \$12.00 per 100. They live. Jasper Wishbone Hatchery, St. Louis, Mich.

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

## SITUATIONS WANTED

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

## HELP WANTED

**COLLEGE STUDENT OR TEACHER** of high intelligence, with tact in meeting people, can be placed for summer months or during vacation. Write Educators' Association, General Necessities Bldg., Detroit.

**Try a Michigan Farmer Liner**



# Fed this summer **AMCO 20% DAIRY** will do these

## 3 things



**F**ROM 1920 to 1925 the dairy cattle in the United States decreased 10 per cent. *This indicates better prices for milk, and for cows.* It will pay you to keep your own herd in condition to take advantage of this situation.

Grain feeding on pasture will help. Tests at Cornell University show that a herd fed grain on pasture gives 25 per cent more milk for the year; it not only milks better during the summer but gives more milk *on the same amount of feed* in the fall and winter.

The practice of feeding a single ingredient, or a mixture of two or three, when the cows are on pasture, will not give these results because two of the chief needs of the cows—variety and minerals—are neglected in this kind of feeding.

Amco 20% Dairy not only furnishes the right amount of protein to go with pasture grass, but it contains a sufficient number of ingredients to give the cow the variety she requires in her feed, and the minerals which she must store in the summer for fall and winter needs.

The formula of Amco 20% Dairy was checked and approved by the College Feed Conference Board (feeding experts of nineteen state colleges) and meets their specifications.

Your Amco Agent can supply you.

1. Make cows produce more milk *from a like amount of feed* next winter.
2. Make them produce more milk this summer.
3. Keep them from losing flesh on pasture.

DIVISION OFFICE : COLUMBUS, OHIO

# AMCO

**FEED MIXING SERVICE**  
AMERICAN MILLING COMPANY  
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Plants at: PEORIA, ILL.; OMAHA, NEB.; OWENSBORO, KY.  
Alfalfa Plants at: POWELL, GARLAND, and WORLAND, WYO.

Eckles of Minnesota  
recommends this daily schedule for grain feeding on pasture

| For Jerseys or<br>Guernseys producing | For Holsteins or<br>Ayrshires producing |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 20 lbs. milk — 3 lbs. grain           | 25 lbs. milk — 3 lbs. grain             |
| 25 lbs. " — 4 lbs. "                  | 30 lbs. " — 4 lbs. "                    |
| 30 lbs. " — 5½ lbs. "                 | 35 lbs. " — 5½ lbs. "                   |
| 35 lbs. " — 7 lbs. "                  | 40 lbs. " — 7 lbs. "                    |
| 40 lbs. " — 8 lbs. "                  | 50 lbs. " — 9 lbs. "                    |