

MICHIGAN FARMER

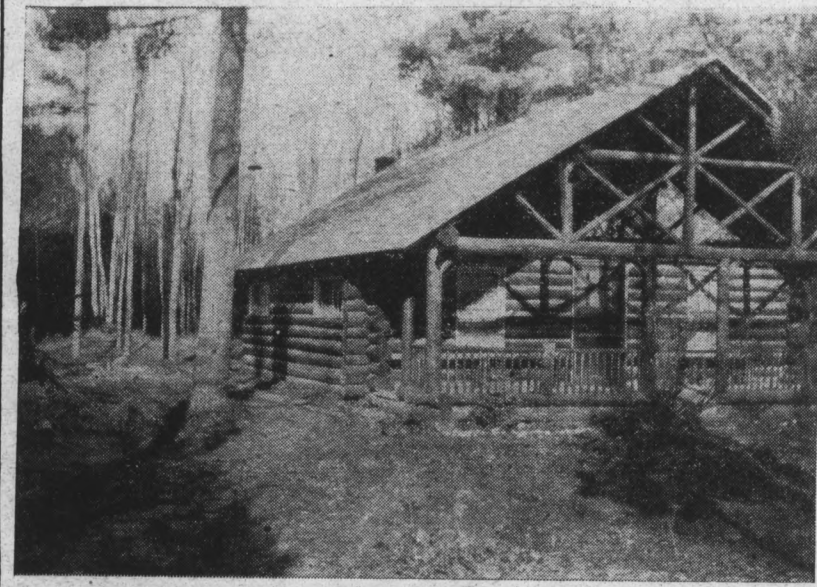
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Whole No. 4811



THE beauty spots of northern Michigan are being acquired for summer recreational purposes by city people. Here is shown a summer lodge on the shores of Little Bay de Noc near Escanaba in Menominee County. The lodge is in keeping with its natural surroundings.

Up at the point of the Thumb, near Point Aux Barques, is a scenic rocky coast which attracts the tourist. The Sacred Rock shown here is an attraction in this region. This section of the country is replete with Indian lore and historical incidents.

Report of Practical Test

Worm Control in Swine on Worm-infested Premises

By DR. H. H. LEHMAN, D.V. S.

ONE of the great problems in swine production and the production of pork on an economical and profitable basis is to rear the young pigs free from worms, and their ravages. Worm infestation in pigs prior to the weaning period and then the destruction of these young animals from such heavy infestation have caused many serious financial difficulties, and in certain sections have made swine growing an extremely difficult and hazardous undertaking.

The young pig is infested by coming in contact, in some manner, with the eggs of the worms which have been passed previously by the mature animals in the fecal matter. Naturally this material contaminates the soil and while these eggs remain in this location they undergo certain stages in development, and then are taken into the digestive system of the young host, where they develop into the adult worm. According to the statistics worked out by careful experimentation these eggs are very resistant and may remain in the soil and other matter for a period of one to two years, and then when favorable conditions arise or taken in by another animal, they will develop into the adult worm.

Infection of young pigs

The udders of sows, and particularly the teats, become contaminated with this material and when the young animals nurse, of course some of these partially hatched eggs will be swallowed with the milk and the young animal is therefore infected.

The resistance of these eggs to destructive processes is well known and it has been found that ordinary disinfectants will not penetrate the egg shell and therefore will not destroy them.

Experimentation shows that these eggs may be immersed in many of the disinfectants for long periods and taken out and when placed in favorable surroundings will hatch and infect animals.

Successful swine production depends to a great extent upon the control of these parasites. There was a time not far distant when hog cholera was the chief menace, but since the advent of anti hog cholera serum, and its universal use, there is no excuse for any extensive losses from this disease. In fact, it is, and should be, the practice of successful swine growers to use this protection as insurance against losses.

Sanitary measures naturally will help to prevent cholera, but in order to insure against losses, immunity must be established by the serum treatment.

Worm infestation is also a serious menace, as the premises become infested so that reinfestation of animals represents the real problem. If it were possible to prevent infestation of animals with these eggs, then the problem would be much simplified. It must be remembered that all animals are susceptible, and that there is no way to immunize animals against infestation. The only possible way to prevent infestation would be to isolate animals on non-infested premises. This is a real difficulty on the farm now as it means rotation of ground for various periods—and help is scarce and expensive; it often means removing the hogs to distant lots, which adds to the burden of taking care of them. The many other duties on the farm with the shortage of help means on the majority of farms that such a procedure is practically out of the question.

It would also require quite an acreage to carry out such a scheme on a successful basis.

Study of the round worm

In order to control any parasite intelligently and effectually, it is necessary to have some definite information in regard to its life history or cycle. A brief statement of the life cycle of the round worm, which is the most important one of the entire group, is as follows: The female worm lays its eggs in the small intestine of the hog, and they are passed out with the feces (dung). When the eggs are first dropped they are in the early stage of development and are not infectious when taken into the digestive tract of the pig.

In a few weeks, however, under favorable conditions of temperature and moisture, a small worm forms in each shell and then the eggs become infectious. When these eggs are taken into the digestive tract of the pig with its food or water, the small worms are liberated from the shells and begin a ten-day journey from the small intestine to the blood stream, to the liver, and then to the lungs, passing through the heart on their way. The worms spend a few days in the lungs, then pass up the windpipe to the throat, and are swallowed, passing back to the small intestine through the gullet and stomach.

They increase materially in length while on this trip, but even then are quite small. They develop at this point and are full grown in about two and one-half months, including the time spent in the lungs. It has been found that the female round worm may produce as many as 80 million eggs.

When one considers that these worms are so prevalent and so prolific and the fact these eggs may live in the soil and other material for such a long period of time, it can easily be understood why reinfestation occurs so frequently.

Photograph of pigs used in this experiment

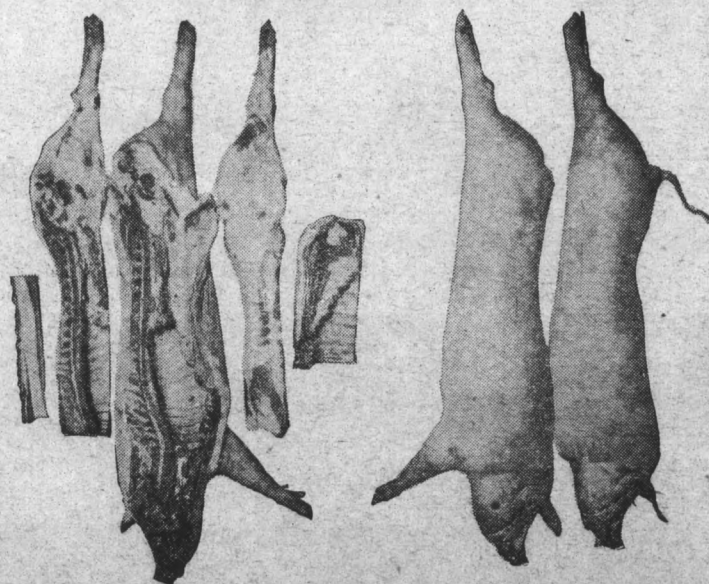


Six shoats which were undersized and badly infested with worms. At five months old, when the treatment began, their average weight was 53½ pounds.

Rotation of pens, therefore, may not be altogether satisfactory in the control of the round worms. Should the soil become contaminated, as it does, and unless the ground should lay idle for quite a period of time, it will harbor a sufficient number of the ova and partially developed worms to infect the young animals.

Worms can be controlled

Many experiments have been conducted to obtain specific information in regard to the control of these worms in pigs that have been kept and partially confined on worm-infested premises. The entire idea being to evolve an efficient method and at the same time keep in mind its practical application.



Cut-up sections of hogs receiving worm-control treatment showed splendid distribution of fat and lean and that they were first-class throughout.

Carcasses of hogs receiving worm-control treatment were smooth and in excellent condition.

The following experiment illustrates the fact that it is possible to control worms and make pork production profitable even though the premises be heavily infested. This is only one of a number of similar experiments conducted and the results have been uniformly the same.

This group of pigs was unthrifty and undersized

The pigs used in this test were "undersized," farrowed in the spring and allowed to rough it until fall. At the age of 5 months their average weight was 53½ pounds. Microscopical examination of the feces showed evidence of heavy infestation with round worms, as numerous eggs were found on each slide examined. Aside from the microscopical examination the pigs had all the symptoms of worm infection, they were emaciated, anemic, subject to coughing and displaying all the evidences of malnutrition.

These hogs had all the ear corn they would consume and were given slop twice each day. The slop was composed of 8 parts middlings, 1 part tankage, 1 part oil meal, and water.

The treatment administered consisted of a tonic* containing vermifuges, vermicides and minerals.

Scientifically conducted

During the period of this experiment fecal examinations were made at regular intervals so that more or less accurate information could be recorded in regard to the degree of infestation and to evaluate the results of the treatment. This examination revealed that in the beginning of the experiment, the worm infestation was quite marked, as evidenced by the number of eggs found with the microscope. As the experiment progressed, the number of worms and eggs present showed a decided curve downward.

The data obtained by this examination is as follows:

Oct. 18, 1927—Total Ova	16	Nov. 25, 1927—Total Ova	5
Nov. 5, 1927—"	8	Dec. 6, 1927—"	2
Nov. 11, 1927—"	9	Dec. 24, 1927—"	3
Nov. 17, 1927—"	5		

The above examinations were made at the intervals indicated, and show very clearly the elimination and control of the worms. It might be added further, that the slides recorded were the average findings of a large number examined. So the results as indicated in the above table represent the results of a large group of examinations and consequently the table is quite accurate.

It was evident that the tonic*—with its vermifuges, vermifuges and minerals—was effective in controlling the worms and also supplied the necessary tonics and minerals to build bone and body tissue. Throughout the experiment the animals had good appetites, regular bowels, and showed distinct evidence of being in fine general condition by their smooth hair coat and physical vigor.

Results in dollars and cents value

It is intensely interesting to make a brief study or analysis of these pigs in order to make clear the efficiency of the control of the intestinal worms and the economic value of this treatment in pork production.

Gain in 71 days	891 lbs.
Average daily gain	2.1 lbs.
Feed required per 100 lbs. gain	295 lbs.
Cost per 100 lbs. gain	\$5.48
	(Inc. treatment)

There was no special attempt made to protect the pigs from reinfestation.

When they were sent to the slaughter house for slaughter the live weight for the six pigs was 1260 lbs. or an average weight of 210 lbs. each. After slaughter the dressed weight was 1006 lbs. or 79.8 per cent. A very high percentage.

A careful examination of the entire digestive tract was made for the purpose of determining whether or not worms were present. They were found to be free and the intestines and contents were in very fine condition. The liver and lungs were also examined and there was no evidence of parasites present.

The cuts on this page show very clearly the fine smooth skin and carcass and the well-mottled appearance of the meat, showing its high quality.

In conclusion it is clear to state that it is possible to produce pork on a highly profitable and satisfactory basis with pigs kept on infested premises.

*The tonic administered was Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXX

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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 XVIII

Who Will Guess Right This Time?

Will Potato History Repeat Itself This Present Year?

By Dr. M. P. Rasmussen, Of Cornell University

THE story is told of two dough-boys passing along a shell-swept road in France during the late unpleasantness. Along came a shell which gave every promise of registering a hit. Jim scrambled frantically into a shell hole at the left; Bill sprang into the ditch at the right—and was neatly decapitated by the shell. When the dust had cleared away and Jim had collected himself sufficiently, he soliloquized, "Bill guessed wrong!"

There is some likelihood that the potato growers of the United States may be in Bill's class during 1928 insofar as guessing on the profitable acreage of potatoes is concerned. Reports from the Federal Department of Agriculture and other sources indicate the likelihood of an increase of from ten to fifteen per cent in potato acreage in 1928. The early crop of white potatoes in the southern states already planted or soon to be planted indicates an increase of almost 13,000 acres over 1927. The significance of such increases may become apparent from an analysis of what has happened in the potato industry during the past.

Large Crops Mean Low Prices

During the years 1917 and 1918, over 4,300,000 acres were planted to potatoes in the United States, resulting in prices that were far from encouraging in view of the high costs incurred during the war years. In fact, the prices for these two years were so discouraging that the potato acreage in 1919 was reduced over thirteen per cent. At the same time, weather conditions were unfavorable, and the

yield per acre was almost eight bushels below normal. The result was the relatively small crop of 323 million bushels which sold for the average high price of \$1.59 per bushel, an increase of thirty-three per cent over the previous year. The 1919 price was evidently too much for the growers, however, for they immediately increased acreages during 1920 and 1921, and as a result prices were reduced below even the 1917 and 1918 level. In view of the deflation of all commodity prices which took place in 1920-1921, however, even these prices seem to have been attractive to potato growers. At any rate, in 1922 they capped the climax by planting 4,307,000 acres to potatoes. At the same time, favorable growing condi-

tions resulted in a greatly increased yield per acre, the result of which was the record-breaking crop of 454 million bushels—and the heart-breaking price of fifty-eight cents per bushel to the growers.

The losses sustained in 1922 seem to have been remembered for three years at least, for the acreage dropped at the rate of 395,000 acres per year until in 1925 only 3,092,000 acres were planted. This acreage (the lowest in seventeen years) coupled with relatively poor growing conditions, resulted in a crop of only 323 million bushels, and the record high average price to United States potato growers of \$1.87 per bushel. This price seems again to have wiped out all memories of previous disastrous seasons for the

crop acreage was immediately increased in 1926 (and the price dropped to \$1.41 per bushel) and in 1927 the acreage was back again to 3,505,000 acres with the price per bushel down to ninety-six cents. In other words, an increase of approximately twenty-four per cent in production during the past three years has resulted in a decrease of fifty-two per cent in price per bushel received by the average potato grower in the United States.

Consider the following potato statistics for the country:

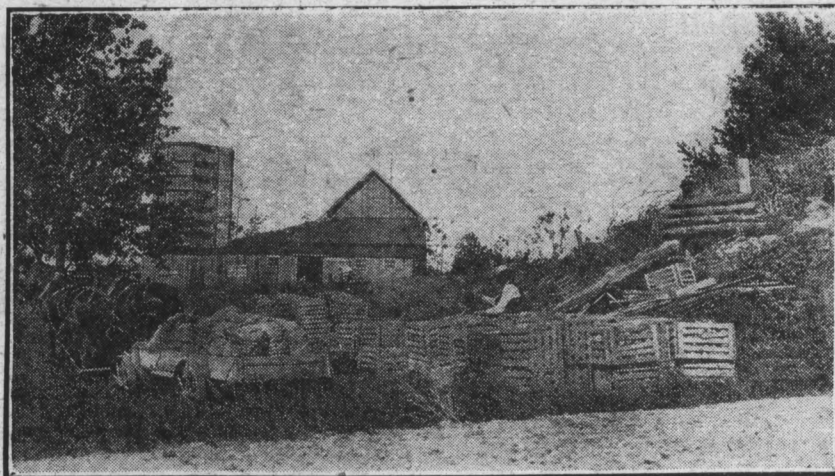
Year	Acreage	Price Dec. 1
1922	4,307,000	\$0.58
1923	3,816,000	0.78
1924	3,327,000	0.63
1925	3,092,000	1.87
1926	3,122,000	1.41
1927	3,505,000	.96

What will happen if the expected increase in acreage takes place during 1928 and the weather is favorable? It is any one's guess! But if a ten per cent increase in acreage takes place (and 3,855,000 acres are planted) and if the crop yield per acre in 1928 is equal to the average for the past five years, there is a strong likelihood that 1928 will bring forth a 430 to 440 million bushel potato crop, with prices probably ranging from thirty-five to sixty cents per bushel to the grower. Such prices constitute a severe penalty for guessing wrong!

Yields Per Acre Increasing

A factor which it behooves every potato grower to take into consideration is that average crop yields of potatoes per acre have been steadily increasing during recent years. For the

(Continued on page 619)



A. J. Dunlap of Ogemaw County, Is Shown Removing Certified Seed Potatoes From His Underground Cellar

Though Fish Can't Walk

I Have Seen a Smelt Run

By Harv Hess

THERE'S a town up in Benzie County called Beulah. I don't know whether it was named after a her or a hymn but, anyway, up until a few years ago it was just another place where the Ann Arbor railroad discharged an occasional passenger or employee. And then, with practically no warning whatever, a fish did for Beulah the same thing it did for Jonah—put them both on the map. What Henry Ford is to Detroit, the smelt is to Beulah.

To begin with, what is a smelt? At first, I thought it was an odor. But it isn't. It's a fish, a small, thin fish, built along the lines of a string bean. You can't tell what they weigh because they haven't any scales; it would take at least ten, though, to make a mess for me after an especially active day with a hay baler.

Beulah is located on U. S. 31, at one end of Crystal Lake. It looks like it had been settled on a hot day and spread—like butter. It was raining when we splashed into town about five in the afternoon in our spurt model flivver, and already the crowds

had begun to arrive. They came from a long ways off, too; some from Chicago, Detroit, and Ironton.

Crystal Lake has just one inlet, bisecting the town of Beulah, and that inlet which isn't much wider than a wrinkle, is called Cold Creek. Well-named, too, I'm here to tell you. It felt to me like it would be a natural habitat for a walrus. For fifty-one weeks it is merely a quiet, bashful, little brooklet, meandering unnoticed on its way. But in that fifty-second week it attains more popularity and repute than the river Styx.

These smelt are just like a lot of us—they do their running around at night. As soon as it becomes dark they leave their cozy firesides out in the depths of Crystal Lake and start a mad scramble for the cool recesses of Cold Creek, some using a straight breast stroke, while others negotiate the distance with a crawl. Because a few females want to spawn, and start out for that purpose, the entire bunch follows suit, and half of them couldn't lay an egg any more than they could a brick. At the same time

the smelt begin their run, the fishermen starts theirs.

Between the main drag of Beulah and Crystal Lake there's about one hundred and fifty feet of Cold Creek. This is the section in which you are permitted to fish and is brilliantly illuminated with electric lights. Ninety-three is the zero hour and at that time the lights flash on, a signal is given by our game wardens (and they have to be game, too) and the panic is on. Into those frigid waters that milling mob of from one to three thousand frenzied fellows of Isaac Walton literally dive. Imagine crowding that many soles and half soles into a two hundred foot strip of water which was already full of fish! I wouldn't have gone in there for a seal. There they stood, or, those who weren't pushed over, stood, the icy waters of Cold Creek lapping around their laps and swirling in the tops of waders; overcoats dangling in the drink and all the time, a continual downpour on their heads. Talk about a soggy looking sight—that was it. It was a perfectly grand place for a pneumonia

specialist to start a profitable practice.

The paraphernalia used in capturing these smelt was anything from snow shovels to pie tins; everything, in fact, but the kitchen sink, and I saw one woman use her hair net. Maybe she was after a hairring. From 9:30 until 10:00 o'clock you're allowed to get all the fish you can and the fun waxed fast and furious. Then the lights go out and the crowd sort of oozes from the creek. They look just like fish, too—soaking wet. One guy said that next year he intended to start a concession of clothes wringers and run each person through as they emerged. They were wetter than an Elk's convention.

A big share of the crowd stayed all night. Some in the two hotels, some, apparently, walked the street while others slept in their cars. You take a Ford, and there isn't enough room for a wasp to sleep in comfort, yet I saw any number fixed up as Pullmans and sleeping four. With the racket outside and poker and crap games in progress in the hotel, it was all we could

(Continued on page 621)

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 home problems.

VOLUME CLXX NUMBER EIGHTEEN

DETROIT, MAY 5, 1928

Again
in Wash-
ington

IT was thirty-four years ago that Jacob S. Coxey marched to Washington with his army of unemployed, demanding that the government provide work for these and thousands of other men. His army was dissipated and nothing came of the attempt.

Coxey is again in Washington. In 1894 he was furnished a room in the jail and was fined for walking upon the grass about the capitol. Today he occupies a room in the expensive Willard Hotel.

But his purpose today is the same as it was a third of a century ago—to provide labor for the unemployed. His means of accomplishing this, however, is quite different. Instead of threatening the government into providing work, he now asks Congress to provide an emergency fund which will become available to provide public improvements when work is scarce. Funds for this work would be secured by community non-interest bearing twenty-five year bonds for the building of market roads and public improvements.

Such a program, properly and safely developed, would go far, no doubt, in stabilizing the employment situation, and in doing that our whole business structure would be benefited, even to furnishing a more even demand for the products of the farm.

Losses
From
Lightning

THE annual report of D. L. Livingston, Commissioner of Insurance and State Fire Marshal for Michigan, shows that 426 fires were reported as having started on farms in Michigan from lightning during the year 1927. This was the third largest number of fires from known causes reported. The loss of property from these 426 fires was placed at \$159,420.43. The loss of life was not reported. Neither is the suffering occasioned by shocks result-

ing from lightning hitting the buildings entered in this summary.

But the property loss itself which recurs year after year should be reduced to a minimum. Care in properly rodding the farm buildings and fences would cut this loss to one-quarter its present size. The increased use of metal roofs and ventilators, of telephone and radio wires adds to the danger of electricity unless precaution has been taken to have these well grounded and supplied with lightning arrestors.

The time of the year when the greatest hazards from lightning occur is here. The records referred to above show the distribution of losses last year by months as follows:

January	\$ 326.40
February	178.66
March	None
April	16,901.46
May	16,413.61
June	12,605.64
July	36,667.86
August	7,755.49
September	48,391.85
October	16,054.54
November	4,124.94
December	None

The figures show that we are at the beginning of the eight-month period when the losses from this cause are heavy. If we have lightning rods on our buildings, they should now be inspected carefully for loose joints, improper connections with metal roofs, or ventilators, or poor groundings. Building without rods should be given immediate attention to assure the safety of both life and property.

Farm
Property
Sought

THE indications are that the back to the land movement is beginning. Real estate operators say that not since 1919 has the inquiry for farm land been as great in Michigan as this spring.

An increasing number of people is endeavoring to trade their city property for farm lands, most of them being experienced farmers who left the country during the great march cityward from 1919 to 1925.

These ex-farmers have found that these six to eight years in the city have not made them rich, and in many cases they have tied themselves up with property contracts which are now loads on their shoulders. City property values are not increasing, but instead show a decline which is not pleasant to those who have agreed to pay for property at higher prices.

This movement from the city to the farm is also helped by the fact that modern conveniences are more available in the country now than before. Therefore, to the women the country has greater attractions than previously. When these folks go back to the farm, many of these conveniences will be deemed necessary.

There will be plenty of opportunities to exchange farm property for that in the city. But right here we wish to give a word of caution. With no knowledge of city values, a farmer is likely to exchange his farm property for an inflated obligation. Many have been discouraged with the past few years on the farm, but things are turning for the better now and a little more patience will bring the reward. But if one exchanges now a farm, which will improve in value, for city property, which is decreasing in value, he is going from one discouragement to another. We strongly urge the farmer who is thinking of exchanging to watch his step.

The
Country
Boy

AS sixty per cent of the country boys who go to the city become ordinary workers and are therefore subject to vicissitudes of the unskilled labor market while only seventeen per cent who stay on the farm become unskilled laborers, we believe that it be-

hooves a boy to deeply consider a cityward move.

It is much better socially and financially for a boy to become a farm operator than to spend a great part of his time reading "help wanted" ads or to stand in the employment line at the factories. The city does not beget an enjoyable living unless one is sure of a good income to pay for such a living and there is nothing enjoyable in a hand-to-mouth city existence. Every city activity requires money, while in the country one can live and enjoy the open spaces with comparatively little outlay.

There will always be some farm boys who will seek city life. These, to assure themselves of urban success, should prepare for some definite city occupation. Nowhere will unskilled labor afford much more than a mere existence, as such labor is usually a drug on the market.

With the opportunities that the boys' and girls' club work and the agricultural vocational activities of high schools give the country boy, he has a real chance to become established early in life in a pleasant and profitable agricultural endeavor. While there are wholesome helps for ambitious youths in the city, none of them parallel the 4-H club and Smith-Hughes high school activities.

National
Music
Week

MUSIC is the universal language of all mankind. Perhaps no other invention has impressed us with this fact more than the radio. In all of the surveys of the likes and dislikes of listeners-in, music stands high in favor, provided that it is good music. In view of this general feeling, it seems fitting that the coming week has been set apart to give special attention to the value of good music and particularly how it may be obtained.

"More music at home—sing, play, and be happy" is a good slogan to adopt for the coming week. Among the home activities we would suggest for National Music Week are group singing, family instrumental ensembles, calling in neighbors for special radio programs, musical games, a check-up on the condition of the musical instruments in the home, and a linking of the parents with their children's musical study. It is by a better understanding of this universal means of expression that we can hope to better understand our children and our neighbors.

Outlook
More En-
couraging

THE index number of prices paid to farmers for their products on March 15, 1928, as compiled by the United States department of agriculture, was 137 compared with 125 a year previous. Prices of most industrial products, on the other hand, are lower than a year ago.

Since March, the predominant trend of prices has been upward, so that the April 15 price index, when available, undoubtedly will make a still more favorable comparison with a year previous. Outstanding gains have occurred in prices of hogs, wheat, corn, and oats, in the last month, while moderate advances occurred in several other products, including cotton and lambs. No pronounced declines have occurred to neutralize these setbacks.

The rise in grain prices is traceable largely to unfavorable weather for new crops. When weather influences eliminate or reduce a burdensome surplus, their effect on farmers in the aggregate may be beneficial, but, unfortunately, such reductions in crops are not evenly distributed among all farmers. Some may have full yields while other have near crop failures.

Activity in general business maintains much of the gain shown earlier in the year. Steel production estab-

lished a new high record in the first quarter and high production has continued into April, although new orders are thinning out and prices have softened. Automobile factories are passing through their seasonal production peak. Building permits in April, as far as reported, were higher than a year ago. Freight car loadings are not falling as much below the corresponding weeks a year previous as they were earlier in the year. Industrial employment has increased since midwinter.

Economists calculate that if the rate of decline of the per capita output of farm products which has occurred in recent years is maintained, the exportable surplus of these products will be wiped out in six years. The conclusion is that after that time supply and demand conditions will force food-stuff prices to rise, assuming that reasonably high tariffs remain in effect.

Expectations

YOU know when you come to look at our language, it ain't right. Fer that reason when a fellow don't use the language like a lot of highbrows think, it ain't no sign he ain't got no judgement.

Now, fer inst., that word expectation. In most other words the letters ex means passed. Fer inst., ex president means a has-been. Expression means that you can't press a thought in no more, so you got to let it out. Explain means that a thing was plain but ain't now and therefore is got to be explained. Exploded means a thing has been ploded, and etc., and etc.

But — expectation means what you are hopin' fer in the future. Now if the language was right, expectation'd be what has happened, and pection'd be what is coming. I've got lots of expectations and pections. I don't like to think of my expectations 'cause they are mostly the failures of my pections.

Some wise guy said life was made up of expectations, and I guess he's right. That's all mine is made up of and they ain't nothing to brag about. If it wasn't fer my pections, I might as well quit right now. Its hope, or our pections, what keeps most of us lookin' fer the next day. We kin never tell that maybe the next day will bring a letter or something, and you can't tell maybe the letter is about what rich uncle left you—but mostly likely it's a bill fer something like back taxes, etc. My pections is usual rich uncles and my expectations is usually bills. But sometime it might happen the other way and then I could buy a new bus or something like that.

You know, I think maybe lots of you just kinda read these scribbings of mine, cause your pections is that I might once in a while write a good one and you'd hate to miss it if it was good. And the trouble is you got to read them to find out if they are good or not. But that's the way life is—nature produced thousands of seeds and only a few sprout and grow—unless they are certified, and my stuff ain't certified.

I know Sofie has had a awful let-down in her pections when she got married, but then mine ain't been entirely fulfilled either. She don't think I'm as ambitious as I should be but I say I am, as only an ambitious fellow would write this kind of stuff. And I found her folks weren't as rich as I thought they was, so you see there's failings on both sides.

But we've both got a life to live and, by gum, I'm going to get just as much out of mine as I can, regardless of expectations, and etc.

HY SYCKLE



A Home-made Stalk Rake

IN answer to the recent inquiry for plans for a rake to be used behind a wagon for raking up cornstalks, I am sending diagram and description of one which I have used a great deal for this purpose and have found very satisfactory even in the heaviest corn stalks. I believe I prefer it to any of the revolving-head types.

Take a good straight timber about 12 feet long, either 6 by 6 inches square or 6-inch round. Bore 2-inch holes through this timber about 18 inches apart. Use for teeth good hard green round sticks $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 36 inches long. Fit them and make a drive fit in the timber, and sharpen them a little at the lower end. This makes the rake head.

Then take two poles or timbers about 4 or 5 inches in diameter and 15 feet long and bolt them on top of the rake head at about right angles to the teeth, and far enough apart to make a loose fit between the standards on rear bolster of wagon. Extend the rake about three feet behind rear wheels of wagon. Then bore $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch holes in these long timbers just ahead of rear bolster and drive iron pins in far enough to get a good hold on the bolster. This is to pull the rake. Bolt a light piece on front end of poles to hold them together, and spike or bolt sway braces from rake head to long timbers.

To operate the rake take two heavy planks and lay on wagon running gears to stand on, place long timbers of rake between standards of rear bolster, with iron pins in front of bolster. The rake will be nearly balanced and can be dumped by bearing down

on the front crosspiece and lifting the rake head. The height of the rake head to rear axle will give about the proper slant to the teeth.—C. S. Moran.

KEEPING DOORS ON ITS HINGES

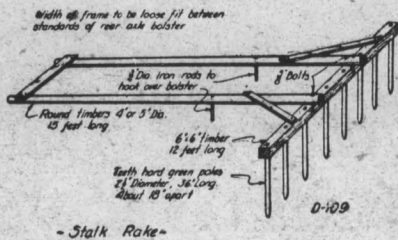
HERE is a method I have found very successful in preventing hinges from pulling loose from doors to hog houses, poultry houses, barns, screen doors, and in fact wherever butt or leaf hinges are.

Put the hinges on in the usual way and hang the door until it opens and closes just right. Then take a piece of sheet metal about two feet long and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, place the middle part of it to the part of the hinge

where it fastens on the door, mark the holes to correspond to the holes in the hinge, bore the holes, and then put the screws through both the strip and the hinge, and draw the screws up tight. Then drill or punch three holes both above and below the hinge and put in screws or heavy nails. Any pull on the hinge will now be distributed through the metal strip to the other six screws, and it is almost impossible to pull the hinge loose without first loosening the metal strip.—Clarence Ackerman.

Because spring is far behind and still losing ground, it is increasingly important that the fertilizer be applied. It will do more than any other one thing to overcome the adversity of a late spring.

The wise farmer persistently watches every opportunity to get rid of fire traps.



- Stalk Rake -



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How Cass Swats Sheep Dogs

TRAMP dogs and others having a special fondness for mutton are finding the going increasingly rough in Cass County since the sheepmen, goaded to the breaking point by dog depredations, started a definite campaign to alter the situation.

The first step was a mass meeting called by leading sheepmen in cooperation with the county agent and, though the day set was a stormy one in January, better than fifty turned out. In addition to free and spirited discussion by the farmers themselves, several county officers were called in to add their contribution. The prosecutor outlined the state dog law showing that Michigan has a strong statute if enforced, and the sheriff was given to understand that he would have plenty of backing in his efforts at enforcement. It was pointed out that full cooperation of all sheepmen in the way of obtaining warrants and furnishing evidence is essential to successful enforcement of the law.

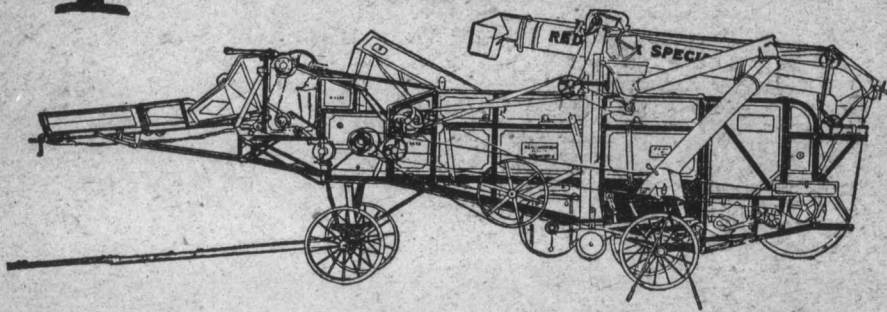
At this meeting a committee of three was appointed to work with the county officers and Board of Supervisors. The work of the committee has resulted in getting a ten dollar bounty offered for all dogs killed in the act or immediately after worrying, chasing, or killing sheep or

other farm animals. Furthermore, the Supervisors have arranged to serve warrants on owners neglecting to license their dogs. In cases of damage where identity of the dog can be established suit for damages will be brought against the owner by the county.

The sheepmen are also taking advantage of a quarantine recently placed on all dogs in the county because of a case of rabies. Provisions of the quarantine make it unlawful for dogs to run at large unless muzzled or wearing a vaccination tag. This offers an excellent opportunity to wage war on tramp dogs and those that are the property of lawless owners. Constables and other law-enforcing officers are having this opportunity pointed out to them with the suggestion that they do their duty.

All steps in the campaign have been attended with ample publicity in the county press. While it is recognized that riding the county of tramp dogs will not wholly eliminate losses, it is certain to help materially. The collection of damages from a few owners is bound to have a wholesome effect. By the above means and others, if necessary, Cass farmers hope to curtail losses from dogs to the point where they can profitably stay in the sheep business.

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This is the machine that set new records for capacity among 28-inch grain threshers. It enabled many threshermen to profitably put two rigs in the field, threshing out their runs before the grain got so dry that it shelled, or so wet that it sprouted in the shock.

Or if you are a farmer interested in a rig for yourself, you should look over this 28x46. It is big enough to handle the crop from several farms, but the power requirements and cost is so low that it represents the best all around buy in the market.

This New Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher will pay for itself in a few years, in lower threshing costs, in more bushels saved from the straw, in fewer bushels lost due to weather.

Or if your requirements are for something smaller, the Red River Special 22x36 is built just like it except for size.

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Farmers Have But One Issue

Senator Capper Tells Easterners Over the Radio It Is a Bread-and-Butter Issue this Year

A million listeners in Eastern States and particularly in Eastern big cities, heard this address, the director of Station WRC, Washington, estimates. Senator Capper was asked to put the farmer's case before them by the National League of Women Voters.—Editor's Note.

THE farmer's interest in the campaign this year is a "bread and butter" interest. Through conditions forced upon him by other business and industrial groups, his interest has become economic rather than partisanly political. Fundamentally all political interests rest on an economic foundation.

The farmer, through his organizations, through reading, through the radio, through observation of his neighbors, is coming to realize that his economic interest in government is greater than his partisan political interest.

Conditions are making the farmer a "ham and egg" man in politics.

The farmer is not asking favors of the Government. He doesn't want a subsidy. He does not believe in subsidies, although he sees the railroads taking a flat subsidy following the war—and at the same time he, the farmer, was being "adjusted" through a deflation that bankrupted hundreds of thousands of farmers and piled up the mortgage indebtedness of other hundreds of thousands not quite so unfortunate as those bankrupted.

The farmer, in politics, has been asking only a square deal, an equal opportunity to profit from his investment and work, as business, industry, and labor have profited through conditions largely influenced by legislation.

The farmer, in my judgment, is growing a little bit tired of asking for this industrial equality, and is looking for some means by which he may demand as a right what he has been asking, from the reception given his requests, as a favor.

It is no longer necessary for farmers and farm organizations and farm exponents to prove the agricultural depression.

The National Industrial Conference Board, in a voluminous and statistical report, has admitted there is a serious farm problem, that agriculture has been woefully discriminated against in the race for wealth and power, and the future best interests of the country demand that agriculture be placed on a more nearly equal footing with other industries and with labor.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, collaborating with the Industrial Conference Board, also has come to realize and admit this condition of affairs, and to a realization that unless the purchasing power of the farmer is rejuvenated, business is going to be deprived of a buying market comprising nearly one-third of our total population.

The farmers, especially of the Middle West, are by tradition and heredity and choice, Republicans. They believe in the policy of protection. They believe in good wages for labor and fair profits for business. They believe these conditions should provide a good market for farm products.

But they are beginning to wonder if protection as afforded by the tariff is giving their products protection in the domestic market.

Protection for manufacturing and for labor has produced a condition where the price the farmer pays for what he must buy is far higher than in the world market.

But he is learning that the prices on what he has to sell, instead of being protected and in line with the prices on what he buys, are set in the lower world market.

It is not reasonable to assume that the farmer as a seller will remain content to compete in the world market when as a buyer he must buy in a protected home market.

It is an insult to his intelligence to think that he will continue content with this economic situation.

Department of Agriculture statistics—and no one has gainsaid their accuracy—show that factory wage earners in 1925-26 were able to buy with their earnings sixteen per cent more than they could in 1919-20, while the farmer with his income has been able to buy at the utmost twenty per cent less.

The farmer loses steadily, year after year, on the exchange of his products for the necessities he has to buy. This in face of the fact that he never has been more efficient as a producer than he is today.

The farmer is entitled to an American price for what he sells in the United States. He does not get it.

Farm profits have long been inadequate—much of the time a minus quantity, if allowance is made for labor and investment.

As the industrial conference board and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce have recently pointed out, this in the long run is a national problem, not a class problem.

The farmer wants it solved as such. And that is the farmer's interest in the coming campaign.

The farmer wants a public sentiment and a Congress sympathetic with an understanding of this problem. The national parties will do well to recognize this fact, in my judgment. Legislation has benefited the manufacturer, the banker, the railroads, and labor. The farmer sees no reason why legislation should not also benefit him.

The farmer is asking only equal opportunity, not an unfair advantage, not a subsidy, not a dole.

I repeat it, the farmer's interest in the campaign is an economic interest, a bread-and-butter interest.

And I repeat also, the national political parties should meet that interest with candidates and policies that will give the farmer the equal economic standing with industry and labor to which he is entitled.

CORN BORER MACHINERY

REPLYING to questions in regard to reports having reached the House committee that much government machinery used in clean-up work last year has been left standing out-of-doors ever since, L. W. Worthy, in charge of the corn borer control campaign, said that with the exception of a comparatively few tractors in daily use, and other machines loaned to farmers, the entire outfit purchased by the government—trucks, tractors, plows, and stubble beaters—were stored in two warehouses in Ohio, where they have been reconditioned and are now in good condition for this season's operations.

FLOOD CONTROL

THE Jones-Reid Mississippi flood control bill, which has passed the Senate, provides for an expenditure of \$1,500,000,000, more than \$1,200,000,000 above the amount estimated in the original plan of General Jadwin, chief of army engineers. This bill with its vast expenditure impresses President Coolidge that the legislation is to be considered more in the interest of lumber companies and owners of timber lands than in the interest of the people of the lower Mississippi.

In church the truth comes out

In church, with only heads ahead to look at, people are quick to note those with unsightly loose dandruff and those whose hair and scalp are clean. At a glance, the careless untidy ones are contrasted to the fastidious and clean. What are people behind you saying about you?



Don't Let Dandruff Humiliate You

THE fact that loose dandruff is a common ailment does not excuse you for having it. You can't disguise the fact that it repels others. And what is more it is dangerous—a germ condition which often leads to thin hair and baldness.

Common decency demands that if you have any evidence of loose dandruff, you take immediate steps to remove it. Here is a quick, pleasant* means that tens of thousands have found successful:

NEW! LISTERINE SHAVING CREAM

If you don't say this wonderful new cream gives you the coolest shave you ever had you will be one of the few exceptions

Simply douse Listerine on the scalp full strength, then massage vigorously with finger tips. Keep the treatment up systematically. You will discover within a few days that you have dandruff under control. The few abnormally dry scalps may be benefited by applying a little castor or olive oil afterward. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

*Listerine has been the outstanding antiseptic in the American home for nearly 50 years. Its success as a dandruff remedy is only equalled by its success as a mouth wash, gargle, and breath deodorant.

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For sore throat, halitosis, cuts, wounds, bites, sunburn, abrasions

We Want You

If you have a good reputation in your neighborhood and some spare time—we will pay you well for it and help you build a permanent business.

If You Are:

A business man who is accustomed to deal with farmers; a retired farmer who is a leader in your community; a clergyman; teacher; doctor; lawyer, or a wide awake young farmer who wants to work in the country—

One of Michigan's Leading Insurance Companies wants you and will train you to succeed. This is a legitimate high-class proposition for men of good reputation only—

It will stand the most rigid investigation, and we shall expect each applicant to be open to the same investigation by us.

If interested please fill out and mail the coupon below.

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Please send me your questionnaire for more detailed information.

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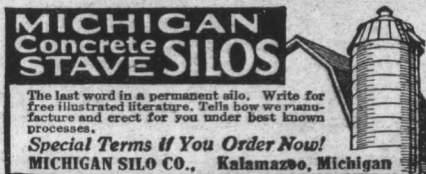
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What's the Latest in Ensilage Cutters?

You've been hearing about how Henry Ford and the other leaders have improved motor cars. Improvements, just as big, just as important, are made in the latest Blizzard model now ready.

BLIZZARD Ensilage Cutter



Gears run in oil
All moving parts steel encased. Cuts corn fast as two men can throw from load—absolutely self-feeding. Ensilage is cut evenly and packs closely.

Free **Blizzard Catalog** **Free**

Tells things you have always wanted to know
about Ensilage Cutters. Tells how to figure actual capacity of any ensilage cutter. How to figure pulley speed. How much work per horsepower.

Tells what speed is most efficient. Tells exactly what a Blizzard will do for you, working at low speed, or high speed—on small power or large power.

Tells of elevating test where Blizzard 500, using Fordson power, elevated over 125 feet at a speed of 800 R. P. M.

JUST SEND THE COUPON
THE JOS. DICK MFG. CO., Dept 58, Canton, O.
Send along your catalog describing the improved Blizzard Ensilage Cutter, giving table for figuring capacity, pulley speeds, etc.

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THE WATERWAY STATUS

THE recent action of the Canadian government is somewhat discouraging to the proponents of the St. Lawrence route. It is now definitely settled that Canada will never agree on the proposed joint control of the St. Lawrence until the question of the diversion of water from the Great Lakes by the Chicago drainage canal is settled satisfactorily to the Dominion government.

Canada will not be ready for a long time, if ever, to negotiate a treaty for the joint improvement of the St. Lawrence river. Canada is already overdeveloped in transportation facilities. She does not want water competition with her government operated railroads. Our tariff duties on Canadian farm products stand in the way of an agreement on the waterway project.

If Canada reaches the point where she is ready to agree on the improvement, the United States could not afford to accept the terms which Canada will propose. Nor would the western farmers who are advocating the St. Lawrence route ever consent to allow the farm products from Canada to enter our markets free of duty.

CALF SKIN CONSUMPTION

OF the 17,000,000 calf skins consumed in the United States, 9,500,000 are produced in this country, the remainder being imported, says Edward A. Brand, secretary Calf Tanners' Association, which is conducting a campaign to improve raw stock.

The domestic supply, if all consisted of first-grade, according to Mr. Brand, would be adequate for the production of uppers for nearly 50,000,000 pairs of shoes. But the calf skin tanners find that a large part of these skins is damaged by scratches, cuts and faulty curing before they reach the tannery.

FAVORS AGRICULTURAL SUPERVISION OF ROADS

THE transfer of the Bureau of Public Roads from the Department of Agriculture to the Interior Department, as proposed in the Wyant bill, is opposed by W. C. Markham, secretary of the American Association of State Highway Officials, who says that the work is being done efficiently at present under the Department of Agriculture, and there is no need for a change. The roads are farmers' highways and rightfully belong under the Department of Agriculture.

MIGRATORY BIRD BILL

THE migratory bird bill has passed the Senate and is in a fair way to become a law. It is designed to more efficiently meet the obligations of the United States under the migratory bird treaty with Great Britain, by lessening the damages threatening migratory game birds from drainage and other causes, by the acquiring by the government of areas of land and water to furnish reservations for the adequate protection of such birds.

COUNTRY ROADS

THE most urgent requirement of our national highway program today is a practical low-cost system of construction that is adapted to country roads leading from farms to market or shipping station. Only 500,000 miles of the 3,000,000 miles of roads in this country are surfaced, according to C. N. Connor of the Highway Research Board.

Reporting the results of an investigation to a group of engineers, Mr. Connor said that low-cost roads have failed in the past because they were overloaded or not adequately main-

tained. A sand-clay surface can be built for \$1,000 to \$2,400 a mile, and will carry from 150 to 550 vehicles a day, including light trucks at a yearly maintenance cost of \$300 to \$600 a mile. Bituminous treated surfaces cost from \$1,000 to \$4,000 a mile and carry from 700 to 1,000 vehicles a day.

Several bills before Congress provide large appropriations for improving rural post and market roads. Undoubtedly legislation will be enacted sooner or later providing for the improvement of many miles of country roads not now included in the Federal aid system. It is evident that much research work should be devoted to testing low-cost materials that will prove durable and satisfactory in surfacing these side roads.

News of the Week

The U. S. Senate backed the activities in Nicaragua by passing without restrictions the annual naval appropriation bill.

The New York Methodists have chosen Bishop Thomas Nicholson, who has had charge of the Michigan area, to head the area including New York city and eastern New York.

Walter F. Seymour, a U. S. physician in Tsining, China, was shot by bandits. Bandits also killed 5,000 men and women in Kingmen when sackings this city of 600,000 inhabitants.

Inhabitants in the Caryville district of Florida, and near the Ocmulgee and Oconee rivers in Georgia are fleeing before floods. Several are reported dead from floods in Alabama.

Because of motor trouble, the Bremen, the transatlantic plane on Greenly Island, will be abandoned and the ocean fliers will fly to New York in the Ford plane which brought them repairs.

Floyd Bennett, who, with Bernt Balchen started to fly to Greenly Island from Detroit in a Ford plane with repairs for the Bremen, got sick enroute and died in a hospital April 24 in Quebec of pneumonia.

Col. Charles Lindbergh flew from New York to Quebec in four hours with antitoxin for Bennett but it was of no avail.

Gen. Peter Wrangel, the last hope of the Russian "Whites," whose army was chased into the Black Sea seven years ago by the Bolsheviks, died at Brussels, Belgium, last week.

William Pithick, of Windsor, Canada, was sent to jail because of a little red hen. This hen was found in his possession. It was taken to the farm from which it was supposed to have been stolen and immediately joined the flock, thus incriminating Pithick.

The earnings of the General Motors Corporation for the first quarter this year exceeded that of last year by \$16,917,168.

Four Moros, natives of the Philippines, were denied the right of being executed by the Mohammedan method of being hung on a tree and slashed across the abdomen and allowed to bleed to death. They will be executed in an electric chair in Manila.

Earthquakes in central Greece levelled three towns, Corinth, Kalamaki, and Posdeonia, and caused the death of thirty people.

Capt. George Wilkins and Lieut. Carl B. Eielson, made a flight from Barrow's point, north Alaska over the north ice fields to Spitzbergen. They did not pass over the pole but covered much unexplored Arctic territory, travelling 2,100 miles.

Heavy wind and rain storms accompanied by lightning raised havoc in parts of Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and Kentucky, causing many deaths and property damage.

One person in ten in Ontario, Canada, has a government liquor permit—not as many as one would expect.

Felix Robertson, the last general of the Confederacy, died at his home in Waco, Texas, last week at the age of 88.

Frank Lockhart, famous auto racer was killed when a tire blew out on his famous Black Hawk auto while running 200 miles an hour at Daytona Beach, Florida, April 25th. He was attempting to break the world's speed record. He was 26 years old.

The Bremen crew flew from Greenly Island in the Ford relief plane to Washington, D. C., to do honor to Floyd Bennett, who will be buried at Arlington cemetery.

RADIO LEAD-IN SHOULD BE DIRECT

Recently I read that the wire from the radio lead-in should never come through the basement and then up to the set. Will you please tell me why? Does it affect the volume?—Reader.

Yes, the principal reason for not bringing the lead-in through the basement and up through the floor to the set is that it has a strong tendency to cut down the strength or volume of the signal. In some ways, the radio impulse is very much like a lightning impulse. It has a very high vibration frequency and is difficult to hold to a wire with ordinary insulation, and everything the wire touches takes a little bit from the strength of the signal. The loss is likely to be heavier in the basement because of the usual dampness and because water pipes and gas pipes and heating and furnace pipes are likely to be pretty well grounded.

Another objection to coming in through the basement is that this adds just that much useless length to the aerial, which makes the set selective. The most direct possible lead-in gives the greatest signal volume and the best separation of station signals.—I. W. Dickerson.

NEWS FROM THE AIR

One hundred and seven radio stations throughout the United States now are broadcasting farm market reports. The radio market news service was begun in 1921 with three stations cooperating.

Farmers have usually bought the best radio sets available, reports the bureau of agricultural economics from results of recent surveys. They have bought sets as a rule, more selective, more capable of getting distant stations than has been necessary in the cities to get the local broadcasting. In 1923 the average cost of radio sets on more than 1,000 farms widely scattered over the country was \$175. Today better and more easily operated equipment can be bought for half this amount or less.

When the capture of the Aguinaldo in the Philippines was broadcast, as one of the "Great Moments in History," it was received by one of the four American survivors, Brigadier-General Brown, U. S. A., retired. General Brown was at the time commanding the infantry regiment.

A new organization, the Association of Women Broadcasters, has been formed to further the interests of radio speakers and special artists, and to improve the quality of radio work done by women.

Philco's Old Stager, heard every Saturday night over the Blue Network, reports that he is going to make as much money from his fifteen-acre apple orchard this spring, by selling the apple blossoms as he will in the fall by selling the fruit.

When Phil Cook, radio entertainer, wandered into a sandwich emporium for a bite, the sign "Radio Sandwich, Special Today," greeted him. Taking his work seriously, he ordered one.

A few bites and then Cook discovered something that did not belong there. Something hard—too hard.

"What's this?" he growled at the boy behind the counter.

"Huh? Oh, that's the static," replied the lad.

TOO MUCH JAZZ TO SUIT

WHAT kind of radio programs do I like best? I like the weather and market reports, the correct time, and the latest news. Hawaiian music is a special delight. I enjoy the religious services which are broadcasted, but wish that there were more of them during the week. In fact, I like everything that is now broadcasted, except so much jazz music and so many "love songs." They are tiresome.—Mrs. E. S.

See with your own eyes how Delco-Light transforms your home

Permit the Delco-Light man to bring his special Delco-Light Demonstrating Plant to your home some evening in May
National Delco-Light Demonstration Month

YOU'VE read how Delco-Light brings city comforts to the farm—makes the farm home healthier and happier—saves time and work and money—increases farm profits in many ways.

Now we want to show you—right on your farm—just how these results are accomplished. We want the local Delco-Light man to bring his Delco-Light Demonstrating Plant to your home. Then we want you to turn the switch and see the amazing transformation that takes place when bright, clean, safe, electric light supplants dim and dangerous lamps and lanterns. This demonstration costs you nothing. It doesn't obligate you in the least. So permit us to arrange for this Free Demonstration during May, which is National Delco-Light Demonstration Month.

No more lamps and lanterns

As you will see, Delco-Light transforms your farm. You can give away your dim and dangerous lamps and lanterns that add their share to the burden of daily toil. You banish the terrible menace of open flames.

Instead, you flood your farm with bright electric light. Light in the house. Light in the yard. Light in the barns. And you have electric power to help you do the work inside the

house and out—power to run the washing machine, the cream separator, the feed grinder, and to do other daily tasks.

In addition, you can enjoy all the advantages of running water—simply by installing a **DELCO** Electric Water System which gives you water under pressure—at the mere turn of a tap.

See for yourself

Let us arrange now for a demonstration in your home some evening during May.

More than 300,000 Satisfied Users

DELCO-LIGHT

DEPENDABLE ELECTRIC PLANTS

Also manufacturers of **DELCO** Electric Water Systems

PRODUCTS OF GENERAL MOTORS

There is a Delco-Light Dealer in every community. The nearest wholesale distributors are listed below.

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The E. H. Walker Co.,
221 Cherry St.,
Toledo, Ohio.

Stover Co., Inc.,
445 E. Erie St.,
Chicago, Ill.

It's all very simple. The Delco-Light man calls at your home—runs a small wire from the Delco-Light on his car to an electric lamp on your table. You turn the switch and flood the room with bright electric light. You and your family will enjoy the demonstration. It will be an evening of entertainment and education.

Then, if you like this new way better than the old, the Delco-Light man—who is a factory-trained farm electric specialist—will tell you all about a Delco-Light that's built to suit your needs exactly. With you, he'll figure out the lowest cost and explain the General Motors easy terms.

Fill out and mail the coupon

You owe it to yourself and to your family to learn what Delco-Light will do for you. There's no cost of any kind to you in having this free demonstration in your home. Nor does it place you under any obligation. Don't miss this opportunity. Sign and mail the coupon now.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
Dept. T-405 Dayton, Ohio

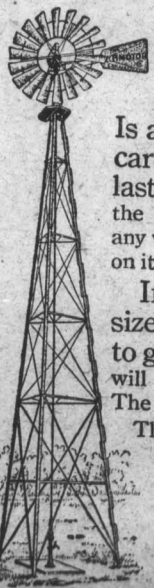
Free Demonstration Coupon

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
Dept. T-405 Dayton, Ohio

Yes, without cost or obligation on my part, you may have the local Delco-Light Dealer get in touch with me to set a date for the Free Delco-Light Demonstration in my home some night during May.

Name.....
R. F. D.....Town.....
County.....State.....

TRY a Michigan Farmer Liner to sell Your Poultry, Real Estate, Seeds and Nursery Stock and Miscellaneous Articles. See Page 639 for Rates.



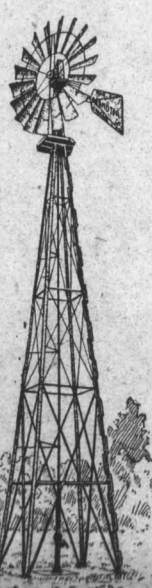
ONE WINDMILL for a Lifetime

Is all you will need to buy if you select with care. The **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** is made to last a lifetime. It oils itself, adjusts itself to the strong winds, and works quietly and efficiently in any wind. Day after day, year after year, you will depend on it to pump the water which you are constantly using.

If you choose an Aermotor of the right size for your well, and a tower high enough to get the wind from all sides, the Aermotor will do the rest. One oiling a year is all that it needs. The gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case.

The improved **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** is stronger and better than ever. It is so skillfully designed and so well made that there is nothing to get out of order. Turn it loose and let it run, and you will always have fresh water when you want it.

AERMOTOR CO. .. 2500 Roosevelt Road .. Chicago
Dallas Des Moines Oakland Kansas City Minneapolis



FREE CATALOG tells you how you can save money on Farm Trucks, Wagons and Trailers, also Wheels—steel or wood—to fit any running gear, or Trailer. Send for it today.
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Used and recommended for the treatment of scores of ills and diseases. We have the particular root or herb that has been recommended to you—all finest quality and absolutely fresh. We are known to a million customers as America's largest growers and importers of medicinal Herbs and Roots.

Send for complete list of more than 1000 kinds and varieties. Write for full particulars. Ask for a copy of our

FREE 64-page illustrated HERBALIST 1928 almanac

Filled with up-to-date interesting and valuable facts. Our supply of these books is limited. Send today. Address

INDIANA BOTANIC GARDENS
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"It's the first choice of ROPE Users"

Columbian Standard Binder Twine is smooth, even, strong and will tie the full number of bundles. It is especially prepared against damage by insects. At all dealers.



"The more a man knows about rope," says Columbian Dan, "the surer he is to buy Columbian TAPE-MARKED Pure Manila Rope. It's the first choice because it is guaranteed rope with a reputation for strength and resistance to wear and exposure earned by many years of hard service on sailing ships and steamers, in the oil fields and on countless great engineering projects. Size for size, it is the strongest and most dependable rope you can buy."

Ask for Columbian Rope by name. To make sure you're getting it untwist the end and find the red, white and blue Columbian TAPE-MARKER—our guarantee of workmanship and quality. If this rope proves defective your dealer will replace it.

COLUMBIAN ROPE COMPANY
Auburn "The Cordage City" New York
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TAPE-MARKED PURE MANILA

ROPE



Mention Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

FEED CHICK STARTER

MICHIGAN

From the **THIRD DAY** to the **SIXTH WEEK**

A Scientific, Balanced Formula for Highest Feeding Efficiency



The Baby Chick Industry is founded on Nature's provision for sufficient food to enable the Baby Chick to live the first three days without feeding. For just prior to hatching, the yolk is absorbed into the body of the chick. This yolk is rich in fats and carbohydrates.

MICHIGAN CHICK STARTER is a balanced formula based on a scientific combination of similar feed that carries on where nature leaves off.

MICHIGAN CHICK STARTER is rich in vitamins and is properly balanced with the necessary cereal and animal proteins to give the highest feeding efficiency, enabling the chicks to Live and Grow.

Feed it Regularly, from the **THIRD DAY** to the **SIXTH WEEK**.

On request, we'll gladly send you an instructive folder on Poultry Feeds, which contains valuable feeding suggestions.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU
SEED SERVICE - SUPPLY SERVICE
Lansing - Michigan

News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

At this season of the year most of us are thinking more than we usually do about the matter of drawbar power. A backward spring has piled up the work so that nearly every farmer is wondering how he is ever going to catch up again. These conditions coupled with the difficulty of securing satisfactory and dependable hired help at anywhere near prices the farmer can afford to pay, have turned the attention of thousands of Michigan farmers toward the tractor as a possible solution of their difficulties.

How typical of this state of mind is a letter which we recently received from a farmer up in Benzie County. Portions of this letter are of such a confidential nature that probably it is best to withhold them and the writer's name. Anyway, here is part of what he says:

"Does station SMP ever answer an S. O. S.? We have read Ingleside notes in the M. F. ever since they started and a short time ago I read about your getting a new tractor.

"Now I have never seen tractor work that suited me, especially plowing, but I think that what would suit Ingleside would be all right for me."

Isn't that a touching compliment? The writer then states that the tractors in his community have been of two certain makes, which he names, and says that he hasn't been pleased with the work which they have done, either on two or three bottom plows. Skipping several sentences, let us take up the thread of the letter again. Hitting at the very core of the present situation, the letter continues:

"Now the only thing that makes me think tractor at all is lack of help and time. It looks now as if it would be near the first of May before we can get much work done on the land and with no help in sight and milking seven to ten cows (with the wife to help) and the other chores that are to be done, it doesn't mean very long hours in the field.

Would a Tractor Pay?

"Now maybe it would mean that three horses would stand in the barn at least part of the time while I would be on the tractor, but could I do the work enough faster to make it pay?

"We have 100 acres of plow land, a clay or sand loam, no stone and level. Have about forty acres that should be plowed and ten of this should be summer fallowed. Now I would like to know what make of tractor and size and make of plow you would recommend and anything from your experience that would help me in any way."

Now, of course, it wouldn't be proper to print our reply in this article as we do not wish this page to degenerate into an advertising scheme. In answering this inquirer, we are glad to tell him what make of tractor and plows we are now using and to give such other advice as was possible at long range. Among other things we wrote:

"I guess it is an unanswered question as to whether or not a tractor would be a money-making investment under the conditions which you outline in your letter. Of course, there is a lot of satisfaction in being able to turn off a large amount of field work in a short time. We have a

neighbor who operates a farm such as yours single-handed. He often drives the tractor in the heat of the day and then goes out in the evening with the horses. He even works by moonlight and lantern light in the field. I hope that you will not find this necessary. Another neighbor has a headlight on his tractor and drives it until 10:00 or 11:00 P. M.

"I am wondering if it would be possible to hire some of your work done by someone who has a tractor. They might not plow to suit you, but could probably disc and harrow well enough. When we figure all of the expenses of owning and operating a tractor, I believe most of us would be money ahead if we could hire someone else for about a dollar an hour to come on with a tractor and do some of our field work. I had a neighbor help me with his tractor a couple of days last fall. I furnished the kerosene and paid him a dollar an hour for his time and the use of his tractor."

New Tractor Hums Merrily

Thus far our new tractor has behaved splendidly and if it keeps up the good work, we are never going to regret our investment. In four hours this afternoon, during which I had two rather prolonged interruptions, I plowed as much as a man and three good horses could have turned over in all day. It was certainly stiff plowing, a thick sod on the heaviest kind of clay soil.

This is the third tractor that we have had here at Ingleside. There is more of contrast than comparison when in fancy we place this new tractor up along side of its two predecessors. Those first two tractors were crude and primitive affairs. As you rode one of them you were half asphyxiated. The projecting lugs kept you in a constant sand storm. You had to work like the mischief to steer the outfit anywhere near straight. You needed a step-ladder in order to take care of the contraption and everything was about as unhandy as could have been devised.

The new tractor is characterized by compactness, convenience and ease of care and control. It travels down the furrow with almost no guidance and exhaust fumes and dust are conspicuous by their absence.

Tractor Can't Hear "Whoa"

I fear that it will be a long time before I really become accustomed to operating this mechanical horse power. This afternoon a glove dropped out of my pocket just ahead of the plow. I yelled, "Whoa" in a loud and imperative tone as one would who expects to be obeyed and intends to tolerate no trifling. But my newly acquired knowledge asserted itself before it was too late and I slammed my foot down on the clutch and rescued the glove.

It certainly seems strange not to stop and rest the horses at the end of a round, lift up their collars, wipe off their shoulders, straighten out their manes and give them a sympathetic inspection. When the time comes to trade in our new tractor or junk it, I fear that I won't be able to write anything about it that will start heart throbs palpitating all over Michigan as that simple story of the passing of "Old Daisy" last summer seems to have done.

More health will be enjoyed on the farm if both humans and animals are permitted to have long hours in the sunshine, are given much milk, corn products, leafy green food, and, if needed, reasonable doses of cod liver oil.

WHO WILL GUESS RIGHT THIS TIME?

(Continued from page 611)

period 1909-1913 the average yield of potatoes per acre in the United States was 97.3 bushels; for the period 1914-1920, the average yield was 98.1 bushels per acre; whereas for the period 1921-1927, the average yield was 109.4 bushels per acre. Some of this increased yield was undoubtedly due to favorable weather, but a great deal of it was also due to the increasingly better quality of seed potatoes planted as well as the greater care taken in cultivation, disease control and harvesting. Increased yields per acre call in the long run for a smaller number of acres on which to produce the same crop. If increased yields per acre and increased acreage go hand in hand, the results are likely to be disastrous. It is estimated that there is a sufficient supply of certified seed potatoes available this year to plant twenty per cent of the expected acreage.

Sweet Potatoes a Real Competitor

Probably the most important competitor of the white potato is the sweet potato. Growers and dealers in the south have made strenuous efforts to improve the quality of sweet potatoes during the past seven or eight years. A large number of commercial sweet potato storage houses have been built throughout the south during this period. These storage houses have made it possible to keep the sweet potato crop longer and in better condition than formerly. As a result, a larger and larger volume of sweet potatoes have come on the market of late years. In 1926, almost 26,000 carloads, or about 15,600,000 bushels, were shipped in carload lots alone. Every sweet potato shipped is likely to displace a white potato.

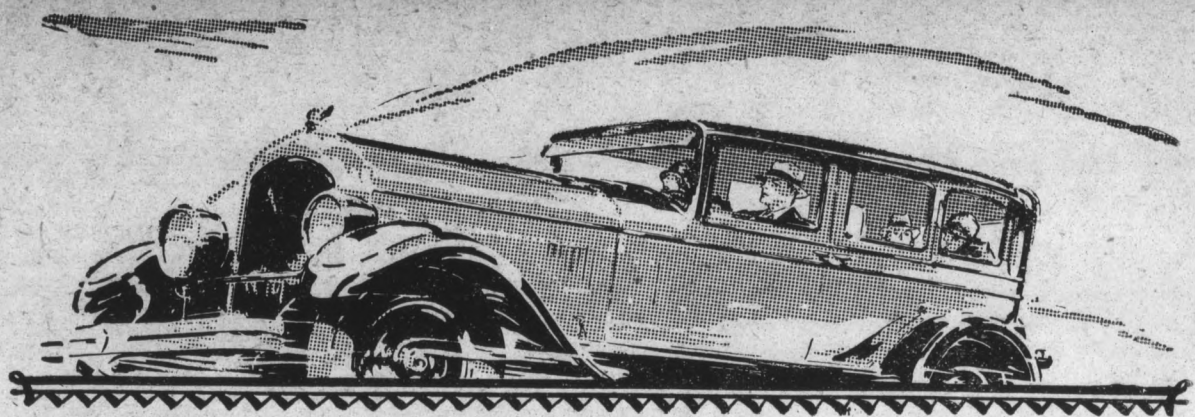
Is Potato Consumption as High as Formerly?

The question of the per capita consumption of potatoes is one concerning which there has always been (and probably will always be) much debate. The buyer for a large chain of fashionable hotels assured the writer recently that his patrons were not eating half as many potatoes as were called for a decade ago. The manager of a low-priced chain of restaurants stated that he could see no difference in potato consumption by his patrons. Buyers for over a dozen grocery chain store systems spread all over the United States were unanimous in stating that people were reducing consumption of starchy foods, particularly potatoes, and consuming foods of a lighter type, especially leafy and succulent fruits and vegetables. The United States Department of Agriculture reported receipts of 203,561 carloads of seventy-seven kinds of fruits and vegetables at New York City in 1925. It is likely that all of these fruits and vegetables compete with or displace potatoes to some degree, since the stomach of the average person is rather definitely circumscribed in capacity.

From the foregoing, however, it should not be assumed that many people are eliminating potatoes entirely. Even when potatoes are high in price, they are a relatively cheap food and for many people there is no other food which will quite take the place of potatoes. Therefore, many consumers will pay relatively high prices for potatoes when the crop is short rather than forego them entirely. But the rule works both ways! Although these people are reluctant to do without potatoes when prices are high, they seem likewise reluctant to increase their consumption when the crop is large and prices are low. There may not be any good substitute for potatoes in high priced years, but it is evident also that potatoes are not regarded as a good substitute for other foods when low in price.

There seems to be some evidence to indicate that potato-consuming habits have changed since the World War.

It requires about the same preparation to make a good lawn as it does a worthwhile vegetable garden.



Why pay \$1000 more...when
CHRYSLER "72"
at \$1545
gives you greater performance

Illustrious New Chrysler "72" performance out-Chryslers even Chrysler. It has jolted the public's preconceived notions of what its money should be able to buy.

Here is a truly marvelous car, in body styles priced from \$1545 to \$1795, which gives in performance all and more than you have been led to expect from cars costing \$1000 more.

Here is a Chrysler triumph that overshadows the foremost accomplishments of the industry.



72 miles and more per hour. 75 brake horsepower. Acceleration that leaves every other car behind. Vibrationless smoothness that only a Chrysler counterweighted 7-bearing crankshaft can give.

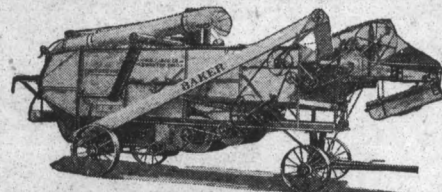
Experience for yourself the thrill of this brilliant performance. Chrysler enthusiasm invariably follows the realization that even \$1000 more than "72" prices does not get you as much in performance, in quality, in style, in value.

Illustrious New "72" Prices—Two-passenger Coupe (with rumble seat), \$1545; Royal Sedan, \$1595; Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), \$1595; Four-passenger Coupe, \$1595; Town Sedan, \$1695; Convertible Coupe (with rumble seat), \$1745; Crown Sedan, \$1795. All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time payments.

New Chrysler "Red-Head" Engine—designed to take full advantage of high-compression gas, giving 12% greater torque with greater speed, power, hill-climbing ability; standard equipment on all body models of the 112 h. p. Imperial "80," also standard on the roadsters, and available at slight extra cost for other body types, of the "62" and "72."

THE BAKER STEEL GRAIN THRESHER

Built in Several Standard Sizes



Hyatt Roller Bearing equipped. 15 bar, 5 tooth track cylinder. Three distinct motions in straw. Double eccentric driven. Two clearing fans. Double belted. Reasonably priced and generous terms. The purchase prices of a Baker is not an indebtedness—only an investment. Visit our factory. You are welcome. Complete Tractor and Thresher Catalogs free.

THE A. D. BAKER CO.

Swanton, Ohio

Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Wholesale Prices Install Your Own Work!

Free Expert Advice on Installations

Pumps, Boilers, Radiators, Valves, Pipe, Fittings

5 ft. "A" Bath Tubs.....	\$22.00
Built-in Bath Tubs	33.00
18 x 21 Apron Wash Basins.....	8.00
18 x 30 Flat Rim Enameled Sinks	5.50
20 x 30 Roll Rim One-piece Sinks.....	12.50
Vitreous China Closet Combinations.....	17.00
Double Coil Kerosene Water Heaters	18.00
30-Gal. Riveted Range Boilers.....	6.00
Myers Electric Water Systems.....	70.00 up

WRITE FOR FREE PRICE CATALOG

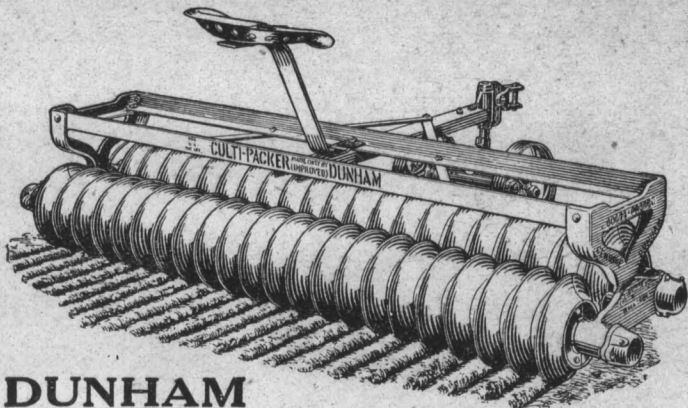
McCormick Plumbing Supply Co.

1675 Baker Street, Detroit, Mich.

Oldest House in Michigan

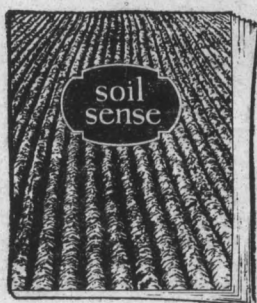
\$ **55** ⁹⁵/_{up}

BIG SAVING MADE POSSIBLE BY YOUR FARM BUREAU



DUNHAM

CULT-PACKER

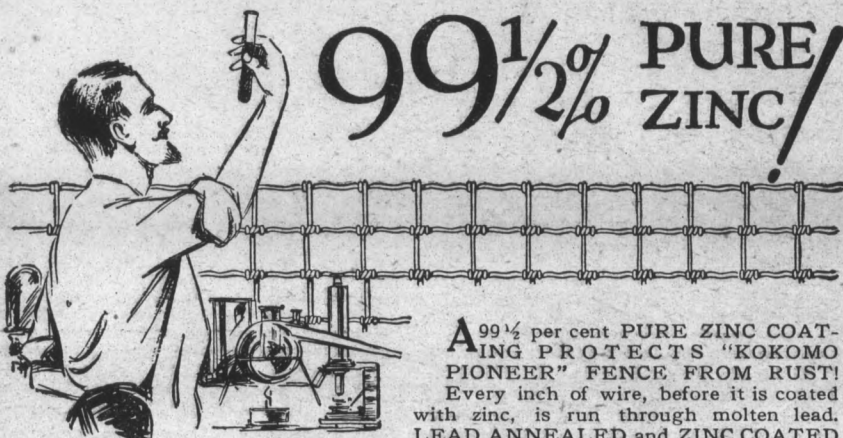


FREE! Send for the new free Soil Sense book. It is 40 pages thick, and full of interesting seed bed and soil information. Completely illustrated. Write now for your copy, and the new low prices on all sizes of Cult-Packers.

Address

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service
LANSING, MICHIGAN

Convenient stock of Cult-Packers are carried in various localities throughout Michigan



*You should have
this FREE book!*

Our book on DIVERSIFICATION will be of the utmost value to you. After great research and expense we have prepared it for FREE distribution. It will show you proven ways to greater profit. Simply send us your name and address.



Demon Rust cannot enter this KNOT



A 99 1/2 per cent PURE ZINC COATING PROTECTS "KOKOMO PIONEER" FENCE FROM RUST! Every inch of wire, before it is coated with zinc, is run through molten lead. LEAD ANNEALED and ZINC COATED explains why "Kokomo Pioneer" will last much longer than ordinary fence. This famous fence is more thoroughly protected against rust than any other fence manufactured.

The extra coil in "Kokomo Pioneer" Fence provides for perfect contraction and expansion that is necessary with changing weather conditions. The fence will stretch like ribbon, and when properly stretched, the LINE WIRES BECOME LIVE WIRES that withstand the extra strain or load placed upon the fence.

There are no short kinks in "Kokomo Pioneer" line wires which weaken and fracture the steel. Regardless of your fence selection, the breaking strain of Kokomo fence is greater than that of any fence manufactured with equal gauge and number of line wires.

"KOKOMO PIONEER" FENCE IS DOUBLY PROTECTED FROM RUST, STOCK-TIGHT, LONG-LIVED!

KOKOMO STEEL & WIRE CO.

Division Continental Steel Corporation

Dept. K

Kokomo, Indiana

PIONEER FARM & POULTRY FENCE

Our Readers' Corner

Facts and Opinions by Michigan Farm Folk

WORK-AT-HOME SCHEMES

THE article in the Protective Service Department of the April 14th issue struck a familiar note. Two or three years ago a local organization of girls hoped to find a means of financing their ventures by home work. We found half a page of advertisements of various promising occupations. Some graspingly admonished "enclose a dime;" others cannily reminded, "Enclose a stamp;" while some generously invited, "Send a card." We passed up those who yearned for dimes, but sent to all the others. Some were apparently stamp collectors, while some to whom we sent cards—which probably would not be returned by the post office department—may have gone out of business before their advertisements were published. Anyway, we received but three replies.

One was from a company which mentioned work addressing envelopes. Their offer, however, was for a list of firms offering home work, for which we should—and didn't—pay fifty cents.

Another scheme urging the immediate sending of two dollars aroused my curiosity, so I answered it, asking certain questions. No reply was received. This was probably similar to one described in your article—though these people state clearly that they make no other charge.

The third scheme is fairly plausible, and has a bare chance of being honest, though it probably uses the "unsatisfactory work" dodge. If the material is good, and the design calls for many shades of floss, the price asked for the buffet set is not exorbitant. But too little information is given. It is not even positively stated that the fifteen dollars is to be earned by needlework. We did not further investigate this one, since evidently a sample of each worker's work would be required—and we didn't need twelve buffet sets!

We undertook another venture—that of selling holiday cards from a sample book. We had to pay a dollar for the book. As its contents were of greater value than that, we assumed the risk, and were satisfied with the results of the undertaking. We carried on this work for three years, until the firm merged with another, after which their cards became too expensive for our customers.

But appeals to the literary urge finds victims who would at once detect the probability of fraud in a work-at-home scheme. Most of the latter are short-lived—or change their names often—but the "literary bureaus," "Send your song-poems," and "Photoplays wanted" go on forever. With these I chance to have had but one experience; when a young girl I sent a "song-poem" to a firm which advertised in a standard magazine. It was found acceptable, and, if it were but set to the then popular rag-time music, the publishers predicted a brilliant success. For only thirty dollars, they would attend to this. I had but to sign the enclosed contract—and remit the required sum, of course. I should have taken it seriously but for the fatal word "Rag-time." The poem was of the fervent and mournful variety that we write at sixteen, and the idea of setting it to the forerunner of jazz quite outraged my youthful sense of the fitness of things. I replied in a precise note—probably redolent of the tenth grade—that I did not think it would make a good rag-time song, and I hadn't thirty dollars anyway. The last argument must have convinced when all else failed, for the potential

eighth wonder of the world was returned without a word by an early mail. Some of my friends were not so lucky. One of them paid three or four dollars to have a short synopsis of her scenario included in a pamphlet to be sent to the moving picture companies, who were supposed to select and pay for the ideas that appealed to them. The company performed its part of the agreement as the pamphlet was duly published. But, of course, it was useless for movie companies do not buy in that way. By collecting from each of the writers represented, the publisher doubtless received a very good price for printing the pamphlet.

Another friend paid \$7.50 to a "literary bureau," which was to correct her story, type two copies of it, return one to her, and submit the other to suitable magazines, receiving a commission from the sale. She received her copy, beautifully typed, with but few corrections—changes in sentence arrangement—I imagine that the corrections are usually in spelling and grammar, which in her case were already correct, and waited in hope. But nothing further was heard of the manuscript, and letters to the agency brought forth no reply—though it still advertises. Her mistake seems only in not investigating more thoroughly, for there are honest authors' agencies doing business under much the same terms. It is said by those who should know, that all the successful agencies are located in or near the large publishing centers; and that those advertising from sections far removed from these are dishonest, or are themselves deceived.

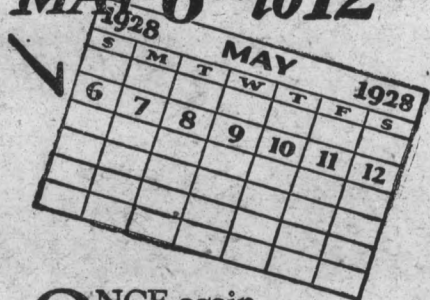
It may be true that once in a blue moon a photoplay idea is accepted from an outsider, but it must be put into shape by someone who understands the business. And the enormous profits are generally fictitious as far as the originator is concerned.

It would seem that a four-year-old could write words for popular songs—indeed, some of the "Mmm's" and "Goo's" suggest younger authors—but introducing and advertising them is a different matter. Semi-classical songs, offer their own difficulties. It is never wise to pay for having a lyric set to music unless one thoroughly investigates both the writer of the music and the publisher. But doubtless you know all this, so I need but add that I have found the publishers of hymns and of programs for Sunday school exercises reliable—but they are not advertising—Edith Spaulding.

ON CUTTING TAXES

TO the taxpayer's request about the best way to reduce the taxes, will say, I think the only way would be to cut out some of the high-salaried officers and try to eliminate the graft and discontinue at least part of the road building. As for the gas tax it is not properly applied. It doesn't lower the taxes at all. There is the road building—it is a small unit but the highway commissioner cannot look after building of the road anymore. He has to have an overseer to do that. That let's him have time to ride around or do what he likes and that little item costs money and so does everything along that line. It is the same in Washington and all places where the government officials work. A man will get in office and he will have a man to run his business and a stenographer and bookkeeper. And about pensions, I have been wondering about that—why pension a mail carrier or a school teacher? They get good wages.—A Taxpayer.

CHAMPION National Change Week MAY 6th to 12th



ONCE again Champion reminds you that to enjoy perfect engine performance during the next twelve months you should install a complete new set of spark plugs now.

You should renew even Champion Spark Plugs, which give much better service for a much longer period than any other spark plug.

If you have used your spark plugs more than 10,000 miles, a new set of dependable Champions will noticeably improve power and speed and save their cost many times over in less gas and oil used.

Farm owners operating trucks, tractors, stationary engines and other engine-driven farm equipment will find this a genuine economy.

Make Champion National Change Week—May 6th to 12th—your yearly reminder to install a complete new set of Champions. Any one of more than 100,000 dealers will be glad to serve you.



Champion—for all engines other than Ford—75c

Champion X—for Model T Ford and Fordson Tractor—60c

Champion 3X—for Model A Ford and Model AA Ford Truck—75c

CHAMPION
Spark Plugs
TOLEDO, OHIO

SUGAR BEET FERTILIZERS

WHERE beets are to be grown on dark colored soils into which a full crop of clover has been plowed down, or to which an application of barnyard manure has been made, then from 300 to 400 pounds of a 0-14-4 fertilizer should be broadcasted. If no clover or manure has been used, then apply a 2-12-6 fertilizer. Light soils with clover or manure also need the 2-12-6 mixture.

CURES BEANS ON FENCING

FOR the past two years I have cured my small acreage of beans by fastening old woven wire fences to stakes which held it off the ground. The beans were then piled on this fencing and cured out in a wonderfully fine manner.—Alman Benjamin.

Lightning is the greatest single cause of farm fires. Yet properly installed rods will prevent ninety-nine per cent of the fires besides the loss

Crows and Corn Borers

A CANADIAN farmer directs our attention to the work of crows in cornfields where corn borers have been plentiful. Examination of the stalks show that the crows have discovered the borers and seem to enjoy them as a substantial portion of their diet. Will the crow be a factor in keeping down the borer? I am wondering if farmers in Michigan have observed this. If so, we would be glad to have letters from them.

of life that commonly accompanies this menace.

THOUGH FISH CAN'T WALK

(Continued from page 611)

do to snatch a shut-eye; and just as I was beginning to doze off someone pounded on the door and said it was time to get in line for another mess.

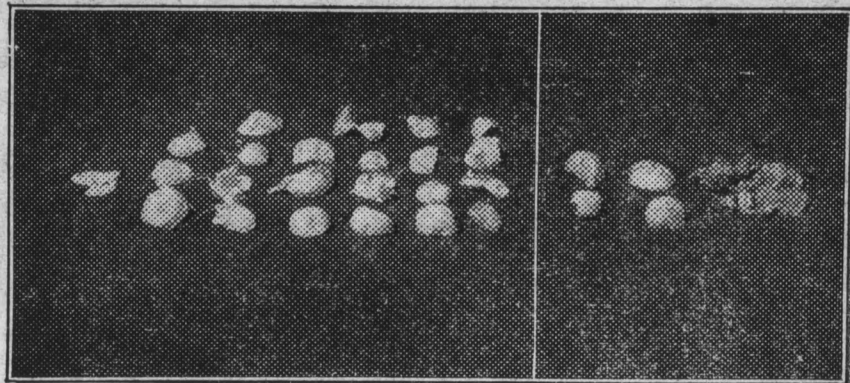
So, though it was only four o'clock, I unhayed, dressed, and upon reaching the great outdoors, I collided with a line of hungry fishermen three blocks long. In it were all manner of folks. Hicks, like myself, who should have been home at that hour milking; bankers; lawyers; hard-looking eggs from the cities; my neighbor in line was a college professor who was probable after the whole school of smelt; ladies dressed in knickers, with caps pulled down, and you really couldn't tell what sex they were until they spit. Altogether, it was a cosmopolitan and motley mob.

At daylight, as these smelt, after their all-night bat up the creek, start back for the lake, game wardens dip them out and apportion a mess of about fifty to each person. If they had had five loaves, it would have recalled the old Biblical parable. All the ladies were permitted to go to the head of our line and get their fish first; so, if you're planning on going next year, either take your wife or wear a skirt.

That day, they told me, they took out about 3,000 pounds, and during the week's run about twenty tons altogether. You can believe it or not. Once a fisherman, always a liar.

Well, there isn't much more to say except that I have a trout stream running across my mortgage and I'd like to see some species of the fish family pick it out for a spawning ground. Only I'd prefer a variety like turtles—something with a little more snap to it.

That's all.



Seed treated with DIPDUST
23 Sound—2 Decayed

Same seed treated with
corrosive sublimate
4 Sound—21 Decayed

Which Seed Will Produce the Most Potatoes?

Compare the results of the new Instantaneous Dip—DIPDUST—with the old-fashioned "two-hour soak" treatment. Above is a photograph taken on the farm of A. Schlechtweg, Freehold, N. J.

While vines are still green, 25 consecutive DIPDUST and corrosive sublimate treated hills were dug. Dipdust hills had 23 sound and only 2 decayed seed pieces. Corrosive sublimate hills had only 4 sound and 21 decayed seed pieces.

DIPDUST is much more effective than the old-fashioned ways of treating seed potatoes. Besides, you can treat your seed potatoes as fast as you can scoop them up. Just dip them in Dipdust solution and out again and your seed is all ready to plant. One man can easily treat from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes per day.

There is not the slightest danger of injuring the sprouts or even cut seed. DIPDUST controls surface-borne diseases, such as Rhizoctonia, scab and black-leg, and protects cut surfaces from seed rotting organisms in the soil. It insures sturdy profitable plants that will increase your yield from 15 to 25 bushels per acre.

GUARANTEE

Plant a few acres of DIPDUST treated seed in alternate rows with untreated seed. If, at digging time, you are not satisfied, return the empty DIPDUST can to us and we will refund price paid.

One pound treats 15 to 20 bushels of seed potatoes.

Treat your Corn and Vegetable Seeds too

You can now also disinfect your seed corn and vegetable seeds with DIPDUST and increase your yield by preventing many of the diseases which cause poor germination, weak, spindly plants, and poor quality crop. Simply use as a dust treatment. It is easily and quickly applied and costs but a few cents per acre. One pound of DIPDUST will treat six bushels of seed corn, or from six to eight bushels of vegetable seed.

The Bayer Company, Inc., Agricultural Dept., 117 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.



DIPDUST



4 ounces - 50 cents

1 pound - \$1.75

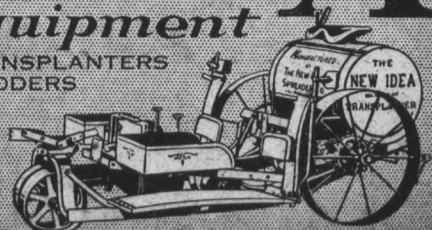
5 pounds - \$8.00

Mention Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

NEW IDEA Farm Equipment

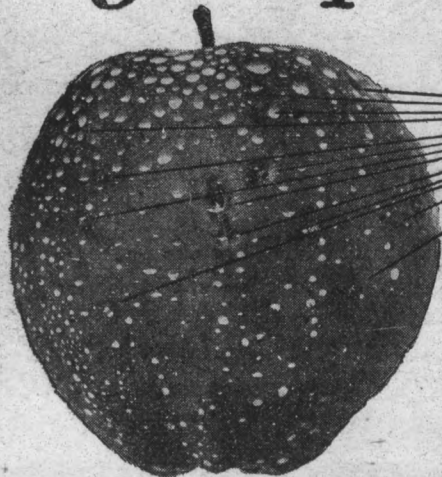
MANURE SPREADERS • TRANSPLANTERS
CORN HUSKER • SHREDDERS

NO other Transplanter like this: Entirely different in design—vastly better in performance. Driver sits behind setters. Floating frame—uniform depth certain. Sales and service everywhere. Write for catalog.



THE NEW IDEA SPREADER COMPANY, Est. 1899 Coldwater, Ohio, U. S. A.
FACTORY BRANCH: Jackson, Mich. ADDITIONAL STOCKS at Potoskey, Mich., and London, Ont.

Do insects find parking space on your fruit after spraying?



**WORM
holes between
drops of
SPRAY**

completely protects while on the tree—and it stays on.

Low cost "insurance"

The cost of this spray "insurance" is small—usually not over 2% of the total spray cost. In the end it pays for itself by eliminating repeat sprayings, and by preventing damage to your crop.

Kayso is used in all spray mixtures—wet or dry—and is a splendid emulsifier in the home-making of oil sprays. It is used in all parts of the country—in all sprayings—under all conditions. Testimonials attest its value.

Try Kayso for yourself this year. If you wish, get a trial order and check results. Your dealer can supply you; or write direct for full particulars.

GOLDEN STATE SALES CORPORATION

175 Franklin Street, New York



**SPREADS THE
SPRAY AND
MAKES IT
STAY**

EVERY patch of unsprayed surface on your fruit invites attack by injurious insects and fungus growths.

Ordinary liquid sprays leave just such unprotected spots on fruit, because the liquid tends to run together on the sprayed surface. The illustration above shows what happens to untreated liquid spray on the surface of an apple. Plenty of "parking space" for insects there!

Assures spray protection

But this condition can be corrected, easily and inexpensively. Kayso added to any spray, in about the proportion of 1 pound to 100 gallons of mixture, will have these effects:

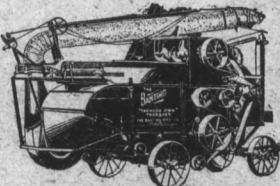
1. Keeps the mixture in uniform suspension in the tank, so that each gallon sprayed is of equal strength; and retards the formation of water-soluble arsenic in combined sprays.
2. Spreads the spray in a heavy, even mist that covers the sprayed object completely;
3. Makes the spray stick, minimizing run-off from over-application or wet weather.

A Kayso-treated spray mixture thus becomes 100% effective. It

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Now You Can Own Your Own Thresher



NEW principal of construction gives amazing low cost and makes it practical for you to have a thresher all your own. Although more compact, lighter weight and low of cost, the Farmer's Own Thresher has four times the grate surface of the old type. Full capacity (1,000 bushels of wheat per day). Threshes wheat, oats, barley, rye, clover, and soy beans. Perfectly balanced. Smooth running. Many custom threshers are using it. Saves grain. Saves time. Operated with a Fordson or any good tractor. Buy one and be independent. Thresh when most convenient for you and when weather conditions are most favorable. No delay. No waiting. Beat the other fellow to the market. Get a better price for your grain. The savings soon pay for the thresher. Folder free. Form a small threshing ring in your locality, and make additional money. Write today for full particulars. **THE BANTING MANUFACTURING COMPANY** Dept. 5, 2981 Dorr St., Toledo, Ohio. Dealer representatives wanted in every locality

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*Highest in Quality
Purest - Best*

ASK YOUR DEALER
or write
**Ansbacher
Insecticide Co.
Chicago**
*Makers of the First and
Best Insecticides*

Horticulture

SOAKING SEED SPEEDS GERMINATION

IN planting muskmelons we have found that it speeds up the growth of the plants to give the seed a thorough soaking. They are a rather hard-shelled seed and if the weather becomes very dry at planting time they may be slow to germinate. The soaking of the seed for two or three days seems to help in the production of rapid growing plants.

We have always found mangel seed slow to develop unless they receive a thorough soaking. Last year I placed mangel seed in a large pan, covered them with lukewarm water and placed them in the sun. They were allowed to soak in the warm water until small sprouts appeared on the seed. Then they were planted and the small mangel beets appeared above the ground several days ahead of dry seed planted as a check.

During seasons when the soil is very moist there may be little to gain by soaking the garden seed but sometimes we have very dry weather in May and early June when certain garden crops are started. If the seed can be soaked and enabled to make a quick start it seems to help in obtaining a uniform stand. The loss from birds picking the seedlings and from insects is less if the plants develop rapidly and the period when they are small in size is as short as possible.

A GARDEN FOR HENS

ON many farms part of the spring work consist in keeping the hens out of the garden but every poultry farm should have a garden for the hens. The crop of succulent feed for next winter is a help in keeping the flock healthy. According to the analysis of cabbage it does not contain anything of any great value as poultry feed but many poultrymen believe that feeding cabbage during the winter helps to improve the vigor of breeding stock and increase the hatchability of the eggs.

Mangel beets can hardly be classed as green feed but they do furnish succulence and the hens relish them during the long winter months. Like the cabbage, a large amount of mangels can be grown on a limited area and they store easily for winter use. I think it pays to grow the yellow-fleshed mangels for hens. They seem to have a tendency to help in the production of bright yellow yolks in the eggs. Carrots are a valuable winter poultry feed and results in feeding carrots have often proven them a fairly good substitute for green feed.

If you have large flocks of poultry on a limited range it means that the green feed may become scarce in the fall. Planting crops like Swiss Chard or Grand Rapids lettuce will help supply green feed during that period in the late summer and early fall when the field grasses are dry and tough. Such green feeds are a help in keeping up summer and fall egg production when eggs are becoming scarce and high in price.—Kirby.

One of the common diseases of the black raspberry is the anthracnose, a fungus trouble causing purple blotches on the young canes, also attacking the fruiting spurs. It can be controlled by spraying with lime-sulphur in the spring while the plants are dormant, diluting same two and one-half gallons to fifty gallons of water. Spring again when the young shoots are six to eight inches high, diluting the lime-sulphur solution one gallon to fifty gallons of water. Apply a third spray just before blossoming time using the same solution of lime-sulphur as in the second spray.



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At the top of every building on your farm you need a good roof—the kind that will look good, give the greatest amount of weather protection and the longest number of years of service for the money you spend.

Come to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store when you need roofing materials and take advantage of our experience and understanding of what kinds are most suitable for your buildings. Being right in your locality, we know the different climatic conditions that must be met, and the best method of applying roofing materials to give you the longest trouble-free protection. Whether you are building new structures or your old roofs need recovering, we suggest that you come to a "tag" store and get our help. You will find it a sure way to save money and get the greatest amount of satisfaction for your investment.

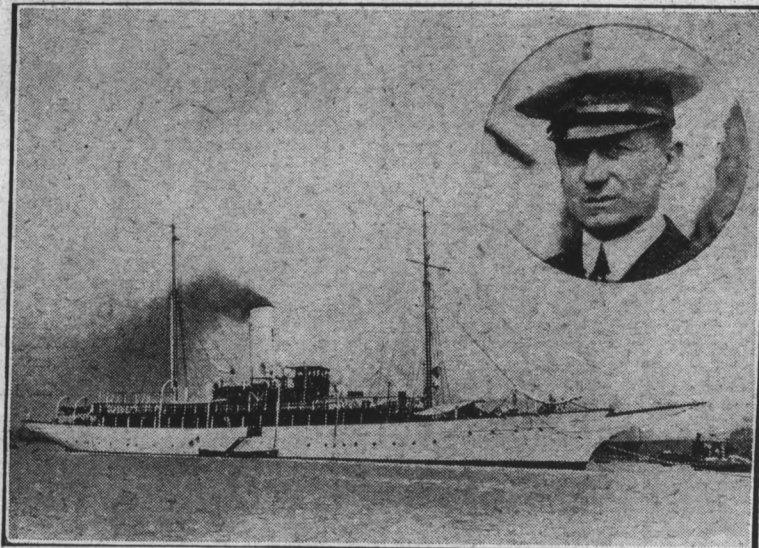


**Your
Farm Service
HARDWARE
STORES**

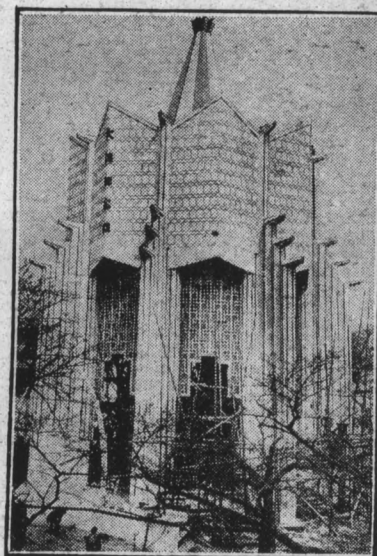
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



The face only a mother sea elephant could love—the monster weighs 9,000 pounds.



Senator William Marconi, inventor of wireless and radio "beam," will tour the Atlantic in his yacht to perfect directional transmission.



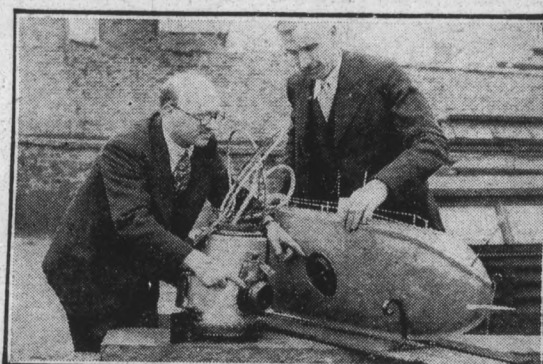
Modern Japan adds the American skyscraper touch to its ancient style of architecture.



This parachute jumper narrowly escaped death by 60,000 volts when he was caught in high tension wires.



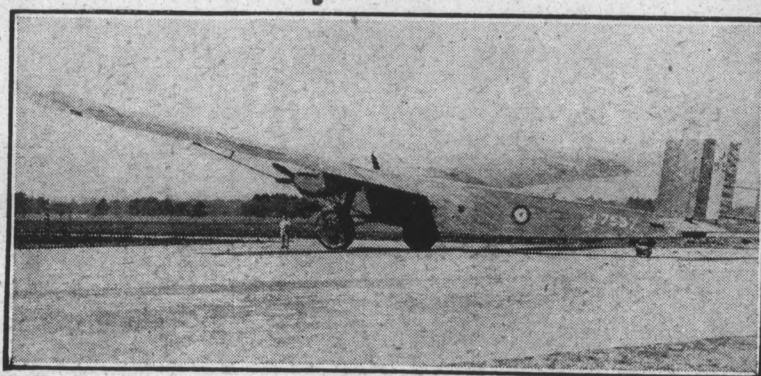
Arthur Walden, famous Klondike musher, will take charge of dogs on Byrd's Antarctic trip.



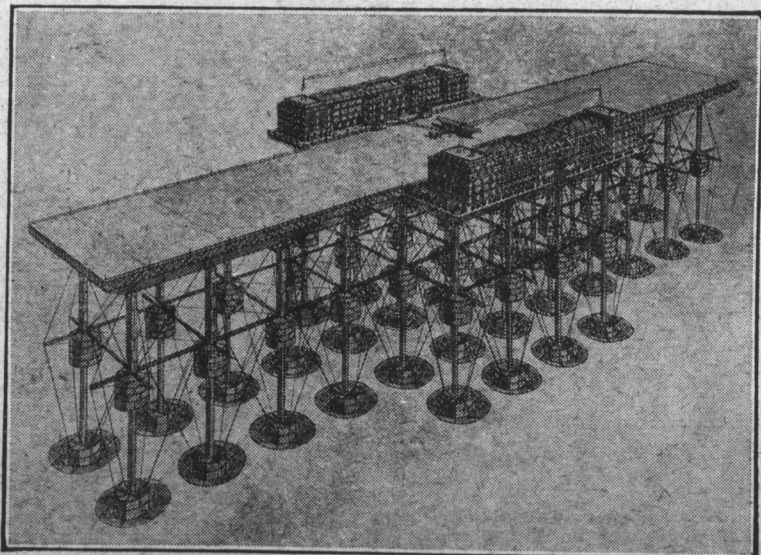
A six-foot diving bell similar to this one, when attached to a port hole would save lives of men trapped in sunken submarines.



The head and bust of General Robert E. Lee after it was unveiled on Dixie's greatest monument, Stone Mountain. It is the work of the sculptor, Augustus Lukeman.



Thirty thousand pounds heavier than air, yet this Beardmore plane, the largest in the world, made successful test flights. The landing wheels are seven and one-half feet high.



Work has begun on the first of eight floating "landing fields" to be placed strategically between this country and Europe to make transatlantic flying safe.



A gallon of novocaine and a set of blacksmith tools were needed to perform this major dental operation of extracting a pet elephant's sore tooth at Luna Park Zoo, California.

FIFTY boys and a few girls perched high in seats about an improvised show ring. Ross Burton had decided that to save trouble and expense for those hopelessly outclassed in state-wide competition an elimination show would be held. An expert from the state agricultural college watched with critical eye as young owners put pets through their paces. There was keen competition for the honor of being chosen county representative for breed alone, but the real prize was championship in the boar and gilt classes over all. That meant a trip for each lucky owner with all expenses paid, and the state fair was just a week away. Bob had entered Stonewall Jackson and Lady Mary II a sleek replica of her handsome mother. Except as he had shown perfunctory interest in the showing of pigs for prizes at the old county fair where the Bartons had lived, Bob never before had seen a show ring.

Like the veteran showman that he was, Victor Slade displayed his best gilt before the judge. Bob, watching intently, marked the poise of his young friend. "Watch him close," whispered the old Squire, who sat by Bob. "By gad, sah, that boy's a showman. See him bring her around so the judge has to take a second look?" The old man cackled appreciatively, for as if by accident Slade had paraded the pig before the judge. Bob's gilt had been eliminated in the first showing and this was the final test. There was a burst of applause as the judge conferred with Ross Burton, who held the ribbons, then handed Vic the purple rosette which denoted championship.

"Rah for Vic Slade!" yelled John O'Neal, who had been an interested onlooker. "You can't beat a Pleasant Ridger. Come on, Bob!"

Again Bob was in the ring with Stonewall Jackson, which had won the right to represent his breed by sheer quality in the earlier showing. But now the champions of each breed, a half-dozen high-quality males, were being paraded about the ring and Bob, outwardly cool, was far more nervous than ever he had been in the stress of a hard-fought ball game. Would the judge never decide? Minutes passed and still he pondered, studying the arch of back, marking the fineness of coat. Again as in the "pinch" of a game which called for the last ounce of skill Bob found himself more cool, more sure. Weeks of careful handling had made of Stonewall Jackson a pet, instantly responding to the desires of his master. The strokes of Bob's stick were love pats as he urged his sleek pet to pass before the judge.

Again Judge Sears conferred with Agent Burton, then held up his hand demanding attention. "This is a hard ring to judge," the college man announced, "not so much because of equality of the entries but the difference in showmanship. I am told that this is the first show for our young friend," and he gestured toward Bob, "and he still lacks some of the fine points of showmanship. But his entry has such outstanding quality that I'm awarding Barton the championship."

John O'Neal's booming "Rah for the Ridgers!" was echoed by the cry of victory from Squire Jones. Warmly the contestants applauded the decision, for none had forgotten the part Bob had played against Harmon County, and with each passing week he had gained in popularity. Now it was Bob who held up a hand for silence. "I just want to say a word," Bob began, "for, as Professor Sears has said, I know I'm mighty crude in this show game. When I came to Brown County I hardly knew the difference between a scrub and a pure-bred. The only credit coming to me

Under the 4-H Flag

By John Francis Case

is for hard work, using my brain to do as I was told and having sense enough to join the 4-H Club. To Mr. Burton, who selected my sow, Vic Slade, who pointed out that I had real quality, and Squire Jones, who once was a real swine breeder and who advised and coached me, goes the real credit. I just wanted you to know. But I'll do my best at the fair to help bring home the bacon to Brown County."

The applause was redoubled as the smiling Burton handed Bob his purple ribbon and the contestants began to drive their pigs out of the ring. Curious glances were cast at Squire Jones, for his victories had come long before the time of club folks. Moreover, the old Squire still held his reputation for



surliness. "Just a minute," called Agent Burton. "Remember that all these contest pigs not retained by their owners as breeding stock are listed for public sale when we have our big club round-up after the fair. That goes, no matter what winnings may be made or offers received. It will be a matter of honor to bring the pigs back home." There was nodded approbation as the members filed out and boys and girls set about the task of crating their pigs for the return journey.

"Just a week," enthused Ted Baldwin, who now was hopping about on a leg that he insisted was about "good as new." All the Pleasant Ridge folks were gathered about their winning representatives, proud of the victory won. "Just a week," Ted repeated, "and then we go on to the fair to clean 'em up again. Vic and I have our trips won to the International; it's up to you, Bob, to cop that state prize with old 'Stony.' And Kate's goin' to 'knock 'em cold' in the style show."

"I'll do my best for Pleasant Ridge and Brown County," said Kate modestly. "Anyway, dad and mother have promised to take me to the International, so we can meet club folks from all the states. Good luck, Bob. We must have a meeting of our community club to celebrate."

"If we win at the fair," Father Barton announced, "I'm going to write a new march. 'The Pig Club Parade.' I feel it coming on now."

There was a real celebration when the folks of Pleasant Ridge community gathered on the fine lawn at the Barton home just on the eve of their representatives' departure for the state fair. Nor was any boy or girl happier than a once pessimistic old man who now seemed to be renewing his youth in friendly interest in doings of the young folks. Volunteering his services to help care for the contest pigs during Bob's absence, the old Squire had closed up his house in town and moved back to the old homestead. When Vic, Ted, and Bob climbed aboard the truck which held grunting occupants ready for the long overland trip to the state fair, Squire Jones beckoned Bob to come back for a last moment's instruction. Taking

his young friend aside the old man talked earnestly in an undertone which did not carry to Bob's curious chums. But when Bob again climbed to his seat there was a grin on his face which stretched from ear to ear.

Too well-bred to make direct inquiry, the curiosity of Bob's friends yet was so evident that he threw out a hint. "Great old boy," said Bob, "he's living over the days when he was off to match showmanship with the old timers. That was long before they took 'em in trucks, but he hasn't forgotten. He's promised me something if I win that trip to the International—just what I'm not allowed to tell. But you can bet your sweet life I'm going to be in there trying! Atta boy, 'Stony.' Bob reached back

to scratch his pet's ear and the pig grunted in reply. The motor roared, Vic grasped the wheel and Pleasant Ridge's young crusaders were off on the highway of adventure as their folks and friends waved good-bye. The cash award won by Bob would pay all expense of the trip, and as they rolled along the boys broke into a club song.

"We're forever boosting club work, Boys' and Girls' Clubs everywhere; our aim is high, we will always try, to keep our banner in the sky," rang out on the morning air. Men stopped in their work of choring about the barns, women waved friendly greetings. "Great stuff, this club work," remarked Farmer Brown, over a day's neighborly exchange of work with Farmer Hines. "To bad, Jake, we didn't have that sort of thing when we were boys." Merrily the little party journeyed on its way, self-confident, sure of its ability to meet any emergency. Late that night they reached the state fair grounds, entrusted their pigs to the care of the club swine division superintendent and hunted up the advance guard of the coming club host. They found Ross Burton on the job ready to welcome them. It seemed almost as if they were back on the camp grounds of Lake Placid, for stretching away were two long lines of tents. Unfolding the blankets which they had brought along, heads pillowed on cushions which thoughtful mothers had insisted should be taken, the "three guardsmen" soon were sleeping as only tired and healthy lads can sleep. It hardly seemed as if there had been time for the proverbial forty winks when the clear notes of a bugle roused them. Poking his head out through the tent flap Bob gazed in interest and wonder, for this was his first visit to a great state exposition.

The sluggish Slade, tired from his long drive, snored peacefully as Ted and Bob hurriedly dressed. "Come out of this, you old mud turtle," commanded Ted as he seized a protruding foot. Out on the ground spilled Vic to rub sleepy eyes as he looked up into the grinning faces of three strange lads who had been assigned to the same tent. "My name's Branson," announced the leader of the three as he stretched out a hand to

Bob. "We're from Ripley County." "Glad to meetcha," said Bob and as introductions followed, again the imperative call of the bugle came. Outside the boys found wash-basins waiting and after a hasty "wash-up" they fell in line for what proved to be a march to the dining-hall. Not far from the tents occupied by the boys were those which would be "home" for the club girls during fair week. As yet they had few occupants, but Miss Edwards waved a greeting from one tent as the boys marched past. Bob chuckled as he noted a sign stretching across the girls' tent city entrance. "No Man's Land," it said. The morning air was sufficiently crisp to make club members and leaders swing into a brisk double-quick as they approached the place where "chow" was waiting. "At some fairs they have club buildings where all members are quartered," remarked Ross Burton, "but give me the tents if it is a bit cool. Seems more like camping out." The boys applauded this observation heartily and the way they kept waitresses hustling to replenish food supplies bespoke a busy week for the management. The first thought of Vic and Bob was for their contest entries. Back in the pens they found the pigs none the worse for their long trip but ready for the feed and grooming which was their due.

"Gotta get up and feed before breakfast after this," remarked Vic. "No good showman neglects his hogs."

"Yes, you've set a good example," jeered Ted. "Old hoss, you are one of the original 'Seven Sleepers.' If it hadn't been for your uncle here to look after you, you'd still be pounding your ear." But there was nothing sleepy about the alert Slade as he went from pen to pen inspecting the club entries.

"Old man," announced Vic after he had made the rounds. "You've got your work cut out for you here. The owner of the grand champion male pig over all breeds goes to the International. 'Stony' is as good a pig as there is here, but a lot of these pigs belong to sons of breeders. These young birds are chips off the old block. You stick close to the men's judging ring until the time comes for you to show. Keep your eyes open. We'll have Mr. Burton along with us as much as possible to help coach you. We've gotta win for old Brown County." Bob, grateful for his friend's advice, promised to absorb all the information possible. As a spur to do his best came that parting admonition from the old Squire. Gee, he just couldn't go home defeated. And how great it would be to go to the International with his friends and meet the thousands of club workers.

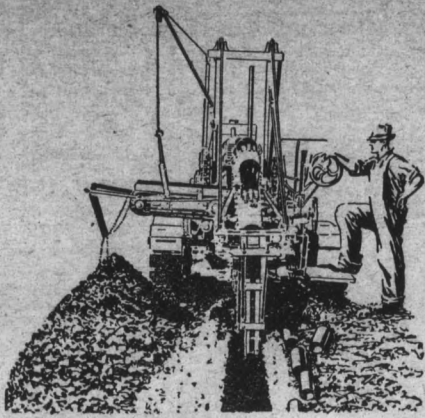
With the next day and the real opening of the state fair, boys and girls fairly swarmed about the tent grounds, crowded the dining-hall, packed a section in the grandstand where their stirring songs and yells always evoked applause from the onlookers. From early morning until late at night members were kept busy at the pleasant tasks of demonstration work, judging or in attendance at some fine entertainment. But there was opportunity for Bob and Vic to watch swine being judged in the senior rings and Bob picked up many helpful hints. When the time to show in his own class came, Stonewall Jackson, an outstanding specimen among his breed, was an easy winner. Over the first hurdle, Bob received congratulations of Ross Burton and his own mates, and on Young Slade's advice set himself to watch the work of the judge who would place the final championship, a man noted for his fairness and ability.

"You see," Vic confided, "these big guns are human just like other folks. Now this fellow doesn't like a fussy exhibitor. Irritates him. When you go into the ring remember that the

Activities of Al Acres—Maw Acres Will Have to Wait Until Slim Gets Thru With it

Frank R. Leet





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J. E. Griffith Earned \$6350.00

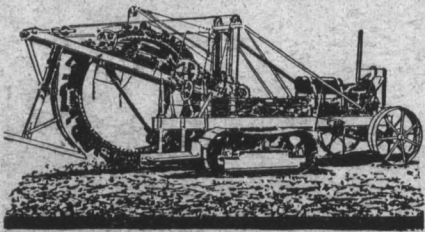
"I have dug 268 rods in ten hours, and I dug 18,370 rods earning \$6350.00 during the season. During that time I was often held up by lack of tile, and harvest. I averaged 175 rods per day."

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AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Dept. 24-T, Bainbridge, N. Y., or
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score's tied, there are two out and a man on base. Keep your nerve and hit. Old 'Stony' will do his part if you do yours." Bob Barton, studying the work of the judge, noted with admiration the surety with which he made decisions. No guesswork there. If he won it would be on merit. Of the five winners who were to compete against him four had experience in state fair exhibit work. But, Bob reflected, none had so great an incentive to win. That should even the score. When the time to enter the ring came, Bob, outwardly calm, was inwardly seething with excitement. Stonewall Jackson, ambling about the ring, responded to gentle cane pats like a well-trained horse. Ross Burton had rallied the boys of Brown County and perched in seats at the ringside they intently watched. In the background of Bob's memory were the parting words of the old Squire. He must win.

Judge Evart strolled about, and his seemingly casual glance was keen as a rapier. Minutes which seemed like hours passed. Two of the young boars broke from control of their owners and met with gnashing teeth. The young showmen, nervous and flurried, herded them back. Another exhibitor lost control of his entry and punished the animal with blows, while the judge, frowning, stood by. Through it all Stonewall Jackson had calmly marched about the ring or stood at attention as Bob's "So-o-o boy! Steady, 'Stony,' old top," reached his ears. "Bob's got it won," whispered Burton to Vic Slade. A moment later the purple ribbon was in Bob's hands and startled fair visitors were hurrying to investigate the bedlam of sound. Brown County collectively was "yelling its head off." Bob Barton, flushed and happy, drove his pet back to the stall and joined in the celebration. Now he would go to the International, but even greater was a promised, if conditional, award. Lead by Agent Burton, the boys set off to find Miss Edwards and her girls.

"Great, Bob, great," congratulated Katie O'Neal, as she shook Bob's hand. "I knew you'd do it. Now if I can only win for Brown County." Bob assured her that it was as good as done, but Miss Edwards shook her head. "Awfully keen competition," she observed, "but we'll do our best. Winners will be announced at the closing banquet."

"By the way," remarked Bob diffidently as with Katie for a moment he drew aside, "I have a bit of news. Winning that championship meant more than a trip to the International. Squire Jones promised that if I won and we stay on the farm he'll see that I get back in high school this year. I'm going to wire him and the folks."

"Wonderful!" cried Katie as again she grasped Bob's hand. "Did you hear that? Winning meant that Bob can go to school again; the old Squire promised him."

"Bless his crusty old heart," said Miss Edwards. "Bob, you've made Squire Jones over into a human-being again. Let's give the old Squire three cheers." They were given with a will, and if the thronging crowd wondered what it was all about they smiled tolerantly. These 4-H folks were privileged characters.

There had been but one unpleasant feature of the camp ground. As at every fair, a few young toughs connected with various concessions banded together and, keeping within the law, made themselves obnoxious. A dozen strong, they had frequently approached the camp, "kidded" the occupants, jostled the smaller boys as they passed. Ignoring their tormentors at command of their seniors in charge of the camp, husky farm lads boiled with indignation. Big, dirty, and foul-mouthed, the leader of the squad was called Red by his companions. A boy of perhaps twenty-one, Red had followed the fairs most of his life and considered "punkin' huskers," as he derisively called the country lads, legitimate prey. He had nicknamed Ted Baldwin "Angel Face," and the peppery Brown countian boiled like an overheated flivver when Agent Burton commanded him not to reply. But so long as there should be merely "kidding," Burton felt the intruders should be ignored. It was well for the boys to learn self-control.

(Continued next week)

Colored Captain: "What am you itchin', Sam?"
Sam: "Arithmetic bugs."
Captain: "What am arithmetic bugs?"

Sam: "Cooties."
Captain: "Why fo you call them arithmetic bugs?"

Sam: "Well, dey add to mah misery, subtract from mah pleasure, divide mah tenshun, an multiply like de dickens."

FISK TIRES

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The Time-To-Re-tire Boy, the best known trade mark in the tire industry, is the familiar symbol of the enduring quality of FISK TIRES

All the qualities that mean tire comfort and slow, even wear are built into Fisk "Fillerless" Cord Tires by original and exclusive features of construction.

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We can't begin to tell you its many wonderful points here—how it runs 6 hours on a quart of gas, how easy it is to clean—how it milks as high as 20 cows in a half hour. So send today for our FREE Milker Catalog that tells all about it. Get all the facts—the whole story about this new wonder PORTABLE Milker. Send the Coupon today.

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The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

Healthy Way to be Happy

We Blame Heredity But Much Depends on Environment

THERE was a belief among the ancients that winter gave way to spring with the ending of April and the beginning of May. For that reason they made much of May day, crowning their May queens and dancing around the Maypole. It was their notion that nature, seemingly idle for so long, awakened with the magic touch of May's sunshine, and the world became again a comfortable and happy place in which to live.

The sponsors for child health week have chosen wisely in selecting the first days of May to emphasize the doctrine that one cannot live comfortably and happily unless one possesses good health. A fine, healthy child is the joy of his parents, and they have a great deal to do with the

often raw and often in soup. Eggs and butter also contain the nourishment and vitamins so necessary to the health of the child.

Plenty of play, plenty of love, and plenty of wholesome, but not too hard work, these will make our children physically, mentally, and morally strong.

Here is a poem the children will enjoy and understand:

H—is for Height.
Be as tall as you can
Weight up to height
Makes a healthy, strong man.

E—is the excellent,
Edible Egg.
One daily, at least,
Dear children, we beg.

A—is for Apples
And also for Air.

By Mrs. H. Q. Holt

Children need both
And we have them to spare.

L—is for Luncheon
Served hot in the school.
We wish all the teachers
Could follow this rule.

T—is a topic
Where Trouble begins.
Both Tea and coffee
For children are sins.

H—is for Health,
And this thing you need
To grow up so healthy
You're bound to succeed.
—Harriet McShuly.

A FRIED CAKE HINT

WHEN frying fried cakes have at hand a basin of boiling water and as the hot cakes are lifted from

the fat, dip them for an instant into the pan of hot water. The surplus fat will be washed away and a fine foundation for the sugar (if you roll them in sugar) will be made. Do not dip them into sugar until they quit steaming. The moist surface takes the sugar coating well and helps to keep the cakes moist for days. You will be surprised at the amount of fat left in the water. For stomachs that will not stand greasy food this is a hint worthwhile.—Mrs. F. B.

Butter for making sandwiches may be softened for easy spreading by adding a few drops of hot water and working until the butter is soft.

COLORED BED SPREAD BETTER THAN WHITE

WHEN you are brightening up your house for spring, don't forget the bedroom. A bed spread made of figured materials such as English print, percale, or other sun-fast fabrics makes a room more cheerful and attractive.

Two widths of most materials stitched together are enough for a spread. The wide valance which hangs within four or five inches of the floor may be pleated or gathered on the two sides and across the bottom of the spread. Bands of harmonizing color may be used for trimming.

A straight piece of figured material or plain material that harmonizes with the spread and with other colors, will serve as a pillow cover. Colored spreads may be used to add to the color scheme of the room and to break up the monotony often produced by a large expanse of white bed spread. Another advantage of colored spreads is that they do not soil easily and may be used longer without laundering. No bedroom with a white spread can give an inviting appearance unless the spread is spotless.

In a year's time the average human takes approximately one and one-half pounds of aluminum into the body from natural foods. The mineral, however does not accumulate in the body.

SUDS AND SUNSHINE FOR BLANKETS

SUNNY spring days are the days for washing blankets. Every housekeeper takes pride in keeping her wool blankets fluffy and clean; with a good washing machine and wringer this is comparatively easy.

On a warm bright morning fill the washer with hot water. If the water is hard, add a little ammonia or borax and enough soap jelly to make thick suds. Blankets absorb much of the suds, so a heavier suds is needed for them. Cool the water until it is a little more than lukewarm. Shake or brush the blankets well and put them in the suds, start the machine and, while it is working prepare another suds like the first, in a tub. Wring the blankets from the washer into the tub and put another pair in the washer. While the machine is washing the second pair use a hand plunger on those in the tub. Washing in the second suds removes any remaining dust as well as the dirty first water. From

Approved Farm Home Plan Available

A FARM house that saves steps, is easy to keep clean, and meets the requirements of the average farm family, has been planned by the agricultural engineering department of Michigan State College. One of the important features of this plan is the grouping of the rooms around a central hallway making them accessible to each other. Any room in the house can be reached from the back door without going through another room.

This plan is well worth studying if you are planning to build a new farm home or remodel your present one for greater convenience and comfort. The plan is fully illustrated and described in our service bulletin, "Michigan Approved Farm Homes."

For a copy, send ten cents in stamps or coin to the Home Editor, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

making of him so. While much may be blamed on heredity, as much depends on environment and habits.

Every possible moment in the fresh air, is a wise rule of conduct for school children. The pre-school children must also have their outings every day. In cold weather their clothing should be loose, and warm enough but not warm enough to cause him to perspire when playing.

Plenty of sleep is the right of every child, nine or ten hours each night for little folks and at least eight or nine hours for the high school boy or girl. Since so many of their hours are spent in crowded schoolrooms, often poorly ventilated, it is more necessary that they sleep with wide open windows at night. Protect them from draughts and use wool blankets and heavy gowns so that they will not need to waste their bodily heat.

Nutritious food is very important in the health program. Milk is one of our most necessary and most important foods. The farm is abundantly supplied with it and all the other foods which go to make the child healthy, yet statistics show that there is a greater per cent of undernourished children on the farms than in the cities. Children should have plenty of fresh fruits such as apples and oranges, and plenty of vegetables,

Baby Should Have Two Baths



"Oh hum, um, um!" It's Time for Another Nap.

TWO baths a day is the new rule for babies that health authorities are urging mothers to adopt, one in water and one in the sunshine. But if the baby is to get the greatest benefit from his sun bath, over-enthusiasm is to be avoided. Harm can be done by too much haste. The rules of the game are as follows:

To progress slowly, but regularly, starting with a few minutes and working up to two or three hours.

To watch for pigmentation of the skin, avoiding sunburn, and to increase the length of the sun bath accordingly.

To expose the arms and legs first and the body afterward.

To use the morning sunlight of spring, summer, and fall, and all the available sunlight of winter. In the summer the head should be protected from the heat in the middle of the day.

But after the baths come clothes and these, too, are all-important. The new baby should have all of the clothes he needs, but it is extravagant in time and money for him to have more than he needs.

Often it is a question in the young mother's mind to know what the new baby will really need and what size garment and kind of material it is best to buy. With this problem of the young mother in mind, the instructor in clothing at Columbia University and the child specialist of the American Child Health Association recently met with the buyer of infants' wear in one of our largest clothing stores in the country. Modern health standards were discussed as to proper bands, vests, and diapers, and textiles were studied for durability and laundering. Together they selected a complete layette of fifty-three pieces. The entire outfit sells for \$14.75. If you would like to know more about this inexpensive layette, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Martha Cole, in care of this department.

the merchant's responsibility to his home community



*There's an Economy Center
in nearly 1000 towns like this*

FROM THE DAYS of the trading post the Farmer and the Storekeeper have fought side by side to push onward the frontier lines of civilization. Together they fought a winning battle against the wilderness; together they founded a nation.

The Old Country Store—once the social and civic center of community life—has long since vanished, but the Merchant's responsibility to the community is as great as when all problems of common interest were settled around its pot-bellied stove.

Our Responsibility Toward You

In a Penney Store the sale isn't ended when the package is wrapped. We are selling Service and Satisfaction and we recognize our responsibility to give you merchandise of honest, reliable quality. Often we could make a price seem low by using materials not quite up to standard but our slogan promises you "Quality—

always at a saving." Back of this promise stands the responsibility of a great Company.

Assured Quality and Low Prices In These Examples of J. C. Penney Co. Values

Our Feature Men's Dress Shirts

—fulfill every demand for Supreme Dress Shirt Value. Many exclusive patterns confined to our Stores

\$1.98 and \$2.98

Our Solar Straw Hats for Men

Sennit Straws Fine Concealed stitch, fancy or black band . . . \$1.98
Swiss Yeddo Hats Reinforced novelty insert edge, heather or black band . . . \$2.98

Sophisticated Modes in Junior Sizes

Youth, charm and originality—the new Junior Frocks express prevailing modes . . . \$9.90 to \$24.75

Men's and Young Men's Suits

Made to our own exacting specifications. Dependable fabrics and tailoring . . . \$19.75 and \$24.75

Our Responsibility Toward The Community

The J. C. Penney Company believes that unless a merchant contributes something to the welfare of his community, he has no right to expect its citizens to contribute toward his success. Of our 954 stores, scattered over 46 states, 31 per cent of our managers own their homes, and 90 per cent of them have contributed both time and money to local organizations for civic betterment.

We have often invited you to examine our merchandise. We urge you now to examine the merchant who offers it to you and the part he plays in your community life. We believe you will be satisfied.

Send us your name and address and we will send you our illustrated Store News Catalogs from time to time.

J.C. PENNEY CO.
A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION
"quality—always at a saving"

Men Under 35 Years, Experienced in Selling Our Lines Are Wanted to Train for Co-partner Store Managers. Write for Details.

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Hillsdale
Holland
Houghton
Ionia
Iron Mountain
Iron River

Ironwood
Ishpeming
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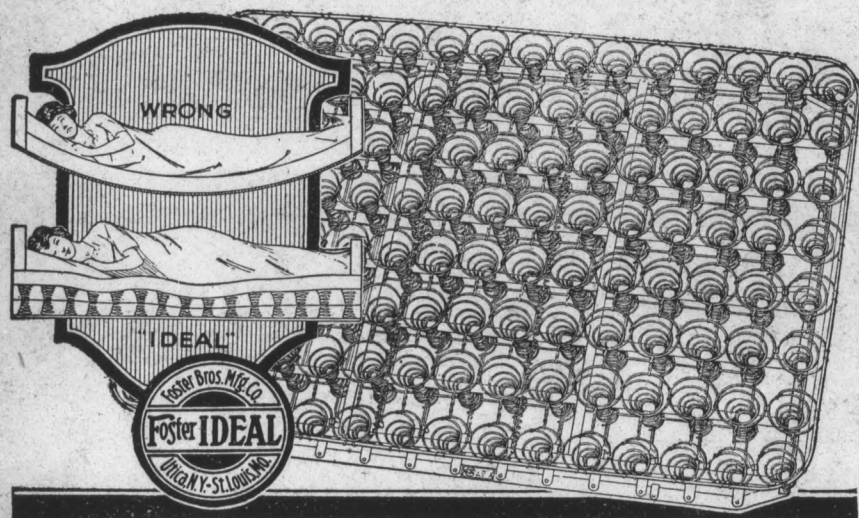
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AND the best and most pleasant of a "spring" tonics is a FOSTER IDEAL SPRING. Get one and sleep on it! Let its 120 super-tempered spirals and its buoyant chain link top give your nerves a new sensation of relaxation and rest. Learn what perfect spine support really means. Get a true idea of IDEAL Comfort. But for your own safety and satisfaction be sure you get a genuine FOSTER IDEAL. Count the coils. Insist on the linked top construction and see the FOSTER TRADE-MARK on the side rail.

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Edwards Metal roofing, shingles, Spanish tile, sidings, ready-made garages and farm buildings, are rust-proof, fire-proof, lightning-proof. Last three times as long as ordinary kind. Quality in every detail. Styles and types for every purpose. Easy and economical to apply. Lifetime satisfaction. We are the world's largest manufacturers of sheet metal building materials. We control every operation from the raw metal to the finished product. You can buy from us at manufacturer's prices and save all intermediate profits. Write today for our Free Samples and prices. Ask for Roofing Book No. 187 or for Garage Book. **The EDWARDS MFG. CO.** 617-567 Butler St., Cincinnati, O.

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Doing chores—late and early

IF I HAD chores to do after dark and before sun-up, you can bet your bottom dollar I'd have a good flashlight to light my way about. I'd use it in and around the barns—you wouldn't catch me risking a fire. I'd take it with me every time I left the house—it saves many a bad fall or a cracked shin.

And I'd keep it in fine fettle with the very best of batteries—Eveready Batteries—just as dependable and long-lasting as the Eveready Columbia Hot Shot I use on my engine and the Eveready "B" Batteries on my radio.

An Eveready Flashlight is the lantern the modern farmer uses. Get the flashlight habit!

the second suds wring the blanket into a tub of clear water the same temperature as the wash waters. Borax should also be added to this water if the water is hard.

Rinse the blankets by using the hand plunger, wring and hang them stretched out on the line in the sun where they will dry as quickly as possible. Before removing them from the line, brush with a whisk broom or with a stiff brush. This fluffs the surface and makes them look like new.

SCRAMBLE EGGS IN DOUBLE BOILER

THE thing to remember about cooking eggs, is that they contain a large amount of protein, and that protein cooked at a high temperature becomes tough and hard to digest.

To be tender, eggs should be put in hot water that is kept just below boiling point until the eggs are done. Poached eggs are cooked in the same way although it takes a little longer.

Scrambled eggs are especially good cooked in a double boiler. The temperature is lower and they are more tender. First beat the eggs and add one tablespoon milk to each egg and salt to taste. Pour this mixture into a double boiler which had been lightly buttered. Cook over boiling water until firm.

The low temperature rule holds for any oven-cooked dish in which eggs are the principal ingredient.

ELECTRIC RANGE NOT EXTRA-VAGANT

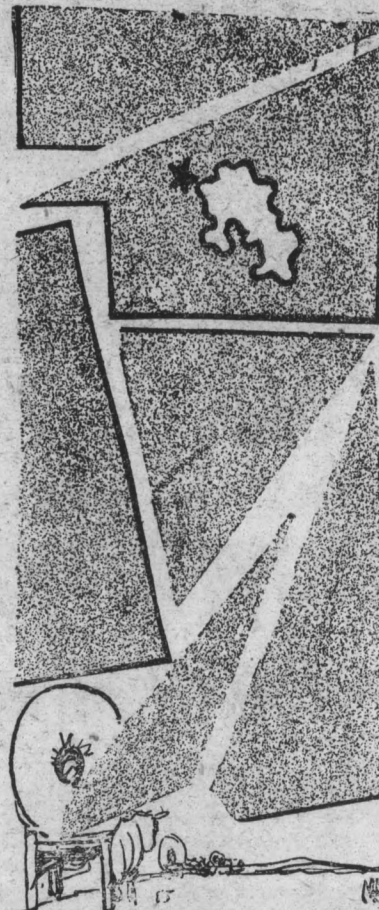
MY electric range is one of the greatest conveniences that I ever had, writes Mrs. H. R., from Oakland County. It is not as extravagant as I first imagined, since I learned how to run it. In boiling as soon as the thing I am cooking reaches the boiling point, I turn the current down to "low" and it boils plenty fast enough. "Low" uses about three times less energy than "high."

I always plan to cook at least three things when I turn on the current. I use my pressure cooker twice as much as I did when I cooked with wood and oil.

For Our Little Folks

STATE SECRETS

The pioneers reclaimed this land,
From salty lakes and desert sand;
And then, when feeling all religious,
They built a temple most prodigious.



The pieces of this puzzle when correctly put together, make a map of the state which this verse describes. The star indicates the capitol. When you have solved the secret of which state this is, write me all you can about the state and its capitol.—Aunt Martha.

The answer to the State Secret in the issue of April 21 was Iowa and its capitol is Des Moines.

For the Woman Who Sews

THIS novel two-piece dress, No. 984, is smart in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires one and one-half yards of 54-inch material for the skirt and two yards of 40-inch material for the blouse.

You'll find this cover all, No. 417, truly practical. Designed in sizes 36, 40, and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires two and three-quarters yards of material.

Design No. 3066 is most attractive

and the lap-over front makes it easy to iron. Comes in sizes 36 to 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires two and three-quarters yards of 36-inch material.

An attractive frock that gives slender lines is No. 2992. Designed in sizes from 36 to 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires four yards of 36-inch material.

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



Common Poultry Diseases

IX—Bacillary White Diarrhea

BACILLARY white diarrhea is an acute infectious disease which results in untold losses among baby chicks. It is caused by a germ, *Salmonella Pullora*, which is also capable of producing an acute disease in adult chickens resembling fowl cholera and fowl typhoid.

Chicks which recover from this disease become permanent carriers of it. The disease remains active in their bodies although they may appear perfectly normal. The disease usually localizes in the ovaries of the hen and in the testes of the male. This brings about the transmission of the trouble through the egg and makes the disease one of economic importance.

The eggs of infected hens are not as fertile as those of healthy birds, and often the eggs which are fertile do not develop much beyond the seventeenth day. This causes a large number of dead-in-the-shell cases and lowers the hatch percentage. Also, those which live to hatch usually die soon after, but not until they have spread the disease to healthy chicks through their droppings.

Baby chicks are most susceptible up to four or five days of age. One infected chick in the hatch may infect the whole bunch.

Symptoms—The disease is most noticeable during the first three weeks of the chick's life. The infection is spread through the droppings and the period of incubation of the germ is about three days.

The indications are not much different than those of other chick troubles, such as chilling, overheating, and bacterial infections other than bacillary white diarrhea. The chick becomes listless, chirps constantly, refuses to eat, its wings sag and the feathers look unkempt. White diarrhea may be present but not always. The excrements become "pasted up behind" and often close the vent. This brings about a pot-bellied condition.

Most of the chicks die within a day or two after the symptoms are noticed. Others may last a week, or live through and become permanent carriers of the disease. It is estimated that about twenty-five per cent of the infected chicks live to become carriers of the disease.

Post-Mortem Indications—The chief indication is a yellow liver which is sometimes streaked with red. The yolk will also be found unabsorbed. The blind guts will be filled with cheesy pus. However, these symptoms may be found in other diseases, so are not reliable indications.

In the adult female, the ovaries will be found irregular in shape and either hard or filled with a watery fluid. Abscesses may appear in other parts of the body which will resemble those on the ovary.

Treatment—There are two distinct methods of procedure, prevention of the spread of the disease and the elimination of the carriers.

In the matter of prevention, people do not act until the disease is quite noticeable. It is too late then to do much. Most of the brood will show the symptoms at the same time, in three to eight days, and many will be dead before anything can be done for them. The best thing to do is to prepare for prevention in the next hatch.

Preventive measures are as follows: The hatching tray in the incubator should be kept dark. Bacillary white diarrhea is spread through the droppings and if the trays are dark the chicks cannot see to pick at the droppings. Chicks in shipping boxes should also be kept dark for the same reason, at least until they are seventy-two hours old, or ready for their first feeding.

When removed to the brooder, the weak and crippled chicks should be taken out and killed. The brooder should previously have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. After the chicks are five or six days old they will not develop the acute form of the trouble. However, they may get it and either die or become carriers of the disease.

Sour milk should be kept before the chicks constantly and care must be taken to scrub and scald the containers each day. Hourly culling is necessary and any chick showing sagging wings and a sleepy attitude should be killed and burned. The killing should be done by the bloodless method so that spilled blood will not be a means of transmitting the disease.

The use of enough potassium permanganate in the drinking water to make it a wine color is good but after becoming brown it is useless. When using potassium permanganate in the water it is advisable to use wooden, earthen, or glass containers as the chemical acts on metal.

Elimination of Carriers—The above preventive measures help check the disease but the most effective means of combatting this disease is to eliminate the adult carriers, for they are the main sources of infection.

These adult carriers may be determined by a blood test, known as the agglutination test. To make this test, about a teaspoonful of blood, usually taken from the under side of the wing, should be sent to a testing laboratory. More information regarding this test may be had from the Bacteriological Department, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich. The best time to take the blood samples and have a test made is in the fall.

Summary—While this disease cannot be entirely eliminated in a year, the following methods will be effective in its ultimate elimination: (1) elimination of carriers from breeding and utility stock, (2) thoroughness in the cleaning and disinfection of houses and premises after the carriers have been removed, (3) buying chicks and mature stock from blood-tested sources, (4) care in hatching, keeping chicks dark in hatchery tray, etc., to prevent contamination of healthy birds from droppings and other sources.

Next week—Coccidiosis.

The general situation in the poultry business is one of great optimism for the future. Government reports show that poultry and eggs in storage are forty to fifty per cent lower than they were at this time last year. This means the demand for poultry products next fall and winter will be strong and good prices will be realized.

Because pullets will be in production during October, November, and December while yearlings will not come into production till December or January the average price per dozen

of eggs will be higher for a flock of pullets than for yearlings. This will result in greater profit from pullets.

Popularize the egg, educate the public about its importance in the diet, so that when the unintelligent groceryman tells Mrs. Housewife, as he does at some seasons of the year, that eggs are seventy-eight cents a dozen, she won't turn her attention to some other food that on the surface, appears to be less expensive, but will insist that eggs are necessary and know that, since they promote health, they will be less expensive in the end.

Are You "Boarding" your young chickens or FEEDING them?



Every day that you can cut from the growing period of your young chickens means *cash profit*, a saving of feed and labor. What are you doing—just waiting for them to reach maturity? Or are you feeding scientifically?

To enable you to feed growing chickens the right way—scientifically and economically—The Quaker Oats Company offers you Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash—a fine combination of just the things a growing bird should have. Oatmeal! recognized as the "growing food" is the base of this good feed. To oatmeal are added essential minerals, proteins, and other invaluable ingredients, including *cod liver meal* and, now, *molasses in dry form*.

This mash will feed your birds, building big-framed pullets with the organs and disposition that make high-record layers; fine, capable cockerels, and choice, heavy market poultry. Develop your flock into profit-making birds, and do it in the shortest time—see your Quaker Dealer right away.

Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash



The Quaker Oats Company
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Manufacturers of a complete line of live stock and poultry feeds—buy the feeds in the striped sacks

HOLLAND HATCHERY

WE SHIP C. O. D.

You need not pay for Holland Hatchery Chicks until they arrive. Just send us \$1.00 down and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance. Holland Hatchery Chicks prove their worth by actual test right in the hands of our customers. Fred S. Donald of Oxford, Michigan, writes: "this makes the 16th consecutive year I have ordered chicks from you and never received a bum lot." You too can have this kind of satisfaction if you will get some of Holland Hatchery Michigan Accredited Chicks. See These Low Prices

Prices effective May 1st	100	500	1,000
Wh. Leghorns (Eng. type)	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
Wh. Leghorn (Special Mated)	12.00	57.50	110.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	10.00	47.50	90.00
Barred Rocks	14.00	65.00	120.00

Of course, we guarantee 100% live delivery and will stand squarely behind every shipment. You will find the chicks pure-bred and exactly as represented. Every chick is Michigan Accredited and comes to you under the label of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association. Buy Holland Hatchery Michigan Accredited Chicks this year. Our free catalog tells all about them.

Holland Hatchery & Poultry Farm Van Appleton Bros. R 7C Holland, Mich.

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

Special Summer Prices
Egg prices are steadily advancing. Market poultry is fast increasing in price. Right now is your opportunity to make good money raising Brummer-Fredrickson quality chicks at the low prices given below. Choose your breed and write or wire your order. We will ship C. O. D. All chicks are Michigan Accredited.

PRICES EFFECTIVE MAY 15th

	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
Barred Rocks—R. I. Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50	102.50

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

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

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

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

Town Line POULTRY FARM

Hollywood and Tancred Strains and English Type, S. C. White Leghorns

Also Brown Leghorns, Anconas and Barred Plymouth Rocks

Now at Lowest Prices ever quoted on Town Line Chicks. There is a limit to the price at which good chicks can be produced. We have reduced our prices to that limit. Don't buy until you get our latest summer prices.

All chicks from large type Production Bred Birds. All Michigan Accredited. Every bird in our breeding flock has been individually banded. All inspected by an authorized inspector.

FREE CATALOG tells how we hatch, breed, cull, inspect, and raise our stock. Tells what to feed and how to be successful. Full instructions on the Care of Baby Chicks. A genuine Poultry Guide. Write for it.

TOWNLIN POULTRY FARM, Route 1, Box 207, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN



DILIGENT CHICKS DID IT and will do it for you.

At Diligent we are always aiming to see how MUCH we can give for a dollar instead of how LITTLE. After May first we have ready for shipment several thousands of DILIGENT Pullets. They go for \$85.00 per hundred. We have some Folders yet for the asking, get one, and let us get better acquainted. Our new prices for Chicks are as follows:

	50	100	200	500
Single Comb White Leghorns	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$17.50	\$42.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	6.25	12.00	23.50	57.50
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	6.25	12.00	23.50	57.50
Mixed (All heavies)	5.25	10.00	19.50	47.50

DILIGENT HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM
Harm J. Knoll, R. R. No. 4 HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

Babion's Pure Bred Chicks

Trapnested Matings add 3c; Blue Ribbon Pens add 4c Each.

	25	50	100	500
White Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$38.00
Br. Wh. & Br. Rocks, Minorcas, Anconas, Wh. Wyandottes, and Reds	2.75	5.50	10.00	48.00
Silver Wyandottes and Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00
Mixed all heavy Broilers, No Culls	2.75	5.00	9.00	43.00

BABION'S FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS Lock Box 354-C Flint, Michigan

Our Pure Blood

This year we introduce to you our Record of performance pedigree male matings up to 316 egg records direct from British Columbia and Ontario, Canada, including bloodtested, trapnested pedigree White Leghorn matings, 220 to 313 egg records. Winners of many prizes. Every bird standard culled. Get FREE circular of chicks, hatching eggs, and brooders before buying elsewhere. Chicks 9c up.

Beckman Hatchery, Box 57, Grand Rapids, Mich.

QUALITY BREEDING COUNTS IN EGG PRODUCTION

FAIRVIEW Pure Bred Chicks and Pullets are Michigan Accredited. Big Type Leghorns, Originated from the Barron Strain. Official Records 269 to 291 eggs.

S. C. White Leghorns R. I. Reds White and Barred Rocks

BIG DISCOUNT NOW!

Pay one dollar down and the balance C. O. D. on arrival. We guarantee satisfaction. FREE 1928 CATALOG tells the story and gives approved methods by which our breeding produces high quality chicks from rich egg bred blood lines. Write for Catalog and our Live and Let Live Prices.

FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & FARMS, Box M, ZEELAND, MICH.

RELIABLE CHICKS

ORDER AT THESE PRICES

	50	100	500	1,000
Heavy Strain S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00
Assorted Chicks (no culls)	6.50	12.00	30.00	55.00

We guarantee 100% live delivery. You can depend on Reliable Hatchery Chicks.

RELIABLE HATCHERY, 92 East Seventeenth St., Holland, Mich.

CHICKS At Reduced Prices. Strong, Sturdy, Pure Bred Chicks for Immediate Delivery

	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns & S. C. Anconas	5.50	10.00	47.50	95.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	4.00	7.00	35.00	70.00

Shipped Postpaid to your door. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order direct from this ad. We have no Catalog or Circular.

Black River Poultry Farm, Box M, Zeeland, Michigan

THE PULLETS AND PROFIT

HOW the pullets are handled during the summer months has much to do with their ability to show a profit next fall and winter."

That was an answer I got when I asked three good poultrymen what they thought of next year in the poultry business so there must be a considerable relation between pullet management and profits.

"I do not see much difference between poultry keeping and any other line of farming," Mrs. O. A. Miller told me. "Competition is becoming very keen and it has come to a place where costs are the determining factor in egg production just as in anything else. If I can produce eggs cheaper than my neighbor, of course I can make money at a lower price for eggs than she can."

I was interested to know whether the early pullets would lay enough eggs early in the season to be profitable and whether or not they will molt.

"We expect them to molt," she told me. "However, we are increasing our flock so do not have as many old hens to hold over as we would like to have. These early pullets will lay several eggs for we shall force them as much as possible. When they molt they will be culled again and the best ones kept. These will get back into production probably by January or early February at latest and will be used as breeding hens. We have found such pullets to be the equal of hens in every way as breeders."

That is one way to handle the early pullets. Another way is to take away the mash after they are well started and feed nothing but grain. Pullets so fed and which are forced to find much of their living on the open range will be retarded in development and reasonable early hatched birds will not come into production as a rule until late in September or in October and the fall molt can be avoided. This applies chiefly to the lighter breeds.

On the other hand, there is little danger of a molt with the heavier breeds which have been March hatched. They mature more slowly and as a rule come into laying a few weeks later than the light breeds.

By shifting the pullets from a high protein ration after they were about eight weeks old last year we forestalled a molt and had a nicely developed, even bunch of Rocks which came into laying the first weeks of October. These pullets were hatched the first week in March. They had a growing period of about seven months. Leghorns hatched a week later were handled in the same manner. Whole corn was the chief item of feed and this method has the recommendation that pullets are cheaply produced by it.

The late hatched pullets—Leghorns hatched in late April and May and heavy varieties hatched in April will need plenty of feed of the right sort to bring them into production. Mash should be provided which carries at least sixteen per cent protein and grain feeding should be cut to a minimum. If grain is fed it had best be placed in open hoppers where these late hatched pullets may have access to it at all times and a proper balance maintained by increased protein in the mash or by feeding as much milk as is available.

How much money there will be in the poultry business next year does depend upon production costs and pullet growing is a very important item in these costs. Every pullet lost and every weak, immature, poor bird in the flock just adds that much to the cost of those which are kept. When the warm days and rush of other work comes on, it is decidedly unbusinesslike to allow any lapses in the management of the pullets.



"We have had no white diarrhoea since feeding Collis Dried Buttermilk to our chicks. We gave the babies 30% buttermilk in dry mash for two weeks, gradually reducing the quantity. Keeps them thriving and growing splendidly."

Burdon Hunter, Tampa, Florida.

COLLIS PROCESS PURE DRIED BUTTERMILK

will make your flock pay you more money—saves the chicks, speeds up growth, makes early layers, shortens molt, fights coccidiosis, helps keep the entire flock healthy, vigorous.

FREE

Read this 40 page poultry manual, beautifully illustrated and full of valuable pointers and hints that help to make poultry pay. Write for it. Send your feed dealer's name.

COLLIS PRODUCTS CO.
Dept. 68 CLINTON, IOWA

BABY CHICKS

100% Live Delivery	Postage Prepaid	50	100	500
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	\$5.25	\$9.50	\$45.00	
Buff & Bl. Leghorns	5.25	9.50	45.00	
Anconas	5.50	10.50	50.00	
Barred Rocks	6.00	11.50	55.00	
Wh. & Buff Rocks	6.00	11.50	55.00	
S. C. & R. C. Reds	6.00	11.50	55.00	
S. C. Bl. Minorcas	6.00	11.50	55.00	
Wh. & S. L. Wyandottes	7.00	13.00	62.50	
Buff Orpingtons	7.00	13.00	62.50	

All absolutely first class purebred stock from culled flocks. Prompt shipments.

JAMES A. KREJCI

9507 Melch Ave. Cleveland, Ohio.

Baby Chicks

\$6.00 per 100

Good White Leghorn Baby Chicks below cost price. Also light mixed at \$5.00 per 100. Order direct from this ad. and do not delay. 100% live delivery guaranteed at your door.

MAPLE GROVE POULTRY FARM
R. No. 4 Zeeland, Michigan

BABY CHICKS

White and Brown Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas.

TYRONE POULTRY FARM

FENTON, MICHIGAN



BE SURE

To get our free Catalogue and prices on DEAN QUALITY CHICKS. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, All Michigan Accredited. Some Certified. Established 1911—Better this year than ever. DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, Box 8, Birmingham, Mich.

HILLSIDE HATCHERY

Chicks. Genuine Tom Barron English White Leghorns, large type, overlaying combs, with egg laying qualities. Non-setters Barred Rocks from M. S. C. stock, 1928 flocks, headed with cockerel whose dams have official trapnested records 203-233 M. S. C. egg-laying contest. Free circular explaining our 1928 special, surprising you, low price.

HILLSIDE HATCHERY, HOLLAND, MICH., R. 3

S. C. W. Leghorn Baby Chicks

Buy Mich. Accredited Baby Chicks from Michigan's largest poultry farm. We buy no eggs to put in our incubators but produce them on our own farm from selected hens mated with 50% 200 to 330 egg Tancred males, pedigree. All breeders have been bloodtested for BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHOEA for the past 4 years which insures you chicks practically free from this dread disease. No better chicks at any price. Only one grade.

S. HARKEMA SONS, R. 1, Holland, Mich.

BOS QUALITY CLASS A CHICKS

From healthy heavy layers of large eggs. S. C. English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, R. I. Reds, Rocks, and Assorted chicks at reasonable prices. No money down. Pay full amount 10 days before chicks are shipped or C. O. D. Special discounts. 100% live delivery postpaid. Catalogue free.

BOS HATCHERY R. 2 M Zeeland, Mich.

White Leghorns hens and males now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigree foundation stock, egg bred 28 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. George B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Secret of Greatness

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

JESUS reversed the standards by which greatness is judged. He reminded his hearers of the commonplace fact which everybody accepts, that the great man is the one who exercises authority over others. He is the statesman who pulls this man down and puts this man up; the general who commands armies, and orders them off to slaughter; the rich man who has amassed his pile, and now can have anything he wants, including the kowtowing of others who like to bask in the light of his banquets. All this was the regular order of things then, as it is now. But, said He, this is all wrong. Such men are regarded highly for two reasons. We



do not see clearly what they are, because our own eyes are blinded to the spiritual and the real, and we think such men great because we want to get all we can out of them. Real greatness is of the soul, and consists in giving

out rather than taking in; in forgetting self rather than forever thinking about self. It is a sort of recklessness. It lets self go, and does not dwell on it constantly, like a valetudinarian who is always thinking about his health.

On the other hand the greatness which consists in getting as its only principle fails through degeneration. The Amazon ants are an example. Amazon ants are soldiers, and march out to battle in military formation. They catch other colonies of ants and enslave them, sometimes taking hundreds of captives in a single raid. But the Amazons are degenerating as a consequence. They are forced to depend on slave labor.

Turning back to the more interesting field of human life, what do we find? Who are the men whom we honor most? Men who have made their pile, and are eating, drinking, and being merry? Mark, I don't say

envy, I say, admire. Are the Jim Fiskes, Sam Drews, Cornelius Vanderbilts the men whose pictures hang in our hall of heroes? Or is it the men whose lives are more on the order of giving than of getting? The Nathan Hales, Lincolns, George Washingtons, Booker Washingtons, Livingstons? When we answer that we have answered our question. We admit, instinctively, that Jesus was right. We do not practice it as much as we might, because the lure of the good things of life gets in the way and runs away with our impulses. It has been said that no man is remembered because he was rich.

Let us take a look at some of these

men who have done so much, without thinking whether its effect on themselves was good or bad. Some of these instances may seem so extreme and unusual that they have no general meaning. But on the other hand the world of science owes its grip on the modern world to just such men. I think of J. B. S. Haldane of Cambridge University, England, who a year ago offered himself for vivisection of such a nature that it is not allowed on animals. The experiment was performed on him and he recovered. From this experiment it is hoped a discovery was made which will make possible certain cures in medicine hitherto impossible. Years ago a young German merchant who was making money in his business was urged to give up business for the study of astronomy. He was on the way to wealth and possible early retirement. But astronomy meant only a pittance to live on. His biographer says that "he chose poverty and the stars." Losing his life in the far distances of the heavenly bodies, he found true greatness of soul. One day a French lad watched a mason bee build his house of clay against a wall and fill it with honey. He did not know the name of the bee, but was so fascinated by what he had seen that he spent an entire month's salary on a book on insects, thus, as he said, "providing food for the mind at the expense of food for the body." For years this man, Fabre, lived in poverty and was thought queer by his fellow villagers because he was forever chasing insects. That surely was not the path to greatness, as most of us think of it. But today France counts this bug-chaser one of her great men.

Exploration tells the same story. Men have gone out into the wilderness of the north or the fens of the south, knowing that they might never come back, and many of them haven't. The object was worth more than life itself. Elements of greatness will inhere in any person who sets out to make Christ a pattern for his life.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR MAY 6

SUBJECT:—Jesus Standard of Greatness. Mark 9:33-50.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Mark 10:45.

"Eating too much is bound to shorten your life," observed the doctor. "That's right," agreed the farmer. "Pigs would live a good deal longer if they didn't make hogs of themselves."

Prof: "Why are you standing before the mirror with your eyes shut?"
Girl student: "To see how I look when I am asleep."

BABY CHICKS AT WHOLESALE PRICES

From 3 proven breeds. Bred 31 years for higher egg production. Direct from the farm to your door. From some of Michigan's best producing flocks. Why look for cheap break neck prices when you can get something better at a trifle higher price. From a Reliable Breeder of pure bred, large-bodied birds with big combs, free from disease, that lay large white eggs when prices are high.

Barron, Hollywood, Reliable & Ream Strain	per 50	per 100	per 200	per 500	per 1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.50	\$18.50	\$42.50	\$85.00
Sheppard Strain S. C. Anconas	5.00	9.50	18.50	42.50	85.00
Rose Comb White Wyandotte Evergreen Strain	7.00	14.00	27.50	68.00	
Broilers or Mixed Chicks	4.50	8.00	15.75	38.00	74.00

Send your order direct from this advertisement and save time. If you want White Leghorn or Ancona Pullets or yearling hens, write for prices.

A special discount of 5% on all orders received 30 days or more in advance. 1 cent per chick with order, balance 10 days before chicks are to be shipped or we will ship balance C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Write for our 1928 catalog, it's free and instructive. Reference Zeeland State Bank.

Reliable Poultry Farm & Hatchery, R. 1, Box 42, Zeeland, Michigan

SALE OF MAY CHICKS

We can ship any time you want them. Order direct at the following Sale Prices:

	100	200	500	1,000
White Leghorns	\$ 8.50	\$16.75	\$41.50	\$ 83.00
Brown Leghorns or Anconas	9.00	17.75	44.00	87.50
Barred Rocks or Rhode Island Reds	12.00	23.75	59.00	118.00
Assorted, for Broilers (Light)	7.00	13.75	34.00	68.00

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed
Pay Only \$1.00 Down. Pay balance plus the few cents postage when your chicks are delivered.
All Chicks from carefully culled stock. Reference, Peoples State Bank.
Send your order to

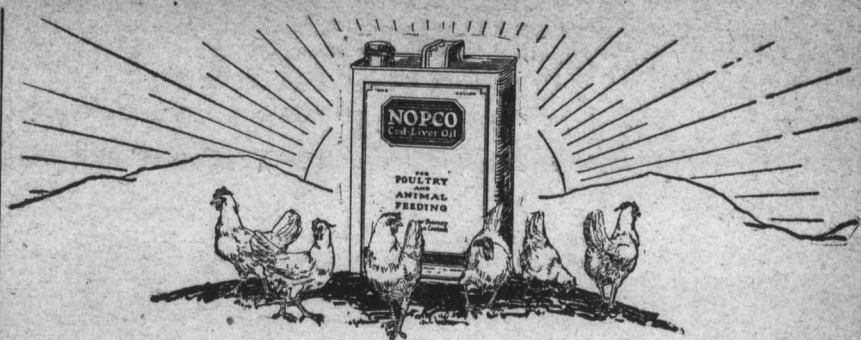
SHADY GROVE CHICKERY, Box M-1, Holland, Michigan

PULLETS NOW READY

We will have thousands of 8 & 10 wks. White Leghorn Pullets for May, June & July delivery. We specialize on White Leghorns only. Pullets that will develop in a large type laying strain. Write for prices. Special prices on chicks after May 15

	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$ 9.00	\$42.50	\$ 80
Special Matins, old hens only	10.00	47.50	90
Barred Rocks	13.00	62.50	120
Mixed Chicks	6.00		

1c a chick books your order. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Village View Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Mich., R. 3
Box 2. Harry Ter Haar, Owner



"KEEP A-GOING on NOPCO—even if the Sun does shine"

It's mighty profitable to feed Nopco Cod Liver Oil all through the dark winter. It keeps the flock in condition, increases egg production, gives life and body to the little fellows. And it is just as necessary, just as profitable to keep on feeding Nopco now, even though the sun is shining in good earnest again. Nopco's rich Vitamin A and Vitamin D content will supplement the work of sunshine and green food, give profitable results that those elements cannot

give alone. The sun cannot be relied upon to furnish Vitamin D all the time. It does not shine every day and the birds naturally seek the shade when it does. When a hen eats a ration with NOPCO in it she cannot help getting both Vitamins D and A. NOPCO is a guaranteed, tested, always available source of both Vitamins D and A. Costs less than 2c per hen per month—only 7c per hen for an entire summer.

Nopco—every day in the year.

NOPCO
Cod Liver Oil

Dealers! We can serve you promptly through your jobber. Write us today for particulars.

Ask Your Dealer for rich, golden Nopco Cod Liver Oil in the container that keeps the oil fresh. Insist on the distinctive yellow Nopco can because with it goes an iron-clad guarantee of the purity and potency of the oil. If your dealer is out of stock, send his name and we will ship you, charges prepaid. Quart can \$1.00, half gallon can \$1.75, gallon can \$3.00. Also packed in larger containers. Write for details.

Fill in coupon for our free illustrated book.

National Oil Products Co., Inc.
Refiners of Cod Liver Oil for 25 years 651
18 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

Kindly send me your free book. No obligation.

Name _____

R. F. D. _____

County _____ State _____

I buy my poultry supplies from _____



All Michigan Accredited
500 S. C. White Leghorns
Trapped on our Own Farm.
Finest Egg Strains.
Largest Type Barred Rocks

Baby Chick Special

Years of breeding for higher egg production has placed Michigan Poultry Farm Stock on a high Standard of Quality.

Among 500 White Leghorns trapped on our own farm, a large part averaged 24 to 30 eggs monthly during the past winter.

Our Sheppard's Anconas and Holterman's Strain Barred Rocks are also of very best quality. Order SAFELY and CONFIDENTLY, direct from this Ad. We Guarantee 100% Live Delivery.

Pay Only \$1.00 Down. Balance C. O. D.

Barron and Tancored Foundation	100	200	500
S. C. White Leghorns	\$ 8.50	\$16.50	\$40.00
Trapped Pure Hanson S. C. White Leghorns	14.00	28.00	65.00
Sheppard's Strain Anconas	8.50	16.50	40.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	12.00	24.00	57.50
Broilers, Mixed	7.25	14.00	35.00

Michigan Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 2, Holland, Mich.

Baby Chick Prices Slashed!

The Richardson Hatchery Producers of the Famous "Chicks With a Future"

Reduces Prices on all breeds of their Michigan Accredited, Blood-tested, A-No. 1 quality, May 7th. Now is the time to buy baby chicks, we should receive your order tomorrow

	Per 100	500	1,000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	\$12.00	\$55.00	\$105
S. C. White Leghorns	10.00	45.00	90
Red Star Mating S. C. White Leghorns	12.00	55.00	105

A Dollar Bill Books Your Order
Dundee THE RICHARDSON HATCHERY Mich.



American Chicks ARE BRED-TO-LAY AND DO LAY

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Black Minorcas, S. C. Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks of High Egg Bred Blood Lines, from fast growing, quick maturing Strains. Orders now being booked for Spring Delivery.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOG. Tells all about our matings, and how to raise poultry for greater profit. We'll gladly send it FREE to Poultry Raisers.

We Guarantee 100% Safe Arrival in GOOD HEALTH

Overnight Shipments to All Michigan and Nearby Points

AMERICAN CHICK FARM Box M ZEELAND, MICHIGAN



BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Proven Layers. Michigan Accredited. Heavy Laying Type English and Tancored White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds.

Also Mixed Chicks. Order now for preferred delivery dates. We guarantee 100% Live Delivery. Free Circular gives full details. Write for copy and learn at first hand about these Big Profit Producers.

WINSTROM HATCHERY, Box C-6, Zeeland, Michigan

SILVER WARD SELECT CHICKS ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

Never before have you been offered a better value in chicks than you are here. Read these low prices and realize that here is an unusual buy. You get Michigan accredited chicks which means every breeder is approved by specialists under supervision of Mich. State Poul. Im. Ass'n. 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---DELIVERY MAY 21---C. O. D.					
EXTRA SELECTED	25	50	100	500	1000
Production Bred					
S. C. White Leghorns; Anconas	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$45.00	\$90.00
STANDARD HEAVY LAYING					
Big Type White Leghorns					
S. C. Anconas	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Selected Bred-to-Lay Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Assorted Broiler Chicks, all breeds	2.15	4.00	7.00	35.00	70.00

You can order right now from this ad and save time. Wire your order and we will ship at once. We refer you to the Zeeland State Bank—a Member of International Baby Chick Association. Start now with some of these famous money-makers. You can never do it cheaper than now. We will send you a large free catalog that tells you the whole story of Silver Ward if you wish. It will be a great help to you. **SILVER WARD HATCHERY** Box 29 ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

KNOLL'S S. C. White Leghorn Chicks



BABY CHICKS **8 WEEKS OLD PULLETS**
Michigan Accredited Chicks For May Delivery
From large, heavy, carefully selected free range birds. Good winter layers.
Bargain Prices
Per 100 200 500
White Leghorns \$ 8.50 \$16.50 \$40
Brown Leghorns 8.50 16.50 40
Barred Rocks 10.50 21.00 50
Assorted Heavy 9.00 18.00
Assorted Heavy & Light 8.00
Assorted Light 7.00 13.00
Order from this ad today. Save time and money. 100% live postpaid delivery. Write for pullet bargains. Write for free catalog.
KNOLL'S HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R. F. D. 8, Box M. F., HOLLAND, MICH.

1000 CHICKS ON HAND

Can ship at once at reduced prices
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Reds, Bl. Minorcas 13 1/2 c. White Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 15c. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 11 1/2 c. Light Brahmas 18c. Heavy Broilers, 11c. Light mixed 9c. Grade "AA" chicks 5c per chick extra. If less than 100 ordered add 50c extra. After May 17th, 2 1/2 c per chick less. WE GUARANTEE THESE CHICKS TO SATISFY! Send for

Free Catalog of Chicks from R. O. P. Male Matings
BREEDING STOCK, PULLETS, 3 WEEKS OLD CHIX
LAWRENCE HATCHERY Tel. 72525 GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

HUNDERMAN CHICKS

New Low Prices C. O. D.

Our pure bred chicks from Michigan Accredited stock can now be brought at prices lower than usual. We will ship C. O. D. on receipt of a 10% deposit. All stock has been fed Cod liver oil during the past winter. Order your chicks right now from this ad. Ref., State Commercial Savings Bank.

PRICES APRIL 30 THRU MAY 14	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. White English type & Brown					
Leghorns Heavy type	\$3.00	\$5.25	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
Bd. Rocks & S. C. R. I. Reds	3.75	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
Mixed Chicks \$7.00 per 100; Heavy mixed \$10.00 per 100					

100% live delivery guaranteed. Our free catalog tells all about our special matings at slightly higher prices. It is time to order your Pullets now. Get our latest prices.

Hunderman Bros., R. R. 3, Box 50, Zeeland, Mich.

Michigan Accredited Chicks—Every breeder approved by authorized inspectors. Our big free catalog tells all.

Meadow Brook

CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR MAY AND JUNE

	Grade A	100	500	Grade B	100	500
Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	\$12.00	\$55.00		\$11.00	\$50.00	
White & Buff Leghorns	10.00	45.00		9.00	40.00	

Broiler Chicks—\$8.00 per 100
We also have White & Buff Leghorn Pullets and hens for sale. Order direct from this ad.
MEADOWBROOK HATCHERY, Henry DeFree Sons, Proprietors, Box F, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

DUNDEE MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

STOCK ALL BLOODTESTED FOR WHITE DIARRHEA FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

New low prices from May 10th to June 1st. 1c per chick less after June 1st

	100	500	1,000
B. P. Rocks (Pedigree Mating 200 to 256)	\$13.00	\$60.00	\$120.00
B. P. Rocks (Selected Grade)	12.00	55.00	110.00
S. C. White Leghorns (Tandred & Hollywood Mating 230 to 291)	11.00	50.00	100.00
S. C. White Leghorns (Dundee English Mating Pedigree 200 to 230)	10.00	45.00	90.00

Order direct from this ad or write for catalog. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Buy bloodtested and Michigan Accredited stock this season and be pleased.

DUNDEE HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS — DUNDEE, MICHIGAN

REDUCED PRICES ON PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

Prepaid Prices for	25	50	100	200	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$19.75	\$47.50	\$90.00
Black Minorcas, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds	3.50	6.25	12.00	23.50	57.50	110.00
White and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.00	13.00	25.50	62.50	120.00
S. S. Hamburgs, 14c. Assorted Light, 8c., Light and heavy, 9c., Heavy, 10c.						

Live Delivery Guaranteed. Order from this ad or send for Catalog and Price List.
THE LANTZ HATCHERY BOX D TIFFIN, OHIO

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

About Beauty

Two G. C. Discussions

FOR my message as a Golden Circler I am going to take my thoughts from that time-worn phrase, "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder." How many times have we read that or heard it spoken, but how many of us have ever given it due thought? To me it has a great meaning. If we, as the beholders, can train our eyes to search for beauty and find it in the common things about us, we have accomplished something that will be of value to us, for if we can find beauty in the things with which we daily come in contact, we will find happiness.

Perhaps you are saying, "Well, what are some of these beautiful things which you see everyday?" A short list might be: the rising and setting

everything from beautiful writing to beautiful buildings, and including cars, women, cats and dogs, paintings, scenery, sunsets, and bachelors—that they do not think whether the things are really full of beauty or not. What are beautiful things? And where do we draw the line between the beautiful and the ugly? Some things seem beautiful to certain persons and ugly to others. It is because their power of appeal is greater to some than to others. Few are they who can see beauty in everything. To my mind the only things which are not beautiful are Man's sins. Murder is considered in the world of men the worse offense one can commit against mankind. And who is it that has heard of a beautiful murder?

The things which are perfect and complete in their beauty, and the only things which are so, are the things which God has created by His Own Hands—the things which only God can create, the things which Man, in his sin and unwisdom, can neither dissolve nor alter—the great, expansive, multi-colored rainbow, and the tiny, fine-textured purple violet. Included in this great class are things that some of us do not see every day—the rivers and deserts, the mountains and green valleys, the great ocean—because they are so far out of our physical reach; and the things which we all see everyday and yet do not notice because they are so common—the birds and bees, the trees and flowers, the ground we walk on, the sky, with its sun, moon, and stars, the very air we breathe.

Intermediate between these great classes arises another large class composed of those things which were originally created by God through the mind of Man, and which Man has used to his own end, and which may, therefore, be good or bad, beautiful or ugly. Here we find inventions, such as cars, ships, and airplanes; creations, such as great buildings, paintings, pieces of architecture, and literature; and all the multitude of things that are manufactured in modern days. Used for the benefit and uplift of humanity, these things are becoming beautiful; used for evil or doubtful purposes, the same articles become ugly.

Perhaps someone has asked himself before this, "What is the most beautiful thing I have ever seen?" I think the most beautiful thing I have ever seen is the manifestation of Christ in a human life. For here is not only a direct Creation of God, but a part of God Himself.—Elsie Collins, G. C., Alias "Comma," Fenton, Mich.

FROM A FATHER

My daughter, Anna, is a Golden Circler and is now at the State Sanatorium at Howell. She gets very lonely some at times and if you would request the readers of your page to write to her occasionally, I think it would cheer her up a lot.

Your department in the Farmer has been of great interest to me because I have been interested in young writers for years. The essays of "White Amaranth" were particularly interesting and she has more than made good as associate editor of my paper—The Golden Rule. She is a member of the



Here Is Lempi Martinmaki and Billy Lamb

of the sun, a flower growing in a nearby field or yard, a picture on a wall or in a book which we happen to be reading, a sturdy, happy child, someone's clear blue eyes or deep hazel ones—eyes which just dance and sparkle when their owners are happy, and perhaps the most beautiful of all is a friend's loving smile. Who has not witnessed the time when he felt downhearted and sad and a friend's smile has given him the much needed encouragement?

There are also beautiful things which we do not see but we realize that they are beautiful anyway. These may be pleasant, inspiring thoughts which someone has expressed in poem, in prose, or perhaps in speech, or they may be snatches of song or music.

I think if we try to make life pleasant by searching for something beautiful in everything, we can find happiness.

If we all viewed life as the poet who wrote the following lines does, the world would seem a lovelier place to all of us. This poet says:

"The days will bring some lovely thing,

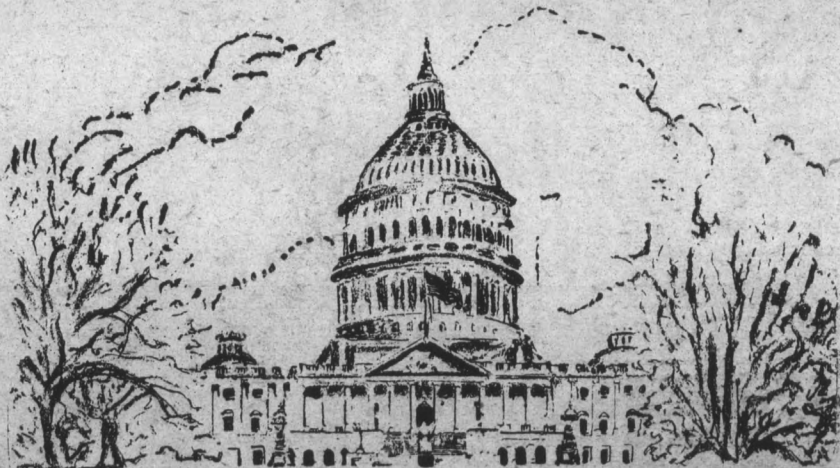
I say it over each new dawn.

Some gay, adventurous thing to hold Against my heart when it is gone;

And so I rise and go to meet The day with wings upon my feet."

I hope my readers will gain from this the thought I wish to convey to them. I am just A Golden Circler, Opal Brauber.

People in general have such a habit of speaking of beautiful things—



What Be The Next One

ARILL DENTON, MI.
SARAH L. MILD

One of the Prize Drawings.

National Amateur Press Association and so is Guilford Rothfuss. I will be glad to send papers, etc., to any of your readers who might be interested. We have nothing to sell, unless it is a \$1.50 membership and that is optional. The fact that we have existed as an association since 1876 is proof that it is not a money-making scheme. Sincerely yours, George W. Hoyt, North Adams, Michigan.

MOTHER CONTEST WINNERS

I WAS pleased, in a way, with the Mother contest results for it brought some very fine thoughts, but I was disappointed because I did not get more replies. Responses come by the hundreds to the easy contests, but when we ask for the expression of thought my contest paper drawer looks empty. I wish more would try to express themselves on paper for it would be helpful to them. Some of the fine papers on Mother we received will be used next week. They are worth reading.

Fountain Pens

Dorothy Munn, Rapid River, Mich.
Ruth Irene Burkett, R. 7, Dowagiac, Mich.
Martha E. Kohlmainen, Snake Hill, Chassell, Michigan.
Verna Soper, R. 1, Manton, Mich.
Zola M. Marsh, Box 313, Kingsley, Mich.
Lilly Tervo, Chassell, Mich.
Johnny Toivonen, Box 4, Wainola, Mich.
Clinton Van Duine, R. 1, Dor, Mich.
Baraba Vloch, R. 2, Box 70, Carleton, Michigan.
Alice Peterson, Cedarville, Mich.

CORRESPONDENCE SCRAMBLE

IT'S time again for a Correspondence Scramble. These are always popular for they are one of the nicest means of gaining fine friendships. Just write a letter to "Dear Friend," "Dear M. C.," etc., then address an envelope to yourself, and put a stamp on it—don't forget the stamp. Then address another envelope to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., and put the letter and your envelope in it, and mail. If you are above thirteen years of age, put the letter A on the envelope addressed to me. If below thirteen, use the letter B. Your letter will be put in another envelope and a letter written by somebody else in yours, and sent out. Have your letters in by May 12th as the letters will be scrambled then.

Our Letter Box

Dear Uncle Frank:

An M. C. niece and cousin is feeling "blue." She has lost her Merry Circle membership card and pin by an accident which could not be avoided. Would it be possible for such a niece to get another by either work or money? Yours truly, Peter Pan.

I am sorry about your last M. C. pin. Members can replace lost ones by sending ten cents. Others cannot buy them at any price.

Hello Everybody:

I see Gilly wonders if I am too old to write. Not I! I won't be eighteen for some time yet. I haven't been inactive as I have answered several contests and written several letters this winter but my efforts attained no result except dissatisfaction on my part. If this letter gets in print, I would say W. B. has the gout from eating my previous letters and won't tackle this one (rich foods cause the gout).

In my five years of being an M. C. I have tried in about thirty contests and have won about four prizes. Hot luck, what? Well, I'll close. Yours till the porcupine grows elder down and eat'er up.—Herbert Estes.

At last I have used your letter. W. B. refused it so often I had to use it. Anyhow, write again.

Thirty Egyptian mummies of priestesses of Amon have been found in a tomb by British archeologists working at Thebes.

FARMERS POULTRY COOP

To feed in, to deliver to market, breaks up setting hens in three to four days. By using this Sanitary Coop 20 to 25% gains can be produced in ten days. Dealers are profiting by your oversight by using this quick system for fattening. Only takes half the feed. Fits on running board of car. Proper feed and instructions furnished free. Indorsed by Agr. Colleges, U. S. Government, and Packers. Write for circulars and prices. Danley Sanitary Mfg. Co., St. Johns, Mich.

Buy Huber's Reliable CHICKS

Prices the Lowest in Our History—Chicks 7½¢ and Up.

Fine pure-bred stock. Careful records kept on flock breeding. Will not ship less than 25 chicks. On orders for 25 to 75 chicks add 25¢ extra to your order. Barred and White Rocks, R. C. and S. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, 11¢—S. C. White & Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas, S. C. Black Minorcas, 9½¢—White Wyandottes, 12¢—Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas, 14¢—Heavy Mixed 10¢—Light Mixed, 8¢. June Chicks 50¢ per hundred lower than above prices. On orders for 400 or more chicks take discount of 50¢ per hundred. C. O. D. Can book your order by sending 10% of the amount—balance C. O. D., postage added. Order today. Free catalog. Special Book on care of chicks with each order amounting to \$3 or more. 8 to 10 week pullets ready for immediate delivery.

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LET US SAVE YOU \$5.00

On every 100 Barred Plymouth Rock Baby Chicks—Save \$3.00 on each 100 S. C. White Leghorns. All of our chicks are highest quality, Michigan Accredited. HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE.

Are You Going To?
"Save Money" Price List Effective May 7th:
Per 100 500 1,000
B. P. Rocks\$12.00 \$57.00 \$110
S. C. Reds 12.00 57.00 110
S. C. White Leghorns 10.00 47.50 90
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SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

We ship C. O. D. and guarantee 100 per cent live delivery. Wb. and Br. Leghorns, 8¢; Buff Leghorns, 10¢; Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Bl. Min., 10¢; Buff Rocks, Buff Opr., Wh. Wyand., Wb. and Buff Minorcas, R. C. Reds, 11¢; Light Brahmas, 14¢; Mixed Ter Heavy Mixed 8¢. Orders for 50 chicks one cent more. 25 chicks two cents more per chick. White Pekin Ducklings 20¢. Silver Lake Egg Farm, Box M, Silver Lake, Indiana

WOLVERINE S.C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

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SPECIAL JUNE PRICES

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

Just tell us when you want your chicks. We Guarantee Prompt Delivery.

	50	100	500	100%
Grade A. Mating. Choice, selected females mated to males from known egg record ancestry	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.50	These Prices are 10% Below Our Regular List
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Send \$1.00 for Each 100 Chicks Ordered. Pay Postmaster Balance When Chicks Arrive

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

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



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All breeders accredited by Michigan State College and Michigan Poultry Improvement Association. Don't buy any other chicks until you have our new 1928 catalog explaining our matings in detail and how you can have greatest success with poultry. Write for copy, it's FREE.

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H. P. WIERSMA, Owner, DEPT. 3, ZEELAND, MICH.

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Large Size Production Type, Egg Bred Leghorns. Known Layers and Profit Makers. Producing Large WHITE Eggs—Prolific WINTER Layers.

Don't be misled by Low Prices. Breeding Quality isn't found in inferior stock. Egg Production depends on high quality, egg bred birds with flock production such as our Leghorns have delivered for our customers. Remember—a couple extra eggs in Winter, MORE than pays the difference for the higher quality.

Pure HOLLYWOOD and HOLLYWOOD MATED LEGHORNS at Prices that are right.

BARRED ROCKS AND ANCONAS

Two very popular breeds of unusually good breeding quality. Michigan Accredited. A supply of Chicks from these hardy farm raised flocks is bound to please you. But the supply is limited. So order early for May and June delivery.

Remember. We guarantee live delivery and pay the postage. Will ship C. O. D. Write for Catalog.

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



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CHICKS

Breeding Stock

Rural "Gold Seal" Chicks are making a record of profit performance. Their story of abundant, large sized, pure white eggs, is boldly written in the bank books of our Customers.

Look at these facts squarely when considering the purchase of your baby chicks. Then place your order with Rural. These dependable layers will please you. We know they're Profit Producers, as do thousands of Rural Customers.

BUY AT THESE LOW PRICES

Rural "Gold Seal" Commercial Grade Hollywood Foundation S. C. White Leghorns.

CHICKS

Lots of 100	\$ 12.00
Lots of 500	57.50
Lots of 1000	110.00
Assorted, per 100	8.00
Pay Only ONE CENT Per Chick With Order.	
Pay Postman Balance On Delivery.	

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8 WEEKS and OLDER

Write for Prices on Healthy, Husky, Free Range Raised White Leghorn Pullets. For May, June, and July delivery.

RURAL POULTRY FARM, Box M-51, Zeeland, Mich.

MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

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From large, heavy, carefully selected free range birds. Good winter layers.

	Per 100	200	500		Per 100	200	500
White Leghorns	\$ 8.50	\$10.50	\$40	Assorted Heavy	9.00	18.00	
Brown Leghorns, Anconas	8.50	10.50	40	Assorted Heavy & Light	8.00		
Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds 10.50	21.00	50		Assorted Light	7.00	13.00	

For delivery before May first—chicks are \$2.00 per 100 higher than prices quoted above. Order from this ad today. Save time and money. 100% live postpaid delivery. Write for free catalog.

HILLVIEW HATCHERY, C. BOVEN, Prop., HOLLAND, Mich., R. 8, Box M

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Pure Barron Strain

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REDUCED PRICES

For Week of May 21	\$10.00 per 100	A Grade
For Week of May 28	9.00 per 100	Our AA Grade is 1¢ per chick higher
Month of June	8.00 per 100	

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PIONEER POULTRY FARM, R. R. 10, Box 10, Holland, Mich

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Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices.				
S. C. Wb., Br. and Buff Leghorns, 25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. W. Anconas	\$2.25	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$38.00 \$75.00
S. C. B. Minorcas Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. & S. C. R. I. Reds	2.50	5.00	10.00	48.00 95.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.00	11.00	52.00 100.00
Jersey Black Giants	4.25	8.00	16.00	75.00 145.00
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.50	42.00 80.00
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For Quality Prices Add 3¢ Per Chick to these prices. Pullets 6 wks. 50¢ each—8 wks. at 75¢ each. WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, Box 42, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.				



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Clement's White Cap Yellow Dent, Picketts Yellow Dent and Michigan Yellow Dent (a very early dent). Certified Worthy Oats, and Sweet Clover Seed. Why take a chance on common seed when our scientific method of drying and preparing our corn insures germination and vigor? Write for Circular and Sample.

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[Garage in connection. Cars called for and delivered without charge.]

One Doctor to Hundred Thousand

Single-handed He Battles with Disease and Death

By Francis Flood

IF you could see me now, as I write this, jolting along on a shambling, drooling-mouthed camel somewhere between a couple of French forts in the Sahara Desert you would wonder why I am not attempting to describe the motion of my sad-eyed steed, or the great ostriches galloping away over a sand dune in the distance, instead of writing about our motorcycling experiences in West Africa.

The ostriches and the chanting of our Arab camelteers as they flap along barefooted in the everlasting sand are a part of another story. And, it's no use attempting to describe the gait of this wooden-jointed steed of mine because it's indescribable.

He starts out with a throaty, guttural grumble and a decided sinking feeling to which the stomach readily responds and immediately speeds up with both hindquarters at once, each in a different direction. Then the thing I sit on, which my camelteer would optimistically call a saddle if he could speak English, jerks from under me in all directions at once and reverses each movement the instant I touch the saddle again.

Thus, if I spell some words backwards or not at all or if you can't

in his pool so that the remaining child might have the strength of both. It made a good proposition for the crocodile—and it probably did enable the remaining twin to get an additional share of nourishment and attention, which is vital in a land where the infant mortality rate is estimated at from fifty to eighty per cent.

In Ogbomosh, the next large town on our route, we saw some of the reasons for this high death rate and the fearful depredations of disease among the black masses in the African bush. Dr. Lockett, a medical missionary from Texas, assisted by one American nurse, has charge of an American hospital there in Ogbomosh, the only doctor in a city of a hundred thousand humans. Single-handed and without adequate equipment and even without pay, save for the small salary paid by the missionary board in America, this skilled surgeon labors away, day after day, among the most terrible and hopeless cases of diseases, suffering, and death.

A YOUNG leper, a neat intelligent young man who had been a promising student in the mission school there before his condition was discovered, appeared at the hospital



African Corn Cribs Made of Baked Mud and Vermin Proof Coverings

read this for other reasons, blame it onto the camel and feel sure that you're having a much easier time than I anyway. I'm going to be seasick soon, I fear, so there won't be much of it to read. I've three days of this ahead of me before we get a supply of gasoline again—but either the camel or I will surely come apart long before we reach the French fort ahead.

But I wouldn't be here if I hadn't gone through Nigeria on a motorcycle, just as I would never be able to get back to the Mitten State again if this camel hadn't come to the rescue—and maybe I won't anyway. If there's no story in the Michigan Farmer next week it may be because I shook to pieces before my camel did, or else because I ran out of water, as Jim and I did a few days ago when we were lost somewhere here in the Sahara and had to drink the water out of our motorcycle carbide generators—but that's a different story.

SOUTHERN Nigeria is certainly much more civilized and tamed than this vast primeval desert here and yet that wild bush land in British West Africa is as different from the cornfields of Michigan as the African desert differs from the jungle. And so there were as many things of interest to me in Nigeria at the time I was there as there are now among the Tuaregs, Arabs, and sand burrs in the southern Sahara.

For instance, a few hours after Jim and I left the government agricultural experimental farm in Nigeria, on our motorcycling expedition across Africa, we came to Ibadan, a monster of a vast, black city pushing back the jungle from a dozen sprawling hills and leaving there instead the grass huts and mud-walled homes of thousands, the largest black population of any city in the world and the third largest city on the continent of Africa. This ancient black colossus, thriving as it does, unannounced, and apparently all uncalled for, there in the west coast "bush" is almost as thrilling to the sudden visitor as is a masked Tuareg horseman or a grumbling, stumbling camel in the desert.

And in the black heart of this vast and crowded city is the sacred crocodile of Ibadan, a repulsive fat gormand enshrined in the midst of the superstition on which it feeds. Time was, and not so long ago, when it was the custom to feed one child of every pair of twins to the muddy monster

while I was there for his regular treatment against this terrible disease. And he was just one of many for lepers mingle freely with their fellows in parts of Nigeria.

The doctor's waiting room was full that morning, scores of people, old and young, afflicted with the most hideous running sores, tumors, and infections of all kinds. It is impossible for the doctor and the nurse to see them all, and many a wasted, rotting, black miserable must crawl away each day entirely unattended. Scores die of tetanus every year, many of whom the doctor could save if he had a small refrigerating plant so that he could keep the necessary tetanus antitoxin. Hundreds more are slowly growing blind because this single-handed doctor cannot find time to cut away the cataracts or treat the children's eyes.

Our second evening in Ogbomosh, Dr. and Mrs. Lockett invited us to take dinner with them and just as we reached their home, a negro messenger arrived from Ewo, sixty miles away. He had traveled for a day and a half by train, lorry, and on foot to ask the doctor to come to Ewo to care for the fever-stricken two-year-old babe of another missionary there.

The doctor has no car of his own, but he borrowed one from a fellow missionary and set out at once, with my partner Jim for company, for the all night ride and a six-mile walk from a broken bridge this side of Ewo. They returned late the next evening with the news that the babe had recovered—but there was no white doctor for the scores of stricken blacks who had crowded the hospital waiting room in Ogbomosh that day.

THE next day a native Shango priest and two of his partners in crime called to demonstrate their prowess with the black magic of jungle ju-ju for the visiting Americans—who would naturally be expected to have money. These black fakirs stuck needles through their cheeks, coughed up rusty fish hooks, swallowed iron balls, pierced their eyes with cheap tin daggers and did all manner of other sleight of hand stunts which any American vaudeville audience could see through and hiss off the stage.

But an awe-stricken multitude of natives watched, in terror and in faith, the machinations of this false prophet of the jungle. And just as the indolent sacred crocodile of Ibadan feeds on the offerings of the superstitious

blacks, just so does this wiley Shango priest extort his money and an easy living from the fatness of the power of sooth. A cagey ministration of either a deadly poison or a simple healing herb wherever the one or the other will do the most good for the power of the priest and the ignorant faith in his sooth is maintained.

This age-old fear of the natural mysteries of death and sickness, and the piled up superstitions with which the African bush folk are so burdened down are some of the causes of the high death rate, the unsanitary living conditions, and the discouraging slowness with which modern medicine and education are penetrating the jungle, even in this enlightened age.

Some time I want to write about those intrepid soldiers of civilized humanity, the missionary, and when I do I'd like to change the opinion of those who may doubt their worth just as I did before I saw the missionaries at their work day after day in the foreign field. After living with them, many of them, for days at a time, watching their work and their results, visiting, studying, and thinking with them, my cork helmet goes off to the missionary, a zealous, resourceful, sacrificing man of righteousness who is criticized only by those who haven't tried to understand him.

I'll tell you more about our desert wanderings next week.

Service Department

DRAINAGE INFORMATION

Would like information on tile drainage of my farm and the laws regulating such. Please advise.—L. T.

Answering this information, I would refer you to a bulletin entitled "Draining the Wet Lands" issued by the International Harvester Company and laws relative to drainage in the Compiled Laws of Michigan. These publications may be had by addressing the State Department of Agriculture, Division of Drains, Lansing, Michigan.—Ernest L. Hunter, Chief, Division of Drains.

WIFE'S LIABILITY ON NOTES

A man and wife have everything jointly. The man signed notes with others. Can he be made to pay? His wife did not sign.—J. W. L.

The property held by husband and wife by entirety is not liable for the debts of the husband, contracted after the title was taken, unless he should survive the wife.—Rood.

THE HUSBAND'S SHARE

Has a man any share or interest in his wife's estate in Michigan? The wife is dead and there is no will. Does the estate go to the heirs?—J. M. A.

If the wife leaves children surviving her and no will, the husband takes no interest in her real property and receives one-third of her personal property after payment of debts and costs of administration. If she leaves no children nor will, half of the estate descends to the husband and the other half to her father and mother or if they be dead to her brothers and sisters and the children of any deceased brother or sister.—Rood.

R. R. FENCE AND TAX LAND

(1) Is a railway corporation obliged to fence its line so that stock pasturing on adjoining land will keep off or is the landowner obliged to build fence? (2) I would like to buy some land the taxes on which have not been paid for eight years. If I paid all back taxes it would amount to more than the land is worth. The owner will not redeem it. Is there a way to get the land at its worth?—X.

Railroad companies are required to fence their lines. There is no way to buy the land for less than the amount of the taxes. If the taxes are not paid the land is conveyed to the Public Domain Commission by the auditor general and the Public Domain Commission may sell it or not as it pleases and at such price as it thinks proper.—Rood.

BEWARE OF TOO MUCH PROTEIN

THERE is just about as much danger in feeding too much protein as too little. The alfalfa districts are especially given to this bad practice of feeding, and animals are ruined or made unprofitable on a good many farms.

Some years ago, while doing experiment station work, I fed a number of cows on alfalfa hay alone. At the end of one year, practically all of the animals were ruined. Of course, we know that alfalfa has about twice as much protein as the animal needs, and it is deficient in carbohydrates.

Many farmers say they do not need a silo because they have alfalfa. This is just like saying they do not need bread because they have meat. Or that they do not need pork because they have beans. A stock farmer with plenty of alfalfa is in crying need of a silo, for silage makes the best balance for alfalfa hay.

We hear a good deal nowadays about the splendid sweet clover pastures, and how they withstand drought, and will carry three or four times the number of stock that the average bluegrass pasture will. Sweet clover is not a balanced ration, though we generally find it associated with other plants so that the animal can, by selecting its food, balance the ration, but it is a pretty good plan to feed carbohydrate food along with sweet clover pasture, and corn is about the cheapest and best to make up the balance. Corn in the form of silage furnishes the cheapest source of carbohydrates and makes the cheapest and best balance for legume hay or pasture.

A succulent ration is especially valuable to feed with legume hay or pasture, and such foods can best be furnished in the form of roots or silage. Silage is preferred, for it requires less labor to raise or handle and keeps for several years. As sweet clover pastures are now becoming quite numerous, we must give added care to furnish a proper balance, and from tests already made we have found that silage makes the best and cheapest carbohydrate feed to go with the legume hay or pasture.—A. L. Haecker.

BOOTHSTOCK SALE TOTALS

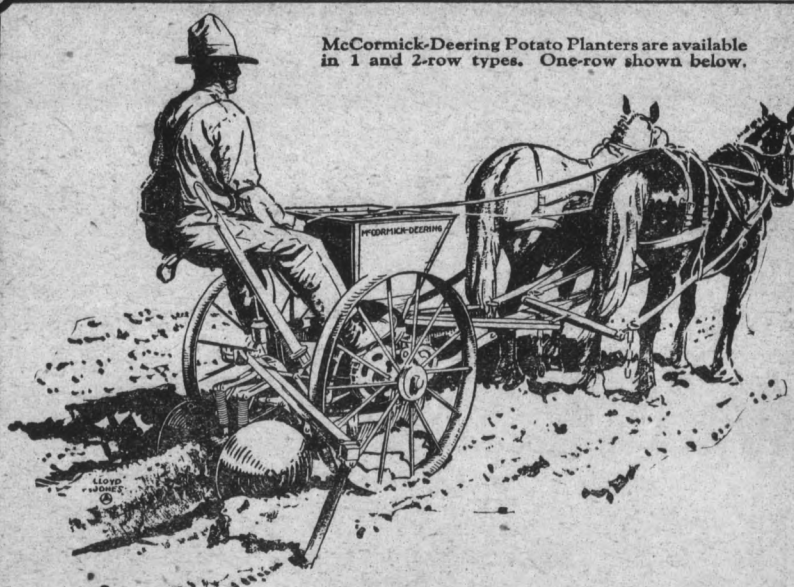
\$18,950

AN excellent crowd was attracted on April 11th to the dispersal of the Boothstock Farm herd at Northville, Michigan, and showed an appreciation for the offering by paying an average of \$160 for the large offering of 106 head. Inasmuch as just half of the sales list was made up of yearling heifers and heifer calves, together with eleven bulls and eight blemished cows, the average is considered very satisfactory and denotes the strength of the Ayrshire market. Undoubtedly the fact that many of the yearlings had not been well grown out and that most of them had been only recently bred reduced the average considerably.

25 cows averaged	\$221
25 yearling heifers averaged	150
26 heifer calves averaged	100
4 aged bulls averaged	302
8 bull calves averaged	94
8 blemished cows averaged	122

106 averaged

The heaviest buyer was the firm of Ira Wilson & Sons, at Fowlerville, Mich., who secured fourteen head for a total of \$2,925. Included in their purchase was Annie C. of South Farm, a four year old daughter of Howies Wait and See that brought \$505, and Beppo's Jane of South Farm with a junior two-year-old record of 15,737 pounds of milk and 538 pounds of butter-fat, making her the present Ohio State class champion. This good cow brought \$310, a very conservative figure. The bulk of the offerings went to Michigan buyers.



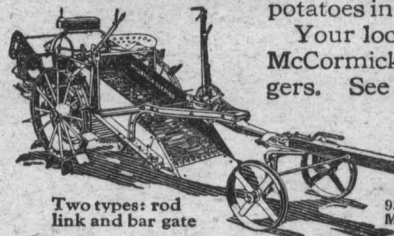
McCormick-Deering Potato Planters are available in 1 and 2-row types. One-row shown below.

There Is Real Money in Potato Growing —the McCormick-Deering Way!

THE McCormick-Deering potato planter handles cut seed and small whole seed with an accuracy as nearly one hundred per cent as it is possible to obtain with a mechanical planter. It possesses new and exclusive McCormick-Deering features, and employs the latest and approved principles of potato planter construction.

McCormick-Deering Potato Digger

The McCormick-Deering digger is made in a 6-ft. size for two horses and a 7-ft. size for four horses. The rear shaker thoroughly separates the potatoes from the dirt, and the vine turners throw vines and weeds to the side, leaving the potatoes in a clean row behind the digger.



Two types: rod link and bar gate

Your local dealer can show you these McCormick-Deering planters and diggers. See him without delay.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of AMERICA (Incorporated)

606 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Michigan Farmer territory—Detroit, Grand Rapids, Green Bay, Jackson, Saginaw.

McCormick - Deering Potato Planters and Diggers

Free Booklets on Farm Sanitation

telling how to prevent diseases common to Sheep, Hogs, Cattle and Poultry, and describing in detail the use of

KRESO DIP No. 1
(STANDARDIZED)

Kills Parasites-Disinfects

No. 151. Farm Sanitation
No. 160. Hog Diseases
No. 163. Care of Poultry

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF
Parke, Davis & Company
DETROIT, MICH.

Kreso Dip No. 1 in original packages is sold at all drug stores.

SHIP YOUR DRESSED CALVES and LIVE POULTRY TO DETROIT BEEF COMPANY

Oldest and most reliable commission house in Detroit. Write for new shippers' guide, shipping tags and quotations.

Detroit Beef Company,
1903 Adelaide St. Detroit, Mich.

MICHIGAN FARMER Classified Liners get results. Try one.

FOXES ALASKAN BLUES AND SILVERS; six bank references; Seattle Chamber of Commerce; many satisfied customers. Booklet free. Breeder-agts. wanted. Shipments from Seattle Ranch. CLEARLY BROS. Fox Farms, Empire Bldg., Seattle, Wa.

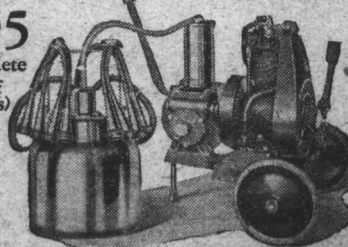
MINERAL COMPOUND FOR SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES. In use over 50 yrs. Booklet Free. \$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1.10 Box sufficient for ordinary cases. MINERAL REMEDY CO. 463 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAVE 20 to 60%

A truly great power plant in one small package. Equal in capacity to any double unit milker made. Easily portable—mounted on rubber wheels. Has handy foot or hand starter. Famous Fords Milker quality throughout. Thousands in successful use, many on prize herds. Send for booklet No. 40 for complete description. Distributors Wanted—Fine opportunity for merchants and farmers. Ask for details.

MYERS-SHERMAN COMPANY
213 N. Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill.

\$195
Complete (East of Rockies)



Ford's Milker
"JUNIOR" ENGINE PORTABLE

Clever Wives

---can discover a hundred and one ways to conserve here---to save there. Carried to logical conclusions, their campaigns of economy invariably include thrift funds actively administered.

They know, too, that odd sums mount quickly. And many wives throughout Michigan know how profitable it is to save by mail with National Loan and Investment Company at

5% and more

Our free booklet describes ways by which you can use our service to advantage. Write for it---now.

Resources Over \$13,000,000

Established 1889

The National Loan & Investment Company

1248 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Detroit's Oldest and Largest Savings and Loan Association
Under State Supervision

SEND FOR
CIRCULAR

Complete Dispersal RED ROSE GUERNSEYS

Property of F. B. Ainger, Jr., Detroit

NORTHVILLE, MICHIGAN (At the Fair Grounds)

Friday, May 18, 1928

12:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time

80 HEAD REGISTERED GUERNSEYS 80

Including

Cows, Bred Heifers, Heifer Calves, Serviceable and Younger Bulls.

A PROVEN SIRE INCLUDED.

In the herd are 3 full sisters and a full brother of Norman's Missaukee Red Rose 89724 A. R. who holds one World's Record with 900.7 lbs. butter-fat (Class C) and second high two year old of the breed in Class GG with a record of 760.7 lbs. butter-fat.

There are also 2 full sisters and the dam of Missaukee Blue Bell Jane 174479 A. R. who holds the present World's Record for a two year old of the breed with 824.3 lbs. butter-fat (Class G), and several half sisters (out of the same dam).

58 animals in this sale are directly related to the only bull of any Dairy breed whose daughters hold three (3) World's records simultaneously. Many of the cows have A. R. Records. This is your opportunity to buy the blood which has produced World Record Cows.

Herd under State and Federal Supervision
(Never a reactor on the farm)

Satisfactory Hotel accommodations at the Mayflower Hotel, Plymouth.
For further information and catalogs, address

MICHIGAN GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Sale Manager
Box 1018 EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

REDUCE PUFFED ANKLES

Absorbine reduces strained, puffy ankles, lymphangitis, poll evil, fistula, boils, swellings. Stops lameness and allays pain. Heals sores, cuts, bruises, boot chafes. Does not blister or remove hair. Horse can be worked while treated. At druggists, or \$2.50 post-paid. Describe your case for special instructions. Horse book 5-S free.

Grateful user writes: "Have tried everything. After 3 applications of Absorbine, found swelling gone. Thank you for the wonderful results obtained. I will recommend Absorbine to my neighbors".

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

ROSS METAL SILO Lifetime Satisfaction

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



Easy terms—buy now, pay later.
Check below items in which you are interested and we will send illustrated folders.
Agents wanted in territory where we are not represented.
The Ross Cutter & Silo Co.,
1462 Warder St., Springfield, O.
Established 1850
Makers of:
Silos ☐ Cutters ☐ Cribs ☐
Brooder Houses ☐ Hog Houses ☐ Mills ☐

Brindle's Bogie Bested

Better Dairying is Driving Away the Unprofitable Goblin

A MONEY return of at least two million dollars annually because of increased efficiency in production of dairy products is the result of dairy testing work in Michigan," said A. C. Baltzer, in charge of dairy herd improvement associations at Michigan State College.

A recent report from the Bureau of Dairying states that there are 947 dairy herd improvement associations in the United States. These organizations of farmer-dairymen aimed at more efficient dairy production are doing much to bring about a betterment of agriculture in general, and dairying in particular.

Dairy farmers in Michigan, in common with general farming conditions

cow consumes about sixty dollars worth of feed a year. She produces between 175 to 225 pounds butter-fat for the feed invested. The prevailing price of butter-fat allows little profit to be realized on this basis of production. Cows such as these do not do enough business to allow a profit to be realized.

By adding from ten to twenty-five dollars worth of additional feed per cow during the year the dairy herd improvement association results show that at least one hundred pounds and often as much as two hundred pounds more butter-fat are produced worth from forty to eighty dollars annually.

Improved crop conditions have also aided Michigan dairymen to increase



Representatives of Live Stock Shipping Associations, Michigan State College, Railroads, Stockyards, Packing Houses, and the Federal Government Recently Met at Detroit to Consider Ways and Means of Reducing Losses in Handling Live Stock.

in the U. S., were not getting large dairy profits in 1921. The average cow in the state was credited with less than 4,000 pounds milk and 160 pounds butter-fat according to the 1920 U. S. census. Since 1921, 25,000 cows in Michigan have produced annually nearly 8,000 pounds milk and 300 pounds butter-fat, each year under test in 105 Michigan dairy herd improvement associations.

Improving the production of the dairy herds at the rate of about 4,000 pounds milk per cow is the achievement of approximately 7,500 Michigan dairymen during these years. This increased efficiency in production has meant an additional money return of at least two million dollars annually in production alone to these Michigan dairymen.

These organizations composed of about twenty-five or twenty-six dairymen each cooperate in the hiring of a young man to do the record keeping and butter-fat testing for them. This man known as the tester also advises regarding proper feeding and economical rations. Herd improvement is made chiefly through the weeding out of unprofitable cows and improving the feeding conditions for the better producing cows. The testing expense of forty to fifty dollars a year per dairy farmer is an investment that pays good dividends.

This is a practical piece of farm relief that works. It is bringing a greater prosperity to Michigan dairy farmers. Many instances could be cited where definite money returns have been realized. One dairy farmer when his yearly records were tabulated, said, that in 1926 each feed dollar spent was returned through improved dairy production in his cows at the rate of \$2.20 and this was increased during 1927 to \$3.02. This item is just for feed spent and does not include labor and other cost items.

The saying that one cannot make any money on business that you don't do applies to dairying as well as any other business. The average dairy

the money return from the cows. The 1920 census credited Michigan with 85,000 acres of alfalfa and estimates made by the Michigan State Department of Agriculture for 1927 indicate that more than 500,000 acres are seeded to this crop. This wonderful crop provides more concentrated feed for cows and allows more efficient production. Growing this feed on the dairy farm allows the cutting of the cost for one hundred pounds milk or the pound of fat production. Material gains in production and greater profits result.

Sweet clover is another crop that has assisted in improving the efficient production of dairy products. Sweet clover's greatest value is as a pasture crop. To show this value, the following instance demonstrates the money return that can be realized from sweet clover. A herd of ten cows on which records were kept in 1926 while pastured on common blue grass and fed a small amount of grain produced \$87.75 less in butter-fat than was realized in 1927 when the same herd was pastured on sweet clover. The conditions, prices, feeds, and everything were as nearly alike except that sweet clover was pastured in 1927 during a prolonged drought. The butter-fat production difference in this herd of cows was 195 pounds more in 1927.

A record on each cow regarding production and cost of feeding allows a dairyman to cull more intelligently, to select the future herd more carefully and also ask a greater sale price on surplus live stock.

Forty-five hundred dollars was offered R. V. Hoyle of Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, for his fifteen pure-bred Holsteins, ten heifers, and the herd bull. Because he had herd records to show, Mr. Hoyle asked and got \$5,500.00—value of records \$1,000.00.

Farming has many hazards about it and there are many factors beyond the control of the farmer and dairyman. However, the items of culling cows, improving the feeding condition and revising the ration, reducing the

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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Twelve Days before date of publication.



The Best is the
Most
Economical

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

WILD WOOD FARMS

ORION, MICHIGAN

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

FOR SALE Two year old Angus bull, Leroy of
Bonnie View No. 397466, W. F. BAR-
NETT, Pontiac, Mich., R. 1.

**LANGWATER MAY ROSE VALENTINE SEQUEL
GUERNSEYS**

Very rich in the blood of Imp. King of the May
9001 A. R. and Sequel's Slogan A. R. 3895 P. S.
and many others in their line of breeding. Another
young sire now ready and a good one. W. W.
TERRY & SON, Romus, Mich.

Forest Hill Guernseys

FOR SALE—Heifer calf and bull calves from 7 to
18 months old. All carry the blood of World
Champions. M. HOMPE, R. 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Wanted—Grade Guernsey Cow.
Must be under six years of age. Must carry record
of at least 350 pounds butter-fat. Write JOHN
BOER, Jenison, Mich.

I Have a Number of attractive Guernsey bull
calves for sale at reasonable
prices. FRANK E. ROBSON, Box 56-A, R. F. D.
No. 3, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

GUERNSEYS either sex, whose sires' dams
have official records of 15-
109.10 milk, 778.80 fat, 19,460.50 milk, 909.05 fat.
T. V. HICKS, Battle Creek, Mich., R. 1.

FOR practically pure-bred GUERNSEY or HOL-
STEIN 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.

SERVICEABLE AGE
Registered Holstein

Bull Calves at prices the owner of a small herd
can afford to pay. Grandsons of K. P. O. P.
Bred cows and heifers are available for founda-
tion stock.

RED ROSE FARMS DAIRY
Northville, Michigan

Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

FOR SALE A good record Reg. Holstein
bull, born June 30, 1926, sired
by a 30 lb. bull, and from a 4% dam that made
160.01 butter in 60 days on two milkings. A very
typy bull. WHITNEY BROS., Onondaga, Mich.

Registered Jersey Bull

Sire Oxford Majesty's Shyluck, a proven sire with
daughters producing over 500 lbs. fat. C. T. A. Dam:
Royal Lass' Susan produced 442.2 lbs. fat at 3 yrs.
of age. C. T. A. This bull is very typy, solid color,
18 months of age. J. L. Carter, Lake Odessa, Mich.

Jersey Bull yearling. Dam milking 56 lbs.,
Jr. 3 yr. old, made 504 lbs. fat
as yearling. Bull calf, dam 217 lbs. fat in 132
days, 1st calf. Official test. RAY BAKER,
Osseo, Mich.

Hereford Cows and Steers

Few bunches Hereford cows showing good breeding.
Some bunches heavy springers and calves by side.
Some bunches backward springers. Also few 3 yr.
old heifers with calf. Also Angus cows. All are
T. B. tested. Also short yearlings, yearlings, and
2 yr. old feeding steers. The above are all sorted
even in size, age and quality. Will sell your choice
from any bunch. Some bunches shorthorns.

VAN S. BALDWIN, Eldon, Iowa

FOR SALE Two 2-yr. old Brown Swiss
heifers, bred to freshen next
fall. Price \$500.00. A. A. FELDKAMP, Man-
chester, Mich.

REG. Shorthorns, milking strain. Bull, ready for
service, also 2 calves, quality and prices right.
T. B. tested. Elmer E. Westbrook, Croswell, Mich.

Cows Wanted Have 400 acres fenced,
clover timothy pasture,
watered. Want 20 to 30 milch cows. G. F.
FEATHER, Barton City, Alcona Co., Mich.

HOGS

Duroc Spring Pigs

Registered in purchaser's name. Pairs not related.
Also service boars and bred gilts.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

FOR SALE—Duroc Gilts of type and quality, bred
to High Orion No. 265227. Also a few spring
boars at right prices. Shipped C. O. D. on ap-
proval. W. E. BARTLEY, Alma, Mich.

O. I. C. HOGS on time Write for
Originators and most extensive breeders.

THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 196, Salem, Ohio

O. I. C.'s good gilts to farrow in April and May,
last fall pigs and this spring pigs. OTTO
SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.

For Sale—Reg. O. I. C. April & May Pigs
best of breeding. Shipped on approval. FRED W.
KENNEDY & SONS, R. 1, Chelsea, Mich.

O. I. C. Registered Service boars. Gilts bred
for August farrow, and March pigs.
GLENWOOD FARM, Zeeland, Mich.

O. I. C.'s fall boars and winter pigs, Brown Swiss
bulls. MILO H. PETERSON & SON,
Ionia, Michigan, R. 2, "Swiss View Farm."

CHESTER WHITES. One Sept. and one Oct.
boar. Also good Sept. gilt. Will sell cheap.
NEWMAN'S STOCK FARM, Marietta, Mich.

cost of producing one hundred pounds
milk or butter-fat, stopping losses in
separating milk, and, lastly, improving
the efficiency of production of quality
dairy products are some of the things
that have been accomplished among
the 7,500 dairy herds in Michigan
under test in the dairy herd improve-
ment association in recent years.

A REAL PIG CROP CONTEST

THE Pig Crop Contest for Michigan
swine growers with four or more
brood sows is proving popular among
both market pork producers and pure-
bred swine breeders. Enrollments are
still being received and will be until
June first for the owners of litters far-
rowed in April and May.

This contest follows the same gen-
eral plan of the Michigan Ton Litter
Contest. It costs nothing to enroll.
Only simple records of farrowing
dates and feeding are required. You
choose your own methods and feed
combinations though suggestions will
be given for their improvement if you
want them.

Rating in the contest is based on
the average weight of live pork pro-
duced in 180 days per litter instead of
comparing only the best litters as is
done in the Ton Litter Contest. The
birth dates of the litters will be aver-
aged and the whole pig crop weighed
within a week of 180 days after the
average birth date.

The larger the herd of brood sows
the more difficult it is to keep up the

WOOL TRADE CONFIDENT

WHILE trading in wool is
slow, sellers continue confi-
dent. Receipts from the new clip
are increasing at Boston but mill
stocks are known to be light and
reorders for goods are expected to
bring the mills into the market
for substantial amounts of raw
wool. Demand for fine wools has
broadened recently. They have
previously been neglected and
prices have been out of line with
medium wools. Dealers in Mich-
igan have been paying forty-two
cents for best medium wools.

average weight per litter. If four or
more sows are brought through with
high average production it is the re-
sult of good management rather than
good luck. It will be considered a
real achievement and suitable recog-
nition will be given farmers with four
to eight sows who produce an average
of 1,500 pounds or more per litter. The
same recognition will be given men
with nine or more sows who produce
an average weight of 1,400 pounds or
more. From the record of methods
used and weights produced the Cham-
pion Swine Grower of Michigan for
1928 will be selected.

Experience with the Ton Litter Con-
test indicates that it pays to enter one
of these contests to which any Mich-
igan swine grower is eligible. The
better care and feed you give the pigs
the more profit you make on them on
the average. While pig feeding has
not been profitable for several months
the present upward trend of prices in-
dicates a quick return to normal if
not reversed relationships between
grain and pork prices. Former con-
testants have found a comparison of
their own methods with others an aid
in reducing their cost of pork produc-
tion.

The Ton Litter Contest and Pig
Crop Contest are sponsored by the
Michigan Swine Breeders' Association
and are supervised by the Extension
Division of the Animal Husbandry De-
partment, Michigan State College.
Send in your enrollment at once to
your County Agricultural Agent or to
the Animal Husbandry Department,
Michigan State College East Lansing,
Michigan.

7

Improvements

- 1 Beautiful gold and black finish.
- 2 Completely en-
closed gears.
- 3 Improved regulat-
ing cover.
- 4 New turnable sup-
ply can.
- 5 Easier starting and
turning.
- 6 New oil window.
- 7 Wonderful floating
bowl.

De Laval

Golden 50th Series

THESE "50th Anniversary" De Laval Separators are without
doubt the finest cream separators ever made—the crowning
achievement in 50 years of separator manufacture and leadership.
Following are the improved features:

Golden Color. These new 1928 machines are finished in beau-
tiful gold and black colors, which are pleasing, durable and practical.

Enclosed Gears. All gears on the "Golden Series" are completely
enclosed and protected for maximum durability.

Regulating Cover. A new type of regulating cover and float
affords a flow of milk from the supply can in a smooth, even stream,
without spattering.

Turnable Supply Can. A novel feature every separator user will
appreciate. Permits bowl and covers to be removed or put in place
without lifting the supply can from its position.

Easier Turning. The "Golden Series" machines are easier to
start and turn, requiring the least power or effort to operate for the
work they do.

Oil Window. Shows at a glance the amount and condition of the
oil and if the separator is being properly oiled.

Floating Bowl. The finest separator bowl ever made. Self-
balancing, runs smoothly without vibration, with the least power,
skims cleaner, delivers a smooth, rich cream, and is easy to take
apart and wash.

The best way to appreciate the "Golden Series" is to see and try one.
See your De Laval Dealer, or write nearest office below.

The De Laval Separator Company

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

165 Broadway

600 Jackson Blvd.

61 Beale Street

(Sixth) SALE (State)

WHEN---TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1928

Starts at Noon, "Fast Time"

WHERE --- Michigan State College,
East Lansing, Mich.

WHAT---Registered Holsteins

About 70 head selected for good type and good records from lead-
ing Michigan herds such as Michigan Reformatory, Pontiac State
Hospital, M. D. and John Buth, Red Rose Farms Dairy, Detroit
Creamery Farms, etc.

20 young cows fresh or due soon after sale!

20 young cows—due in early fall, milking now!

10 bred heifers—turn 'em out, bring 'em up in the fall—"fresh!"

5 Open Yearlings } Just right for your boy or girl in

5 Heifer Calves } Calf Club Work!

8 Bulls—all ready for service—from dams with records up to 1,250
pounds of butter.

The Catalog gives you the details. Send for one!

Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association

P. O. Box 1018-A, East Lansing, Mich.

J. G. HAYS, Sale Mgr.

Large Type Poland Chinas

Fall pigs ready to ship, sired by my two great herd
boars, L's Big Wonder, by Siever's Smooth Wonder
and Big Stratton by The Redeemer, and from my
best sows. Priced reasonable. W. E. LIVINGSTON,
Parma, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Size plus quality and bred that way. Choice gilts
bred to Redeemer's Son or The Robber's Son, for
April farrow. Choice fall pigs, either sex. We spe-
cialize in herd foundation stock. WESLEY HILE,
Ionia, Mich.

Large Type Poland China bred gilts, also
weanling pigs. Priced rea-
sonable. JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.

Large Type Poland China Hogs
registered. J. A. HUFF, Kinsgrove, Mich.

SHEEP

S H E E P

A few loads of fine wool and half blood ewes, bred
for April and May lambs. LINCOLN & BRADLEY,
North Lewisburg, Ohio.

HORSES

Percheron Breeders Attention

The Percheron Stallion Celtic 166084 will be at
Elm Grove Farm the coming spring. Will be
pleased to have parties having good mares, pedi-
greed or grade, look this horse over. Mares from
a distance can be kept on pasture. Charge is rea-
sonable. J. G. McCLURE, Merrill, Mich.

FOR SALE Registered Percheron stallion,
coming 5 years, color black,
sound in every way. John Ebels, Holland, Mich., R. 2.

FOR SALE Five-yr.-old Black Percheron stallion, a
good individual. Will take bankable
note. R. 10, J. B. Simpson, Charlotte, Mich.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Monday, April 30, 1928

Wheat.

Detroit—No. 2 red at \$2.28; No. 2 white \$2.22; No. 2 mixed at \$2.27.
Chicago—May \$1.70½; July \$1.69½; September \$1.66½.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$2.29 @ \$2.30.

Corn.

Detroit—No. 2 yellow \$1.21; No. 3 yellow \$1.17; No. 4 yellow \$1.14.
Chicago—May \$1.11½; July \$1.14½; September \$1.14½.

Oats.

Detroit—No. 2 Michigan 77c; No. 3 white 75½c; heavy oats 2c premium.
Chicago—May \$1.11½; July \$1.14½; September \$1.14½.

Rye.

Detroit—No. 2, \$1.49.
Chicago—May \$1.39½; July \$1.37; September \$1.26.
Toledo—\$1.50.

Beans.

New York—Pea domestic at \$9.75 @ \$10.25; red kidneys \$8.50 @ 9.25 to the wholesalers.

Barley.

Detroit—Malting \$1.07; Feeding \$1.02.

Seeds.

Detroit domestic seed—Cash clover \$16.75; October \$17.75; December \$17.75; cash alsike \$15.00; timothy at \$2.20; May \$2.20; December \$2.70.

Hay.

Detroit—No. 1 timothy at \$12.00 @ \$13.00; standard \$11.00 @ 12.00; No. 2 timothy \$9.00 @ 10.00; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$12 @ 13; No. 1 clover \$10.50 @ 11.50; wheat and oat straw \$10.00 @ 11.00; rye straw \$11.00 @ 12.00 alfalfa hay, alfalfa No. 1 at Chicago \$26.00 @ 28.00.

Feeds.

Detroit—Winter wheat bran at \$45; spring wheat bran at \$44; standard middling at \$44; fancy middling at \$48; cracked corn at \$48; coarse corn meal \$46; chop \$43 per ton in carlots. Poultry feeds with grit \$52.00; without grit \$57.00 per ton.

WHEAT.

Reports of additional damage to the new winter wheat crop carried prices to a new high point for the season in the last few days. Conditions in the spring wheat section of this country and Canada and in the wheat growing countries of Europe also are rather unfavorable. The merchandising situation shows no special feature, but cash markets have kept pace with the advance in prices of the future deliveries which were strongly influenced by speculative buying.

A widespread change in weather conditions could alter the outlook and cause a substantial downturn in prices. Unless the weather is better than usual from this time on, it does not seem that the rise which has occurred has overdiscounted the damage done.

RYE.

Rye prices have been strong along with wheat. Export demand has increased, particularly from Germany and Poland where supplies are extremely light. The last visible supply report for the United States showed a slight decline after increasing every week since the end of December.

CORN

Corn prices advanced in the last few days to a new high point for the crop year. Primary receipts have fallen off sharply in the last two weeks, although they are up to normal volume for this season of the year. The visible supply has diminished about 8 million bushels from the peak five weeks ago. This is about the

same reduction as occurred a year ago and considerably above the ten-year average decrease for the corresponding period. Foreign markets for feed grains continue firm but our prices are too high to permit export sales.

OATS.

Rapidly decreasing stocks of oats together with reports of heavy damage to the fall-sown crop in the southeast and the spring crop in the midwest have caused a generally strong oats market. Repeated freezes may necessitate reseeding in some sections.

SEEDS.

Trade in seeds is dull in most markets. The season for grass and clover seeds is about over and unfavorable weather has restricted the planting of alfalfa or reseeding of clovers damaged by the cold. Sales of clover for future delivery at higher prices reflect the apprehension of dealers over the new crop prospects. The expected reduction in the first cutting of alfalfa may cut the seed crop also in sections which take the seed crop from the first stand.

FEEDS.

Limited offerings and an active demand for feeds combined to push prices higher last week. Offerings of

wheatfeeds, particularly, are light as flour sales have been small recently. Feed stocks in all sections are small. Pastures will not be generally available for several weeks yet and demand for by-product feeds will hold up for a while.

Chicago—Bran, \$37.75; standard middlings, \$38.25; hominy feed, \$42.50; gluten feeds, \$38.70; old process oil meal, 34%, \$52.25; tankage, 60%, \$60.00; cottonseed meal, 43%, \$62.00.

HAY.

With supplies of good old hay rapidly diminishing and the outlook for the new hay crops not encouraging, the market held firm last week with some markets reporting advancing prices. Extra leafy alfalfa hay sold for \$38 a ton in Kansas City, the highest since 1918. Pastures are beginning to show improvement but it will still be several weeks before they can be used. Clover and alfalfa hay stands have suffered from the unseasonably cold weather and the yields from the first cuttings of alfalfa will be lighter than usual.

EGGS.

The lag in receipts of fresh eggs as compared with a year ago is steadily growing. Since April 1, arrivals at the four leading markets have been fully 15 per cent smaller than in the same period of 1928. Many dealers

who have held off from storing eggs for future account in the hope of lower prices are at last coming into the market for fancy storage packed eggs, resulting in a brisk competitive trade. Additions to warehouse stocks in the four large markets so far in April have been only slightly larger than a year ago, however, and stocks still show a shortage compared with 1927. Prices have strengthened further with top grades marked higher and the feeling is growing that values have passed the low point for the spring season.

Chicago—Eggs: fresh firsts, 28 @ 28½c; extras, 35½ @ 36½c; ordinary firsts, 26½ @ 27½c; dirties, 26c; checks, 26c. Live poultry: Hens, 26c; broilers, 40 @ 42c; capons, 36 @ 38c; roosters, 16c; ducks, 28c; geese, 16c; turkeys, 30c.

Detroit—Eggs: Fresh candled and graded, 28 @ 29½c; dirties, 24½ @ 25½c. Live poultry: Heavy springers, 25 @ 26c; light springers, 31c; broilers, 50 @ 53c; heavy hens, 28c; light hens, 26c; roosters, 18 @ 19c; ducks, 30 @ 32c.

BUTTER.

The butter market has remained fairly steady during the past week in spite of the reluctance of dealers to take on stocks ahead of actual requirements. Receipts so far have shown no sign of the increases in output indicated by reports on production. Arrivals at the leading markets since April 1 have been two and a half million pounds, or 8 per cent, smaller than in the corresponding period of 1927. Storage butter is moving into consumption nearly three times as fast as last April and the new season will open with stocks fairly well cleaned up. Unless pasture conditions are quite unfavorable, the trade generally expects a full seasonal make within the next few weeks, and prices are likely to work lower in this interval.

Prices on 92 score creamery were: Chicago, 44½c; New York, 45c; Detroit, 43 @ 44½c for 88-90 score.

BEANS.

The bean market has been quiet during the past week with Michigan C. H. P. whites quoted around \$10 per 100 pounds, sacked, f. o. b. shipping points. Cold weather has delayed planting and with the prospects for the new crop so unsettled, dealers are not anxious to clean up their stocks except at firm prices.

WOOL

Wool trade is mostly marking time waiting for the arrival of the new clip at eastern markets. Some mills are picking up occasional offerings partly to try out the working quality of the new supply and some speculative purchases by dealers are reported, particularly in the fine clothing wools, at prices slightly higher than mills are now willing to pay. Some Arizona wools are arriving and the early clips from Nevada are reaching the seaboard. In the west, occasional sales are reported in Oregon at 33 to 35 cents, in Montana at 42 cents, and in Texas at 41 to 43½ cents. In Ohio and Pennsylvania, the price to farmers appears to be settling around 45 cents for medium wools and 40 to 42 cents for delaine wools. In New York, 45 to 46 cents has been paid for medium wools.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes, \$1.10 @ 1.20 bu; parsnips, 75c @ \$1.00 bu; radishes, 50 @ 75c doz. bchs; leaf lettuce, 15 @ 17c lb; cucumbers, \$1.50 @ 2.00 doz; rhubarb, 10c lb; apples, \$2.00 @ 5.00 bu; wheat, \$2.00 bu; rye, \$1.05 bu; buckwheat, \$1.65 cwt; beans, \$9.40 cwt; pork, 14 @ 14½c lb; beef, 8 @ 18c lb; veal, 14 @ 16c lb; lamb, spring, 40c lb; yearling, 25 @ 28c lb; mutton, 10 @ 13c lb; broilers, 35 @ 40c lb; hens, 20 @ 28c lb; eggs, 26 @ 28c doz; butter-fat, 45c lb.

Baby Chick Show

MICHIGAN'S first Baby Chick Show will be held at the live stock pavilion of the Michigan State College, May 9 and 10. There are about two hundred entries, and about ten thousand chicks will be on exhibit. All poultry and hatcherymen of Michigan are invited to exhibit, the requirement being that the chicks be hatched in incubators owned by the exhibitors, and that they be sent by mail. Five silver cups will be awarded to prize winners. Don't forget to come on May 9 or 10.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, April 30, 1928

CHICAGO.

Hogs

Receipts 50,000. Market uneven, mostly steady with Saturday's average but around 10c lower than Friday's average; big packers bidding 15 @ 25c lower than Friday's top; top \$10.55 paid for choice 215-lb. average; bulk better grade 180-230-lb weight \$10.30 @ 10.55; good to choice 240-280-lb. average \$10.10 @ 10.35; few desirable big weight butchers down to \$9.70; bulk good and choice 150-170-lb. weight \$10.00 @ 10.35; medium to good kind \$9.75; pigs largely \$8.50 @ 9.25; bulk packing sows \$8.40 @ 8.75, few \$9.00.

Cattle

Receipts 20,000. Market better grade fed steers fairly active, steady, lower grades slow; best heavies \$14.90, several loads \$10.35 @ 14.85; long yearling whethers up to \$14.50; bulk of steer run \$12.50 @ 14.00; best light heifers \$13.65; she stock steady; bulls strong 15c higher, largely \$9.00 @ 9.25 on sausage bulls with weight; vealers largely steady; light kind \$10.50 @ 11.50; good to choice offerings up to \$13.00.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 15,000. Market fat lambs and sheep active, strong, 25c higher on other fair to good medium weights. Colorado culls mostly \$18.25; choice handy weights \$18.50; good wool lambs largely \$16.25 @ 16.65; good handy weights \$16.85; choice kind higher, prices up on two double decked sheep around 70-lb; California spring lambs \$19.50; one double deck good Californians around 74-lb, \$18.75; choice fat clipped ewes \$9.50 @ 10.00; few good clipped feeders \$13.00.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 1,392. Market steady but slow on heavy kind.
Fair to good yearlings
dry-fed \$10.50 @ 13.00
Fair to good heavy steers

dry-fed 10.75 @ 13.00
Handy weight butcher
steers 10.50 @ 12.25
Fair to good heifers 9.50 @ 11.50
Common light butchers 8.25 @ 10.25
Common butcher cows 7.00 @ 8.00
Best cows 9.00 @ 10.25
Good butcher cows 7.50 @ 9.00
Cutters 6.00 @ 6.75
Canners 5.25 @ 5.75
Light butcher bulls 9.00 @ 10.50
Bologna bulls 7.75 @ 9.00
Stock bulls 7.00 @ 8.50
Feeders 9.00 @ 10.75
Stockers 7.00 @ 10.50
Milkers and springers 75.00 @ 135.00

Calves.

Receipts 1,200. Market steady but slow.
Best \$15.00 @ 15.50
Bulk 16.00
Others 7.50 @ 17.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 350. Market steady; 25c higher.
Bulk good lambs \$16.75 @ 17.00
Best lambs 16.00 @ 16.25
Fair to common lambs 12.00 @ 14.25
Light lambs 9.00 @ 11.50
Yearlings 12.00 @ 13.25
Clipped lambs 14.00 @ 15.00
Fair to good sheep 7.50 @ 9.00
Buck lambs 7.50 @ 12.25
Culls and common 3.00 @ 5.75

Hogs.

Receipts 1,736. Market active on butcher grades and roughs, slow on light weights.
Pigs \$ 9.25
Mixed hogs 10.75
Lights 10.00
Roughs 8.75
Good yorkers 10.75
Stags 6.25
Extreme heavies 9.00 @ 10.00

BUFFALO.

Hogs

Receipts 12,000. Hold over 1,140; market mostly 10 @ 20c lower; 150-lb. down 25 @ 50c lower; bulk 170-225-lb. \$10.85 @ 10.90; 250-300-lb. \$10.50 @ 10.75; 140-150-lb. \$10.50; pigs \$9.75 @ 10.00.

Cattle

Receipts 2,200. Market active, steady, 25c higher; top \$14.25 for choice 1,250-lb. steers; good 1,100-lb. up to \$13.00 @ 13.75; yearlings \$12.50 @ 13.65, few \$14.00; bulk medium steers and yearlings \$11.75 @ 12.75; few heifers down to \$11.50; fat cows \$8.00 @ 9.50; cutters \$5.75 @ 7.00; culls \$7.50 @ 9.50.

Calves

Receipts 2,500. Market 50c lower; good to choice \$15.00; culls \$8.00 @ 11.50.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 6,500. Market 50c higher; good to choice shorn lambs \$16.35 @ 16.50; throwouts \$13.00 @ 13.50; aged whethers \$11.00; fat ewes \$8.50 @ 10.

HIGHLAND LEGHORNS



Order your Leghorn Chicks now right from this ad. at these low prices. You can get them C. O. D. Highland Leghorns are Production Leghorns having bloodlines of Tancred, Hollywood and Barron Strains. Every breeder carefully selected for size, type and egg production. Mated to males of 200-300 egg pedigree ancestry.

Order at These Low Prices - C. O. D.

Prices Effective May 1st

50 \$5.00 100 \$9.00 300 \$26.25 500 \$42.50 1000 \$80.00

Just send \$1.00 and we will ship your Chicks C.O.D. You can pay the balance when they arrive. Of course we guarantee 100% live delivery. Our new free catalog is ready. Write for it today.

HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM, R. 9, Box C, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Charlevoix County—Farmers just getting started. Nothing moving in grain. Table stock potatoes \$2.00 per cwt. Eggs 25c. Scarcely any plowing as we had seven inches of snow April 25th. Don't think local orchards hurt by cold.—F. S.

Ingham County—Winter wheat badly winter-killed. Fruit hurt. Spring work backward on account of late spring. Usual quantity of spring crops will be planted when weather permits. Dairying and sheep raising are expanding in this territory. Milk wheat, oats, and beans are bringing good prices. Eggs and potatoes are low.—A. H. C.

Hillsdale County—Backward spring has delayed farm work. Only small portion oats sown. Wheat and new

seeding damaged by winter. Some pieces of wheat and rye being dragged up. Not much being sold by farmers except milk and eggs. Milk brings \$2.10, eggs 25c, wheat \$1.35, oats 60c, potatoes \$1.25. Not many hogs here. Good cows in demand at high prices. More farmers keeping cows than in the past.—L. A. M.

Presque Isle County—Cold weather has prevented spring work. Ground is still stone hard. Live stock has wintered good, but feed is short. Nothing marketed here as crops were short last year. Roads are in a very bad condition, many of them being impassible with automobile.—A. C.

Springtime is weed-killing time. Often a thousand weeds are killed in April as easy as one in August.

A BULL CALF FOR SALE

Born June 11, 1927

A son of Prince Echo Rauwerd who has 23 A. R. daughters, twenty of which have produced as immature cows from 20 to 31 lbs. butter in 7 days.

His dam produced 622 lbs. butter in 305 days, 27.3 lbs in 7 days and is a daughter of a 31-lb. cow with 989 lbs. butter in a year and by Echo Sylvia King Model. Write for Pedigree.



BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

J. E. BURNETT, Director,
Lansing, Michigan

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 9 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 7 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.....	\$0.90	\$2.80	26.....	\$2.34	\$7.28
11.....	.99	3.08	27.....	2.43	7.56
12.....	1.08	3.36	28.....	2.52	7.84
13.....	1.17	3.64	29.....	2.61	8.12
14.....	1.26	3.92	30.....	2.70	8.40
15.....	1.35	4.20	31.....	2.79	8.68
16.....	1.44	4.48	32.....	2.88	8.96
17.....	1.53	4.76	33.....	2.97	9.24
18.....	1.62	5.04	34.....	3.06	9.52
19.....	1.71	5.32	35.....	3.15	9.80
20.....	1.80	5.60	36.....	3.24	10.08
21.....	1.89	5.88	37.....	3.33	10.36
22.....	1.98	6.16	38.....	3.42	10.64
23.....	2.07	6.44	39.....	3.51	10.92
24.....	2.16	6.72	40.....	3.60	11.20
25.....	2.25	7.00	41.....	3.69	11.48

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

"BLUE RIBBON" FARM, 166 ACRES. Splendid Bldgs. All Equip—\$5,500. Reads like \$20,000 place & can make better returns than many at that price; 100 acres level deep loam cultivation, spring-watered, est. 1,000 cords wood, 100 fruit trees, markets in city of 125,000 only 25 min. away; excellent home of 13 rooms, newly refurnished, bath, lights, & cheery fireplaces, charming views; fine 80-ft. basement barn, houses for 2,000 poultry, 3-car garage. Price cut to \$5,500; come now & also get auto truck, splendid team, 350 pullets, young cow, 3 valuable dogs, long list machinery, vehicles, crops, house furnishings; part cash. Details pg. 20 free illus. catalog. Strout Agency, 1105-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs, and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper—"The Earth"—free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 912 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

SPECIAL OFFER—Federal Land Bank offers limited number of farms at bargain prices. Write today, for new descriptions of farms in North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan. Deal direct with owner, no commissions. These farms are priced to sell—small, down payments—\$200 to \$1,000—easy terms on balance. Land prices are going up. Buy now at our low prices. Write to Federal Land Bank, St. Paul, Minn., Dept. 33.

COME TO EASTERN OKLAHOMA. We have bargains in improved farms of all sizes, adapted for grain, stock, and poultry raising, dairying and fruit growing. Excellent markets, good school and church facilities in an all year climate that makes life worth living. Write today for free literature and price list. National Colonization Co., Room 122, 13 E. 3rd St., Tulsa, Okla.

FORTY ACRES, bearing orchard, Sand lake, business and pleasure combined. See "Forest to Fruit," Michigan Farmer, April 21st. For detailed description write Geo. H.H. Box 165, Adrian, Mich.

120 ACRES GOOD LAND, stock and tools, \$10,000, and \$6,000 down. Address Box 149, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

REAL INVESTMENTS in Oregon farms, ideal climate, excellent roads, schools, markets. Oregon Pacific Realty Corporation, Eugene, Oregon.

WANTED FARMS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cow Catch 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, \$2.90 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farm, Renton, Route 2, Box 49C, Washington.

HOOSIER FARM NECESSITIES—Silos, Glazed Tile or Wood, Round Wood Brooder & Hog House, Glazed Tile for all permanent buildings. Dealers wanted. Hoosier Bldg. Tile & Silo Co., Dept. M. P., Albany, Indiana.

FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care, and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1022 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

WOOL BATTING CUSTOM CARDED from your wool. Mail this clipping to us for full particulars. W. A. Maupin Woolen Mills, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

CEDAR TELEPHONE POLES and ten foot posts for sale. Real bargain. G. D. Miller, Cadillac, Mich.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—New perfection two row potato planter. You drive—the machine furrows, drops and covers, 99% accurate. Bought new last season for \$200. Sold our farm and will sacrifice. Pay for it planting for your neighbor! Manufactured by an old reliable company. J. W. Sallard, D. U. R. Block, Romeo, Michigan.

MANURE SPREADERS and packers direct from factory to farmer. Write for prices to Box 287, Liberty, Indiana.

PET AND LIVE STOCK

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS—If you want a pup from real heel working stock, priced low, write Albert Herrmann, Norwood, Minn.

RABBITS—Make Big Profits with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 892 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colorado.

FOR SALE—Spotted pony, buggy, harness and saddle, 125 dollars. Inquire Earl Arnot, 130 Second St., Milan, Mich.

FOR SALE—50 coon, opossum, skunk, rabbit and foxhounds at half price on 60 days trial. Lube Beadles, S448, Mayfield, Ky.

PIGEONS—TWENTY VARIETIES. List free. Lenway Lofts, Station M, Port Huron, Mich.

REGISTERED Golden Sable Collie Puppies. Silver-crest Kennels, Gladwin, Michigan.

MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts. 692 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colorado.

MATTRESSES

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

PLANTS AND BULBS

SCHROER'S RELIABLE PLANTS—Listen! Don't take chances! Pay a little more and get the best. We do not substitute and guarantee to satisfy you. Cabbage, immediate shipment. Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey, Large Charleston, and Early Flat Dutch, prepaid 500 \$1.50, 1,000 \$2.75 Collect \$1.50 per 1,000. Onions: Crystal Wax, Bermuda, price tacker, and Sweet Spanish, prepaid 500 \$1.00, 1,000 \$1.50 collect \$1.00 per 1,000. Collard plants, prepaid 1,000 \$1.75 collect \$1.00 per 1,000. Cauliflower, Early Snow Ball, prepaid 100 75c, 250 \$1.50, 1,000 \$4.50, collect \$3.50 per 1,000. Tomatoes, roots mossed and wrapped in wax paper, June Pink, Bonny Best, Florida Special, Greater Baltimore, and Marglobe wilt resisting, prepaid 100 60c; 200 \$1.00; 500 \$1.50; 1,000 \$2.75, collect \$2.00 per 1,000, 5,000 and more \$1.75 per 1,000. Sweet potato plants, prepaid 500 \$1.50, 1,000 \$2.50, collect \$1.75 per 1,000. Schroer Plant Farms, Valdosta, Ga.

TIFTON'S RELIABLE PLANTS. Frostproof Cabbage, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Succession, Danish Ballhead, Copenhagen Market, and Golden Acre. Tomato Plants: Bonnie Best, Greater Baltimore, Livingston Globe, John Bear and Earliana. Bermuda and Prize Taker Onion Plants. Ruby King and Bull Nose Pepper Plants. Postpaid, 250, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Express Collect \$1.50 per 1,000. Cars used in packing. We guarantee to arrive in good condition. Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

GRAPE PLANTS, guaranteed to grow. Root & Son, Paw Paw, Mich.

PLANTS, TWELVE BEST VARIETIES. Cabbage, Onion, 100, 15c; 500, 70c; 1,000, \$1.25. Tomato, Lettuce, 100, 25c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. Pepper, Sweet Potato, 100, 30c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25. Smallest order shipped \$1.00. Prompt shipment. Good condition arrival guaranteed. Catalogue, wholesale prices, valuable information free. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

COPENHAGEN, Wakefield, Flat Dutch, frostproof cabbage plants, \$1.00 1,000; Bermuda onion \$1.00; tomato \$1.00; Collard \$1.00; Ruby King pepper \$2.00; Porto Rico potato \$1.75. Good plants carefully packed. Prompt shipment. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS all varieties. Tomato plants. Prize Taker and Bermuda Onion plants. Cabbage and Onions \$1.00 thousand, Tomato plants \$2.00 thousand. Plants are stocky. Coleman Plant Farms, Tifton, Ga.

TOMATOES, frostproof cabbage, onions, strong, healthy plants. Leading varieties 100, 50c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000 \$2.00; 5,000, \$9.00. Peppers, eggplant 100, 60c; 1,000, \$2.75. Everything postpaid. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

STRAWBERRIES, 1,000 Dunlaps, \$3.00; Gibsons \$4.00; Cooper, Premier \$5.00; 100 Mastodons \$2.00; Champions \$1.00. Raspberries, blackberries, grapevines, wholesale, 35 varieties. Cloverleaf Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.

TWO DOZEN GERANIUM PLANTS. That will give you an abundance of beautiful flowers all summer, post-paid to your door for \$1.25. Any color or mixed. Buckley Geranium Co., Springfield, Illinois.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and Onion Plants, Bermuda and Prize Taker. \$1.00 thousand. Prompt shipment of very fine plants. Guarantee Plant Co., Ty Ty, Ga.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Nancy Hall; Porto Rico; Southern Queen; Red, Yellow, Big-Stem Jersey; 250 plants \$1.00; 500—\$1.90; 1,000—\$3.50; Postpaid. Robert Bennett, Grandview, Indiana.

SEND NO MONEY. C. O. D. Frost Proof Cabbage and Onion plants. All varieties. Quick shipment. 500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.00. Eureka Farms, Tifton, Ga.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS 100 40c; 500 \$1.25; 1,000 \$2.25 postpaid. By express 1,000 \$1.00; 5,000 \$3.75. W. L. Beardin, Tifton, Ga.

100 ACRES CABBAGE, Onion and Tomato Plants. Special \$1 per thousand. Farmers Supply Company, Franklin, Va.

SEEDS

BUY REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED direct from the largest registered alfalfa seed ranch in the United States. All seed dry land grown, sealed and tagged by the Montana Seed Growers Association. Price Extra No. 1 39c, No. 1 37c. No. 2 32c per lb. f. o. b. Miles City, Montana. Write us for sample. G. W. Allen & Sons, Volborg, Montana.

CLOVER—\$18 per bu. Home grown double reseeded. Guaranteed to comply state seed law. Sweet clover, scarified, \$9.90. Hardy northwestern alfalfa, \$9.90 per bu. State certified Grimm at lowest prices. New timothy, \$1.90 per bu. Sacks included. Write for samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box 467, Clarinda, Iowa.

BUY YOUR GRIMM ALFALFA direct from the introducer; Lyman's Genuine Grimm bears 3 to 4 crops yearly. Leafier and higher in feeding value than other varieties. All seed carefully necessitating less per acre. Also ask about our No. 2 Grimm. A. B. Lyman, Introducer, Excelsior, Minn.

SEED CORN, 8 row large type Yankee corn, nothing better for early hogging off. Also choice selected Pride of the North Yellow Dent. These seeds give a very high germination test. We furnish them at \$3.00 per bushel, either shelled or ears. F. O. B. Mendon, Mich. A. E. Beebe & Sons.

REGISTERED (\$7.00 per Bu.) and Certified (\$6.00 per Bu.) Polar Yellow Dent and Jowett Yellow Flint, 56 lbs. shelled and graded. Butts of Polar Yellow Dent for ensilage \$3.50 per bu. Arthur W. Jewett, Jr., Mason, Michigan.

GOLDEN GLOW SEED CORN, grown from registered seed stock, field selected, raked, artificial, air dried. Germination 98%, \$5.00 bu., two or more \$4.75 bu. Guaranteed as represented. Ralph G. Collins, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., R. 8.

SCIENCE AND PRACTICE demonstrate Improved American Banner wheat, Wolverine oats, Improved Robust beans best for Michigan. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

SEED CORN, germination 97%. Certified Clements White Cap \$6.00 per bu. Uncertified M. A. C. Yellow Dent \$5.00 per bu. Geisler Bros., Watervliet, Mich.

REGISTERED and certified Golden Glow seed corn, germination 97%. Inspected by Michigan Crop Improvement Association. Write for circular. P. A. Smith, Mulliken, Mich.

IMPROVED YELLOW CLARAGE CORN is World's highest yielding variety. Certified Seed for sale. Dunlap & Son, Box 11, Williamsport, Ohio.

REGISTERED and Certified Golden Glow Seed Corn. Germination 96%. Write for prices. Lawrence Crozier, Charlotte, Mich., R. 9.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, white blossom, cleaned, scarified, \$6.00 bushel. Purity, germination guaranteed 95%. Monroe Bros., Essexville, Mich.

REGISTERED and Certified Pickett Yellow Dent Corn, butts and tips graded out, germination 97%. Fairgrove Associated Seed Growers, Fairgrove, Mich.

FOR SALE—Manchester Soy Beans, test 99% germination, \$2.25 per bu. delivered. Lester Slote, Constantine, Mich.

FOR SALE—Certified White Rural Potatoes. F. Shumway, Buckley, Mich.

CERTIFIED IMPROVED ROBUST BEANS, nine dollars bushel on cars. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

FOR SALE—Certified White Rural Seed Potatoes. Jas. Lynch, Coral, Michigan.

CERTIFIED POLAR DENT and Wilk's Golden Dent Seed Corn. John C. Wilk, St. Louis, Mich.

TOBACCO

SPECIAL OFFER: Guaranteed chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Clear, 50, \$1.75; Pay when received. Gillette Razor Free. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free! Pay postman, United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good Sweet Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Smoking 5 lbs., 90c; 10, \$1.50. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO: Kentucky Sweetleaf, Mellow, Aged, Smoking 10 pounds \$1.40, Chewing \$1.75. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, Pipersburg, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.25. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A5, Paducah, Ky.

POULTRY

8 VARIETIES Record of Performance Male Matings. Breeding cockerels, pullets, and chicks. Free catalog giving big early order discounts. Beckman Hatchery, Box 57, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS \$6.00 per hundred, Imperial Ringlet and Aristocrat strain. Robt. Martin, Woodland, Mich.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, Purdue Demonstration Farm. Production medal winners. Eggs postpaid. 45 \$3, 100 \$5.50, 500 \$25.00. Floyd Robertson, Lexington, Indiana.

EGGS, CHIX, DUCKLINGS, GOSLINGS. All varieties chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, bantams, guineas. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Indiana.

BUFF WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS \$1.50 per setting. J. G. Lange, R. 1, Box 3, Inkster, Mich.

FOR SALE—Mallard Ducks, trios \$5.00, drakes \$2.00. Max Hodadon, Birmingham, Mich.

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$1.50 per setting, postpaid. Gerald Diamond, Mason, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

UNUSUAL LOW PRICES for our Queen Quality egg bred chicks. Order from this ad for May. S. C. W. Leghorns, B. Leghorns, \$9.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds \$12.00. Discount on 500 or more. June 1c per chick less. Queen Hatchery, Zealand, Michigan.

HELM'S ACCREDITED CHICKS—Reduced prices. Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted \$8.50. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, \$9.50. Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$10.50. Assorted \$6.90. Our pens now leading Illinois Egg-Laying Contest. Illinois Hatchery, Metropolis, Illinois.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS and Hatching Eggs. Record at Michigan International Egg Laying Contest; winners heavy broods 1927. Highest Barred Rock pen from Michigan past three years and to date in present contest. F. E. Fogle, Okemos, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS Michigan Accredited Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Leghorns, shipped C. O. D. Immediate delivery of pure-bred chicks from heavy laying foundations. Big free catalog gives new prices. Brummer-Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 28, Holland, Mich.

BUY YOUR MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS from an established breeder. Twenty-five years breeding, seven years trapping, now under Michigan R. O. P. Noted as profit producers, try Strick's Chicks this year. Circular free. Write Strick's Poultry Farm, R. 4, Hudsonville, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS of all standard varieties. Flocks carefully culled for laying, several years, by M. S. C. students. Baby chick prices 10c to 14c; two weeks old chicks 16c. Clinton County Hatchery, Maxwell and Kees, Prop's., St. Johns, Mich.

MYERS PURE-BRED CHICKS, 100% live delivery, postage prepaid. Four leading breeds, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds. Flocks bred for egg production. Send for descriptive circular. Myers Hatchery, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

S. C. BROWN (332 egg) and White Leghorns, trapped, pedigreed Chicks, eggs, half price, 100 \$5.50, hens \$1.00. Catalog. Harlan Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, all from Michigan Accredited, bloodstreak stock. Get our prices also on 8-10-12 weeks old pullets of above breeds. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Mich.

BABY CHICKS and EGGS Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, Tancred and English White Leghorns. Catalogue. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

LOOK! 100,000 chicks 9c up, 20 varieties. Using many 200 to 312 egg record bred ROP cockerels. Send for free catalog giving big early order discounts. Lawrence Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Mich.

S. C. W. ENGLISH CHICKS, May delivery, \$8.50 per 100, discount on orders of 500. Satisfaction and live delivery guaranteed. Henry Waterway, R. 6, Holland, Mich.

WHITTAKER'S REDS, both Combs. Chicks and eggs. Write for our reduced prices. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

BABY CHICKS \$6.00 per 100. Se-onds, strong, vigorous chicks, no cripples. Robt. Christopher, R. 4, Holland, Michigan.

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

BUFF LEHORN CHICKS and Eggs for hatching. Hilerest Poultry Farm, Bath, Mich.

TURKEYS

DAY OLD TURKEYS—Something new but good. Raise in brooder house or by chicken hen. Easily raised as chickens. Return five times the profit. Mammoth Bronze and White Hollands, \$1.00 each. Special prices on more than fifty poult. Eggs for hatching. Pine Creek Turkey Roost, R. F. D. No. 4, Holland, Michigan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, 50c each postpaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. C. Galbreath, Hartford, Mich.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, 40c each postpaid. L. Simpson, Owosso, Mich., R. 4.

EDUCATIONAL

TEACHER FOR SUMMER MONTHS: valuable teaching experience. Must be able to work without supervision; loyal, conscientious, and ambitious; generous salary. For details write Educators Association, 2111 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

AGENTS WANTED

CAN you sell house paint at \$1.98 per gallon and barn paint at \$1.30? Lowest prices in America. Beat all competition, dealers and mail order houses. Money back guarantee to every customer. Experience unnecessary, no delivering or collecting. Just talk to property owners about these low prices. \$50 to \$100 weekly easily made. Check mailed you each Friday. Write at once for Free Sales Outfit, with complete information. Farm & Home Paint Co., Desk 84, Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Man interested in poultry business who is looking for good opportunity. Have farm well situated. Married, preferred. Box 143, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

WANTED—MILK ROUTE SALESMAN. Must be between 25 and 35 years of age and married. \$200 cash bond required. Steady work and good future. Give particulars in application. Freeman Dairy Company, Flint, Mich.

DRIVER SALESMAN—23 to 35 years age. Permanent employment; good future. Write us if interested. Belle Isle Creamery, 3600 Forest E., Detroit, Mich.

FARM HAND WANTED for general farming and dairying. John A. Burg, Saline, Mich., R. 4.

Your Husband will approve the MAYTAG ~from tub to engine!



THE farm woman's right to labor-saving equipment is not questioned seriously anymore.

How can the husband refuse you power for the family washing, the week's hardest task, when he pumps his water, grinds his axe, chops his feed, and does a large part of his field work with power? He knows that it pays to give power equipment even to farm hands—why not the wife?

The Maytag does an average farm washing in an hour or so—changes washday to wash-hour. It washes so thoroughly that no hand-rubbing is necessary on grimy overalls, on the stubborn edge-dirt of collars and cuffs—yet it washes the daintiest clothes hand-carefully.

It saves your time, your health and the clothes. Your husband will appreciate that.

Why the Maytag Won World Leadership

THE TUB

A seamless, cast-aluminum tub—big capacity, machinery free, self emptying, self cleaning, heat-retaining.

WASHING ACTION

Maytag Gyrafoam agitator—washes faster—a big washing in an hour or so; gentle and thorough—no hand-rubbing necessary even on collar and cuff edges, work or play-clothes.

WATER REMOVAL

Balloon-type, semi-soft, never crush rolls—safety for buttons and delicate garments. Automatic Feed Board, automatic tension adjustment, self-reversing drain board, instant safety release. Swings and locks in seven different positions—all-metal construction.

ADJUSTABLE HEIGHT

Legs easily adjustable for height; handy hinged lid.

HIGH-GRADE CONSTRUCTION

Enclosed, silent, precision steel-cut gears running in oil. The most durable washer made. Beautiful, enduring lacquer finish.

POWER

Electric Motor for wired homes, Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor for homes without electricity.

Tell Him about the Wonderful Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor

Farmers are getting to know engines as well as they know horses, and the Maytag gasoline multi-motor is an engine that will delight anyone. For ten years Maytag has built this engine to equip its washer for farm homes that have no electric power.

It has been continually improved with the progress of engineering knowledge. It gives the same steady, even, dependable flow of power as an electric motor and requires about the same room. The same four bolts that connect the electric motor to the Maytag, connect the Multi-Motor.

It is in-built—a part of the washer—no belts to line up—nothing that the woman cannot manage herself.

Engine and starter are combined in one unit, directly connected to the crankshaft. Step on the pedal and away it goes. The modern carburetor has only one adjustment and its novel arrangement prevents flooding.

The Multi-Motor is air-cooled, and has Bosch high-tension magneto and speed governor. All bearings are generous in size and high-grade bronze, oil-grooved bearings are used throughout, assuring little friction loss and long life.

So popular is the Multi-Motor Maytag for farm homes that the Maytag Company has become the world's largest producer of single cylinder gasoline engines. Only the Maytag has it.

FREE Trial for a Whole Week's Washing

Pay no money until you wash with the Maytag in your own home. Write or telephone any Maytag dealer, and gladly, without cost or obligation, he will send you a Maytag, powered either with electricity or gasoline. Wash with it—give it a rigid test. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

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Maytag
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