

# MICHIGAN FARMER

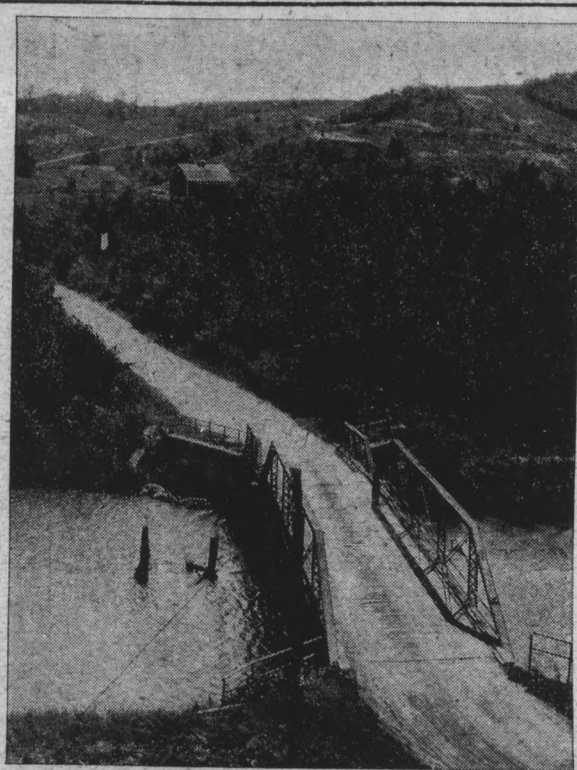
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Whole No. 4813



ONE can listen to what the wild waves are saying and at the same time enjoy the immensity of the world and the smallness of one's self while gazing upon the great Lake Superior from near Gull Point on Grand Island. This island is just in front of the harbor of Munising, in Alger County, which may be reached by traveling on M 28.

Below is a picturesque view of the road as it passes over the old Betsie River, near Frankfort, in Benzie County. Frankfort is on M 22 which passes from Manistee north into some very scenic country. It is worth the trip to follow M 22 along the Lake Michigan shore line.

## HOUSE PASSES McNARY-HAUGEN BILL

THE McNary-Haugen agricultural surplus disposal bill as passed by the House by a vote of 204 to 121 differs from the bill passed by the Senate only in a few minor points. The conferees will have little difficulty in reaching an agreement.

The equalization fee is retained although earlier in the consideration of the bill the House sitting as a committee of the whole on the state of the union, had adopted the Aswell bill as a substitute measure, which is similar to the McNary-Haugen bill with the equalization fee eliminated, by a vote of 141 to 120.

The House bill differs from the Senate bill in that it does not exempt beef and beef products from the operation of the equalization fee.

Although information has come from the White House that President Coolidge is far from satisfied with the McNary-Haugen bill as passed by the House and Senate, the proponents of the measure have not given up hopes that he will sign it. A delegation of representatives of farm organizations held a conference with President Coolidge on May 5, at which the President was urged to place his signature to the bill. He was told that this mea-

sure expressed by him that could be made without departing from the fundamental principles for which the farm groups have been contending for years. It embodies years of effort and constructive thought and "we earnestly hope it will have your approval."

The Middle West farm organization representatives were given to understand that the President would study the bill carefully when it comes to him from Congress, and that all connected with the government were interested in giving aid to the farmers.

## PLAN FOR FIVE YEAR AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

THE 1930 census bill just reported out by the House committee on the census provides for a census of population, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, distribution, and mines. It reenacts the law providing for a census of agriculture every fifth year and a census of manufactures every second year. The census of agriculture will be taken simultaneously with the census of population, beginning May 1, instead of November 1, as was requested by the farm organizations. It is felt that if a change of date of taking the agricultural census was necessary it should be in November or December, but at best this chang-

ing from one month or season to another every decade or so, makes the census especially of live stock of little value of purposes of comparison.

## OFFERS SIMPLE FARM RELIEF BILL

AFTER having passed a resolution favoring tariff reduction for the benefit of the farmers, the Senate now has before it a rider to the tax reduction bill, introduced by Senator Blaine of Wisconsin, which provides that certain amounts of every dutiable article used on the farm would be admitted free of duty in return for the export of similar amounts of farm products.

The scheme would have an effect similar to that of the National Grange export debenture plan but is even more simple in operation and would require no new machinery.

## WOULD GO AHEAD WITH WATERWAY PROJECT

THE St. Lawrence waterway project has been revived in the House by a resolution introduced by Representative Peavey of Wisconsin, providing that the report submitted by the United States St. Lawrence Commission upon the development of a

waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean by way of the St. Lawrence river, be adopted as the policy of the House of Representatives of the United States, the Senate concurring, and that the President and Secretary of State be requested to conclude negotiations for a treaty that will permit the early completion of such a waterway.

The certified seed potato growers list in Wexford County included thirty-one farmers at the last report.

## News of the Week

The export of automobiles during March exceeded that of any previous month, according to the U. S. department of commerce.

Prince Carol, Rumanian exiled prince, has been asked to leave England where it is thought he was preparing for an airplane entry to his own country to take over the government.

The three Bremen fliers have been given enthusiastic receptions at all stops in their air tour of the country.

A campaign of hostilities between the Italian Fascisti and the Pope ended in favor of the Fascist government. The Catholic Boy Scouts in Italy will therefore be disbanded.

Automobile accidents were responsible for 525 deaths in 77 large cities of this country in the four weeks ending April 21st.

Ferndale, Michigan, just outside of Detroit, has ruled that in certain traffic lanes on Wider Woodward Ave., an autoist will be arrested if he does not go thirty-five miles an hour.

According to the monthly index of the National Industrial conference, the purchasing power of the dollar is higher today than in the last five years.

In their airplane tour the Bremen fliers will visit seven U. S. cities: Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, Boston, and also Montreal and Quebec in Canada.

The U. S. Senate has voted to make the President's salary taxable. The incoming president will be the first one affected.

William A. Dean, one of the six U. S. soldiers selected during the war with Spain to prove that the yellow fever was transmitted by a mosquito, died recently in Grand Rapids. He was the only one of the six to recover from the disease.

An army dirigible settled on the deck of the steamer, American Trader, while at sea, took on mail and a passenger, and then took for the air again.

Six hundred students of the elementary schools of Detroit competed in athletic contests at Belle Isle last Saturday.

The chief of police, Michael Hughes, of Chicago, has ordered the closing of all bad places because the recent primary election showed that the people wanted reform.

The report of the U. S. bureau of economics shows that there will be a big slump in tomato acreage in twenty states this year.

The Methodist Episcopal church in national conference at Kansas City is considering the plan of uniting with the Presbyterian and Congregational churches.

The continuation of the hostilities between the Japanese and Chinese in the province of Shantung is bringing a union between the northern and nationalist Chinese troops.

The teaching of evolution by Miss Elizabeth Norton in the school at Harmonyville, N. J., has caused a furor there.

Italy has offered to aid the United States in making effective its war ban proposal.

After waiting thirty-four years for his wife to return, Joseph Voght sued for a divorce. She lived on his farm in Wayne County for only two months after marriage.

Frank Ausec, of Wyoming, was sentenced to jail for one year for accidentally killing a woman while hunting antelope.

Col. Lindbergh recently took Mayor John C. Lodge of Detroit for a flight from the Ford Airport. Lodge is grand-uncle of Lindbergh.

The General Motors Corporation is planning a \$1,000,000 building at Second Blvd and Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, in which they will house their research laboratories.

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per bale in the same grade, or that has a more liberal guaranty.

The Harvester Company's policy has not been to urge farmers to use any one grade of McCormick-Deering Twine in preference to another. While all good "Manila" twine does or should run 100 feet more to the pound than "Standard," there is no advantage in this to the farmer. The extra 100 feet per pound means a smaller strand, requiring more careful and accurate adjustment of the knoter and tension. And the cost per foot, or per bundle tied, is the same because the price of Manila is correspondingly higher than that of Standard. The price per foot of Standard and Manila, of all reliable makes of twine, is practically the same.

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DEVOTED  
TO  
MICHIGAN  
VOLUME CLXX

# MICHIGAN FARMER

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 XX

## When Old Pastures and New Seeding Fail

### Soybeans will Make Good Hay and Sudan Grass Good Pasture

By C. R. Megee

THE past winter was a hard one on alfalfa, sweet clover, and clover seedings, especially on poorly drained soils. The alternate freezing and thawing lifted the plants out of the ground. In some instances, near-

hay the last of August or the first part of September. This season of the year is not always good haying weather. In the southern states, very good soybean hay and peanut hay is made by cocking around a three-

the windrow without cocking.

Sudan grass is sometimes used as an emergency hay crop and is to be preferred to the millets. The feeding value of Sudan grass is about the same as that of timothy hay consequently the dairymen prefer soybean hay. When a large yield of carbonaceous forage is preferred, Sudan grass is quite satisfactory.

#### Sudan Grass May Help

It should be sown the latter part of May or the first of June at the rate of twenty-five pounds of seed per acre. A grain drill set to sow two pecks of wheat will sow about twenty-five pounds of Sudan grass seed.

As an emergency pasture crop, Sudan grass is one of the most satisfactory crops that can be used. The clovers and grasses very seldom produce pasturage the same season that the seed is sown. Sudan grass, when sown the last of May, should be ready to pasture by the first of July. If pastured judiciously, an abundance of succulent green forage will be provided until late fall. This crop has a fair carrying capacity. Under favorable conditions, an acre per head of mature live stock is sufficient. As an emergency pasture, it is to be preferred to millets since they make very little second growth and are easily pulled out by the roots in grazing.

Oats and barley are of very little value for July and August pasture. Soybeans are sometimes used as a pasture crop, however, when pastured off they make little second growth. Sudan grass is related to the sorghums and consequently when badly stunted by drought or by heavy frost,

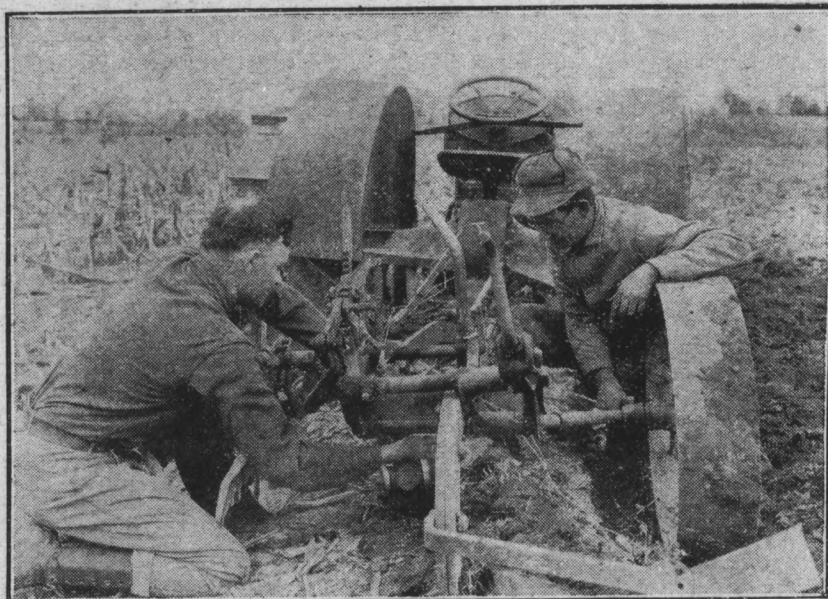
care should be exercised in pasturing them since a poison has been known to develop in badly stunted sorghum. Poisoning in Sudan grass had only been reported once or twice, consequently the danger is very slight.

#### Rape Excellent for Hogs and Sheep

For hogs and sheep, rape makes a very satisfactory emergency pasture. This crop should be sown at two or three different dates and the field divided so that the animals can be changed from one part to another. When this plan is followed, rape produces a very satisfactory pasture until late fall. From three to five pounds of seed per acre is usually sown and the first sowing can be made as early as the seed bed can be prepared.

Emergency pasture for horses and cattle can be had throughout the growing season by sowing the following crops. Seed barley or oats early in the spring, using six pecks of barley and two bushels of oats per acre. From May 20 to June 10 sow Sudan grass at the rate of twenty-five pounds per acre. About the middle of August put in rye and vetch at the rate of one bushel of rye and twenty pounds of vetch per acre. Such a schedule will provide pasturage from early in May until frost occurs in the fall.

Emergency pasture and hay crops may be profitably utilized when alfalfa, sweet clover, and clover seedings fail. It is not likely that this coming season will produce a bumper crop of hay, such as was harvested last season. Seedings have been more or less injured over the entire corn belt and hay prices are likely to be higher next winter.



The Outlook Is For a Short Hay Crop, Making It Advisable to Plow Up Defunct Meadows and Sow to Some Emergency Crop

ly the entire stand was injured in this manner. In other instances, only about fifty per cent of the stand was injured. On well drained soils, there was practically no injury.

When the stand of alfalfa is injured to an extent of fifty per cent or less, it is advisable to leave it for hay since there is no crop that can be sown in its place that will produce more hay or a better quality of hay. When the stand has been very severely injured and only a few plants remain, it is usually advisable to plow the land and sow some emergency or short season crop that will produce hay for the coming winter.

There is a number of crops to choose from but when the feeding value and yielding ability are considered, soybeans will make one of the best emergency hay crops for the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.

Soybeans have about the same feeding value as alfalfa hay. They are a leguminous crop and consequently secure some of their nitrogen from the air, and the yield of hay secured under average conditions is from two to two and one-half tons per acre. Soybeans are usually planted the latter part of May or the first half of June, in twenty-eight inch rows, using thirty-five pounds of seed per acre.

The Manchu, Ito San, and Midwest varieties are well adapted to Michigan conditions. When grown for seed purposes, the Manchu variety is to be preferred.

Soybeans can be drilled in solid at the rate of ninety pounds of seed per acre. In the majority of cases, however, better results have been secured by sowing in twenty-eight inch rows and cultivating about twice during the growing season.

Soybeans are ready to harvest for

legged frame or around a fence post, similar to the McNaughton System of curing beans in this state. It is customary to cut the soybeans with a mowing machine, rake them into windrows with the side delivery rake, and make from eight to ten cocks per acre. In case the weather is fairly satisfactory, the hay may be cured in

## The Farmers' Burning Question

### Some Conflagrantly Comments on Country Conflagrations

By Harv Hess

ONE summer evening, back in the delirious year of 64, a bleary-eyed, depraved hulk of a man stood swaying unsteadily on the stage of an empty Roman theater. With violin bow weaving backwards and forwards across his instrument, he fiddled a raucous accompaniment, while there emitted from his ginsodden throat the wheezy strains of "Oh, Fireman, Save My Child," or some other current ballad.

Outside, Rome, debauched and vitiated capital of wealth and splendor, was burning. They sky for miles around was aglow and the crackling and hissing of burning timbers could be heard above the cries of a frightened populace. The entire city was a scene of indescribable terror and distress. Thousands had been burned to death or crushed beneath ruins of fallen houses. Streets were filled with piles of goods and furniture—everything from mouth-organs to parrots, and each item broken or charred. Multitudes of men, nearly exhausted, were desperately toiling on in apparently hopeless endeavors to

extinguish the flames. Distracted mothers were roaming to and fro, seeking their kids or trying to save some small remnant of property or, maybe, their husband's picture.

In those days, the hook and ladder were unknown, nor had volunteer fire departments come into their own. Hose weren't even worn. Fire-fighting consisted of lugging water in small containers from artificial ponds or lakes—the origin, perhaps, of the old bucket brigade. Consequently, if a fire got started real good it usually burned until there was nothing left to burn; this one had been raging several days. Fortunately, there weren't many fires in those days, possibly because there weren't fire insurance companies.

Now there have been musicians who, in time of crisis, have played or sang on, dispelling, oftentimes, pent-up fears and quieting mobs. There was the Chicago holocaust in 1903, when the Iroquois Theatre, with its Saturday matinee crowd, flashed into flame. Eddie Foy, the comedian, immortalized himself by leaping to the front

of the stage and, with tongues of fire playing around him, directed the orchestra and entertainers to carry on. Last week, the Robert E. Lee, crowded with passengers New York bound, went ashore off the coast of Massa-

#### WATCH THE FIRE BUG

FARMERS are paying too much for fires that were not started by accident. The Michigan Farmer has a new method of dealing with this class of fires. See story on page 674.

chusetts. At the first intimation of impending disaster pendimonium broke loose. And with the crowd milling excitedly around it foretold all manner of danger. A little slip of a girl named Elizabeth Cooley, from Peoria, Illinois, hopped onto the piano stool and knocked off a couple snappy jazz tunes until the mob calmed down. And there are other instances too. (Continued to page 679)

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VOLUME CLXX

NUMBER TWENTY

DETROIT, MAY 19, 1928

Protection  
Against  
Fire

LAST week there appeared in these columns the first score card ever published on the prevention of fires on farms. At least the best informed men on rural fire studies tell us this. The issuing of the score card and the directions for scoring was the first move in a campaign to reduce fires on farms in Michigan. The second step appears on another page of this issue.

Insurance is an important feature of every business, including farming. For instance, a bank will hesitate to loan a farmer money if he cannot get insurance upon his buildings. The banker figures the situation this way: If farm buildings not insured are burned, the farmer may be so completely upset in his ability to go ahead, that he cannot meet his obligations. So adequate insurance on farm buildings is a matter of first importance to the farmer.

Here in Michigan farm fire insurance is in a very bad way. Old line companies have quit. Many of them discontinued policies before the date of expiration, although the same companies continue to insure farm property in other states. The field is, therefore, left largely to mutual companies, and the situation is so bad in some sections that these companies even refuse to take business. This is a sad commentary upon the whole situation.

But things can be improved. Michigan farmers are resourceful, as their history will prove. They can reduce the cost of carrying insurance. They will develop sentiment to eliminate so far as possible fire hazards on our farms, to demand the more careful writing of insurance in mutual companies, and to impose heavy sentences on those who are found guilty of burning farm property for the purpose of collecting insurance.

The Michigan Farmer is committed to a thorough-going campaign designed to help the farmers of the

state in restoring Michigan to that group of states where fire insurance costs are reasonable. This campaign consists of the program of education announced last week looking toward the reduction of fire hazards on our farms. It also will encourage the more careful writing of insurance. Then, in addition, it offers rewards for those found guilty of burning farm property to collect insurance, as announced elsewhere in the issue.

This whole matter need not be a long drawn out affair. Results can be had in the near future. With the fullest cooperation of our readers and the insurance companies, an entirely different situation will be developed. And in doing this, thousands upon thousands of dollars will be saved to the members of our mutual fire insurance companies.

Beans  
and  
Beets

IN Michigan, beans and beets are prominent cash crops. Where potatoes and wheat find conditions not ideally favorable in the central counties, beans and beets play a very important part in the farmers' business. But the intentions with respect to both these crops this year indicate that each may suffer, and from opposite causes.

Beets will be planted over a slightly larger acreage than a year ago if our information is correct. But, to assure the permanency of the sugar beet industry in the state, the acreage should have been much greater. For three years the factories have lost much money. The only way they can square themselves with the banks is to have a long season's run. The

present intentions to plant does not seem to indicate the necessary acreage. If the factories close, the sugar beet business is done, and the farmers of the state cannot afford to lose this business.

On the other hand, the bean business is likely to suffer from overproduction. Present good prices are having their usual effect of stimulating heavy planting. In March, reports indicated that about 650,000 acres would be planted to this crop. Since then this has been advanced to 700,000 acres. Reports show that the farmers of Idaho, Montana, New York, and California intend to make substantial increases in their plantings. Also the states growing colored beans which compete with white beans to some degree, are planning extensive increases which will aggravate the whole situation.

Our potato growers have learned the disadvantage of a large acreage of potatoes. It is then that they expect prices so low as to eliminate all profits. The same rule applies to beans. Excessive planting will put the whole business in a bad way. It may be too late to put a portion of the acreage intended for beans into beets, but if this could be done it would, no doubt, improve the outlook of both industries.

Dairying  
Keeps  
Growing

REPORTS from every section of the state tell how Michigan farmers are improving and increasing their dairy herds. In spite of the general depression in agriculture, dairying has continued to show the farmer a bal-

## More About Our Marketing Tour

ARE you planning to take in the special Michigan Farmer marketing trip to Buffalo and New York City which leaves Detroit at midnight June 24? In the announcement last week, we promised to give more details.

The party, reaching Buffalo the following morning, will be breakfasted at the stockyards after which the handling and sale of stock will be observed. Then a visit to Niagara Falls and other places about Buffalo will be made. The following forenoon the guests will be entertained by the J. C. Penny Dairy Farms at Poughkeepsie. Then a boat ride down the Hudson will enable the party to reach their New York Hotel at six o'clock in the evening.

At midnight a bus will take the guests to the Milk Platforms of the New York Central Railway at 130th Street to observe the handling of milk tank cars and cans, to be followed by an inspection of one of the large pasteurizing plants.

On Wednesday, visits will be made to the 60th Street Poultry Yards, the West Side Terminal, the West Washington Market, the Pacific Egg Producers offices at 178 Duane Street to attend their auction, and the wholesale poultry and game establishment of Schweitzer & Company, after which a downtown sight-seeing trip will be enjoyed. Wednesday night will be open for entertainment.

Early Thursday morning the bus will deliver the guests at the Pennsylvania piers to witness the distribution of southern fruits and vegetables. After breakfast at the Savarin Restaurant, an inspection of the Erie piers of fruits and vegetables from the West is planned. A walk through the marketing district to the New York Central pier to inspect methods of handling potatoes, onions, and apples will follow. Then a fruit auction will be witnessed, the push cart market on Orchard Street, the Federal Reserve Bank, the New York Stock Exchange, the curb, and the Holland Vehicular Tunnels will be visited in turn. The party will then gather together their belongings, catch the train, and arrive back in Detroit at 8:15 Friday morning.

As mentioned last week, the cost of this trip will be \$75 including lower berth and \$72.50 with an upper berth. This price includes all transportation charges, berth both ways, bus, and hotel room while in New York. The only additional expense necessary will be for meals which should not cost more than \$10.00 extra.

The number will be limited to twenty-five men. So the first twenty-five applications received at the Michigan Farmer Editorial Offices, Detroit, will be accepted. Each application should be accompanied by a deposit of ten dollars. This will be applied on the fare. Besides the twenty-five, we will hold four additional names as reserves in case some of the first applicants find later they cannot go. All checks of parties who cannot be accommodated will be promptly returned. Remember the train leaves Detroit Sunday night at 11:35 on June 24.

ance on the right side of the ledger where reasonable good care is exercised in eliminating border cows and supplying good feed.

And, after a decade of expansion, there seems to be nothing on the horizon to discourage the keeper of good cows. The consumptive demand continues to grow at a pace that readily absorbs the larger supplies without any reaction in prices.

Although real progress has been made in improving the quality of cows and methods of feeding on Michigan farms, much yet can be done. It should be reasonably easy to lower the cost of producing butter-fat on the average dairy farm ten cents a pound. The man who so improves his herd has the same advantage as he would from an advance of ten cents a pound in prices. Dairy herd improvement work means more dollars in the dairyman's pocket.

## Busy

I DON'T suppose it's much use fer me to write this week, 'cause most everyone that's got anything to do with the land is busy now. This spring weather we've been havin' sure makes work come in chunks. That's me too. You know, I ain't had time even to listen to the robins crow and the crows sing, and etc. And I kin tell you I ain't wakin' up at half past three to hear the robin's first morning note and the roosters calling the hens to get down from their roosts to work.

We men ain't in it with them roosters. They act like alarm clocks to

wake up the woin folks and get busy. And they get up too, which is somethin' different from many of the human species. If their husbands tell them to get up they stay in



bed. But the hens is what you call feminine anyhow; after they get up they spend the whole morning layin' around, and a fellow is gotta go around and pick up the eggs where they lay them. Henry Ford'd have them lay them right in the egg crates, and have a night force workin' too. But I don't care if my hens do all the layin' around they want to in the day time.

Well, spring is here—you kin tell it by the buddin' and bloomin' trees and the growin' grass and etc. But I hate to see it 'cause every mornin' I get up and see the leaves out more, it makes me realize that I've got to do some tall humpin' to get my farm operations caught up with nature.

They say spring is the time of awakenin' love and life. Well, maybe it is, but I can't see how a farmer kin find any time to do any lovin' in spring—he's gotta wait until summer after the hay is off. Instead of love under the apple blossoms, it's love under green apples.

I kin tell you folks I ain't got much time fer musin', so it's hard fer me to write anything amusin'. Even if it don't look like it, a fellow is gotta think to write this kinda stuff.

Why, I've been so busy I ain't even had time to see what the price of potatoes is, and fellow ought to do that when it comes to planting. Fer inst., if the price is high don't plant so much, but if it is low, plant more'n usual, 'cause most everybody will be doin' it the other way.

I'm hopin' spring won't spring nothing else on us, so we kin kinda catch up with it. HY SYCKLE

An increasing demand for certified seeds from Genesee County farmers is reported this year. The list of seeds ordered included everything from oats to potatoes.

# The Wets Versus the Drys

A Timely Appeal to Make Gardening Not Only Safer But Much Easier

By H. A. Cardinell and J. B. Edmond

Michigan State College

IN placing the title for this article, the writers had no idea of referring to a national issue. Upon second thought, this, too, is a national issue.

In deciding to write this article the authors realize that every rural home must have its vegetables and fruits, and unless these are grown on the farm, the family will be over "fed-up" on turnips and Wealthy apples. These are good wholesome products, but early and late varieties of fruits and vegetables are often high priced and therefore seldom reach the table of the majority of the population unless they are grown on the place. Only today one of the authors, being an extension worker, was invited to take dinner with a good farmer on a good farm. The barn was filled with a good dairy herd, yet skimmed milk was available for coffee and oleo (un-colored) was for spreading of bread. Some would say, "there is no excuse for such conditions on such a farm" and some home economics workers and most dairy boosters could finish this article on that subject.

This is not a subject on which we care to rant, but rather are for tolerance. This is a problem of farm management nad economics.

This family maintained a milk route in conjunction with the dairy herd, the orchard, and the allied lines of crop diversity. When the milk flow is short, customers come first. That is where farm management enters the picture and regular income drags economics into the picture.

This picture has a similar bearing



A Good Hand Dusting Device Will Do for Small or Large Plantings. Ingredients May be Purchased in Any Town.

on the vegetable and fruit supply of such families. If every farmer could make profits, then it would be better to buy all fruits and vegetables and eliminate the trouble of a home garden. There is nothing more troublesome, or often unprofitable, than a home garden. These products, however, cannot be had strictly fresh and of the varieties preferred unless grown at home. To make these products safer to grow and easier to preserve, is the main subject to follow.

There are only two practical ways to do this: (1) Placing the proper ingredients into water and spraying the plant with some sort of liquid pump; or, (2) Placing similar ingredients in a blower and dusting the plants. The former method is the older and therefore best known but because of the trouble of toting that much water coupled with the uncertainty of weighing and mixing has made it a most hated procedure, and one of the original causes, no doubt,

of farm procrastination. No farmer dare spend enough time taking care of shrubs, flowers, vegetables, and fruits, successfully, with a hand operated liquid pump. If this is correct, then the authors are justified in making the following suggestions to owners of urban and rural homes.

## "Three in One" Duster

For the sake of ease, speed, and simplicity, every home gardener can purchase a dusting gun, of a size and price to suit the requirements, and order three packages of dusting ingredients.

## For Shrubs and Trees

First, use ninety parts of super-fine sulphur mixed with ten parts of powdered arsenate of lead. Apply to plants every ten days from the time the buds break open until dry

weather prevails after August 15.

For vegetables, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and grapes, use the second package a mixture made of sixty-five parts of hydrated lime, twenty parts of monohydrated copper sulphate powder and fifteen parts of arsenate of lead. Apply this to these plants every two weeks from the time they are in the ground until the edible portion is nearly ready for the harvest. Cabbage should not be treated after the button-head stage.

## Long Legged Lice

Aphis will appear on most plants many seasons and, when seen, untie the third package which should be hydrated lime impregnated with two per cent nicotine sulphate, and on a still warm time of day or evening—shoot them.



## ANOTHER GOOD WAY OF PLOWING UNDER TRASH

GOOD plowing for any purpose means turning under and completely covering all kinds of trash, so that it will not leave openings through which weeds will grow, allow the trash to be pulled up to interfere with planting and cultivating, and especially in corn borer territory, destroying all places in which borers can develop. Weed hooks and chains and wires dragging in the furrows are quite effective in pulling under green weeds, but are not very effective where the land is covered with old cornstalks, dead stiff weeds, and so on.

The usual way of meeting such a condition is to go over the land with a heavy drag and pull the stalks and weeds down, then go over them both ways with a heavy disk harrow and cut them up, then plow in the usual way. But all this work takes much time at a period when every hour counts.

With tractor power and the proper equipment a finished job of plowing can be secured in one going over, even under adverse trash conditions. This is done by using a very long hitch on the plow, so as to put it eight or ten feet behind the tractor. Then in front of the plow hitch a heavy plank drag or float weighted until it will pull down the stiffest stalks and trash. As this covers a wider strip than the plow, it means that the trash will be run down two or three times in the direction of the plowing, and no difficulty will be found in covering it up in good shape. Thus the complete job can all be done at once over. Usually the tractor will pull this extra drag without any trouble.—I. W. Dickerson.

## CLEANING BATTERY TERMINALS

I HAVE found a remedy for cleaning the corrosion off storage battery terminals," writes Ernest Macha, Pittsfield, Wisconsin, "and would like to pass it along to other auto owners. I take a pint of water and put about two tablespoonsful of common household baking soda into it and stir it up well. Then just pour it on the corrosion and it will clean the battery posts off perfectly clean and bright." While this remedy is simple and just as effective as our subscriber re-

ports, it should not be poured on the terminals as he describes. If any terminal happens to be loose in the cover or the cover is cracked, there would be serious danger that some of it might work into the cell, and even a few drops would be sufficient to

ruin that cell. The connectors should be removed from the posts and the soda solution either poured on to the connectors or they be dipped into it; but a brush or a rag is safer for putting it on the terminals themselves. When the connectors are cleaned and put back, the terminals should be heavily coated with axle grease or heavy vaseline. A small amount of baking soda worked into the axle grease makes it even more effective in keeping the acid from corroding the terminals.—D.

## KEEPING SHALLOW PIPE FROM FREEZING

I wish to lay about 300 feet of water pipe in a location where a solid ledge of granite prevents my securing a depth greater than 18 to 24 inches. How can I prevent the pipe from freezing? Any suggestions will be appreciated.—Subscriber.

It is not so very difficult to put enough insulation around a pipe to give a great deal of protection from freezing, but this insulation will lose its effectiveness and it will be rather difficult to keep it dry with water all around it. The best way will be to get moulded waterproofed pipe insulation, coat the joints well with hot asphalt or coal tar, bind the sections together tightly and cover the joints with a strip of tarred paper, then give the outside two coats of the hot asphalt or tar. Two layers of this insulation put on as described ought to make the pipe reasonably safe against freezing even if not deeper than 18 inches. It would be well, however, to lay the pipe with a gentle slope so it can be drained if desired in cold weather, and also to pile hay or straw or manure along over the pipe early in the winter.—I. W. D.

## Let Daylight In

THE greatest moral disinfectant in the world is printer's ink. Printer's ink can do almost as much to keep a nation and an individual morally clean as courts and penalties and can do it quicker.

That is why I think we must invoke its aid to attack slush-fund corruption in politics. I propose to do this in my bill requiring full official publicity of the sources of all contributions to national party campaigns and to the campaign funds of candidates for Congress and for all other national offices.

If such a measure cannot be put through the present session of Congress, it should be enacted at the first possible opportunity.

In the meantime the Senate has ordered an immediate probe of presidential campaign expenditures this year.

For the public to know that a candidate for office is receiving financial support from questionable sources, is to insure his defeat.

This is my reason for believing that official, compulsory, "merciless" publication of campaign contributions is the most effective practical remedy for the slush fund evil.

This evil has reached alarming proportions. A curb for it has become necessary. There is reason for believing that slush funds have had something to do with making Teapot Dome conspiracies possible.

We know that in 1920 the publication of huge expenditures in behalf of the candidacy for President of General Leonard Wood and of Governor Frank O. Lowden, compelled them to withdraw from the contest.

Let me say here in extenuation that the candidate may have this "help" thrust upon him, or "slipped" to his political managers, without his knowledge, but subsequently to be made known to him when the donors are ready to broach their desires for cer-

tain political favors hoped for from his hands.

\* \* \*

Buying political power with money is not a new immorality. It is an old evil. It was being practiced before there was a republican form of government in the world.

It is not strange that this disease has reached alarming proportions in the United States. This is a republic with political power resting on the ballot. This is the world's most wealthy and prosperous nation. It has giant industrial interests representing billions of capital, and some of these interests are perpetually seeking special immunities or privileges which it is not well, nor fair, for the country to grant.

The desire to have a friend, or friends, "at court" is the explanation of the large contributions made to campaign funds at virtually every election.

Attempts to buy nominations or elections for candidates for Congress—even for the presidency—are growing more frequent. Money has been spent lavishly in Michigan, in Illinois, in Pennsylvania to buy United States senatorships. The Pennsylvania incident will go down in history as the three-million-dollar primary.

\* \* \*

If as a people we permit the buying or selling of government, we are done and plutocracy will rule this country to its ruin.

I do not expect any such thing to happen. I am not so pessimistic. But we must all realize the danger of political demoralization and take as effective measures to meet the situation as we can devise. The political health of the nation must be preserved at all costs and at all times, and two of its greatest preservatives are printer's ink and full publicity.

Arthur Capper  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

# \$50.00 Rewards to Stop Incendiarism

## These Michigan Farmer Rewards Should Help Reduce the Number of Fire Insurance Assessments You Pay

By Burt Wermuth, Editor

THE score card on fire prevention published in last week's issue of the Michigan Farmer was only half of our story. That score card and the instructions for scoring, covered the things that enter into accidental fires. But nothing was said there about the malicious burning of property for the purpose of collecting insurance.

That is quite another story, and we are sorry to state the wilful burning of farm property is becoming so common that farmers are finding it increasingly difficult to insure property against accidental fires. The number of assessments made on the members in some mutual companies is outrageous; and many of these are for claims that are not legitimate.

Last year, according to the reports made to the State Commissioner of Insurance, the members of mutual fire insurance companies paid losses to the sum of \$2,561,746.51. While forty-two claims were reported as from incendiarism, there were 1,509 fires reported to these mutual companies as from causes unknown. This was the largest class in the whole list and the farmers of Michigan paid in 1927 a total of over a million dollars for claims under this head.

I have the word of men who are very close to the farm fire insurance business to the effect that over seventy-five per cent of these fires reported as unknown, were set for the simple purpose of collecting the insurance. The reason why more people are not convicted on charges of incendiarism is that the evidence is usually destroyed in the fire.

A case was reported as "unknown" when a jury returned a verdict of not guilty after a person confessed in writing that he set fire to a barn following an arrangement with the owner who was to pay the confessor twenty-five dollars. This confession was fully corroborated by testimony of people who had seen the party before and after the fire had occurred. The members of the mutual company in which the owner of this barn was insured dug down in their pockets and paid this criminal the amount named in that insurance policy.

In central Michigan a party accepted a worthless farm on which was a house and a barn, as payment of a thousand dollar debt. He caused a tenant who had occupied the farm for two years to move. The next night the house burned. A kerosene can and some rags were found the following day in the barn. The following night the barn burned. And this man collected \$1,400 insurance on

these buildings. The members of the mutual company in which he was insured paid the bill.

In another case a widow who had tried to sell a homestead discovered the insurance on the buildings to be more than she was asking for the premises. This opened a new way of getting her money from the old homestead, so she applied the match.

There is no end to the number of cases that could be rehearsed here. Quite a common practice is for a certain type of city people of financial means to buy farms with buildings thereon. Not needing the buildings, they secure the maximum of insurance that some inefficient insurance agent will write, and then, in a short time, the buildings go up in smoke.



In this way the farmer members aid these absentee men in paying for their land.

The Michigan Farmer believes all this to be wrong. These crimes add an unnecessary burden to the load of the honest farmer. We are attempting to protect farm property against thievery, but all the results from such a program sink into insignificance in comparison to that which would result if we could clean up the fire situation in the rural districts of our state. The financial benefits of the thieving program may accrue to fifty people. But from such a campaign as this, nearly the whole farming population of the state is bound to be aided by keeping down the costs of farm insurance.

With regards to this situation, we have in mind two things that specially need doing. One is an improvement in the business methods employed by our mutual fire insurance companies. Not all mutual companies can be charged with incompetency. A few are carrying on their work in a most efficient manner. The directors of these companies have vision and eagerly provide for adequate inspections and proper records. For every hundred dollars paid out for this work, thousands are saved to the members.

But the list of companies that are running along without careful supervision is too large. Many secretaries

or fire insurance agents seem to forget that a change with respect to farm property has in recent years taken place. To house a larger farm population, a corresponding number of buildings were needed. Now, after extensive migrations to the city, many of these buildings may be dispensed with. Insurance is an easy way to dispose of them at a profit. Clever people can do this where a mutual insurance agent is not on his job.

Now these needed changes can be brought about by members insisting on weeding out claims that are too hazardous. A little frank talk at the annual meeting is likely to result in a welcomed change.

So this is one thing needed. But here is another thing the Michigan

Farmer offers to do in addition to carrying on a fire prevention campaign. The Michigan Farmer hereby posts awards of fifty dollars in each case for information leading to the capture, conviction, and penal servitude of any person or persons guilty of incendiarism of insured property on the premises of a member of the Michigan Farmer Protective Service. This reward will be paid to any person or persons who furnish such information regardless of being subscribers to this publication or not and under the same conditions our theft and trespass awards are paid.

If a man has the thought of setting fire to property in order that he or someone else might collect insurance therefrom, he will hesitate if he knows that money will be paid for information leading to his imprisonment for that deed.

By this means, therefore, the Michigan Farmer hopes to do its part in improving the farm fire situation in the state. If the cost of one fire or five fires is eliminated in your company, either by withholding the hand of some who otherwise would become incendiaries, or by finding them out afterwards and thus avoiding the necessity of paying the claim for fire loss, if we can do this then we shall become the direct means of saving you as a member many dollars in the cost of your mutual insurance.

This, therefore, is one of the most important branches of the Michigan Farmer Protective Service. This service has been developed to aid the members of our Michigan mutual fire insurance companies and all farmers who carry fire insurance. We want it to reach as many good honest hard-working, thinking farmers as possible. No doubt the fine cooperation we have enjoyed in the past from our thousands of friends on the farms of Michigan will be continued by these good people telling their friends of these rewards for restraining the "fire bugs."

### WOULD IMPROVE PARCEL POST SERVICE

THE bill providing for a reduction in postal rates as passed by the Senate, is a decided improvement over the House bill, according to farmer representatives. It provides for the appointment of a director of parcels post under the Post Master General. His functions would be to encourage the use of parcel post. He would have authority to regulate parcel post with the approval of the Post Master General. Provision for return to the one cent private mailing card is contained in the bill. A reduction of from seven cents to five cents for the first pound of fourth class matter is contained in the Senate bill.

### FARMERS FOR STABILIZED MONEY PROGRAM

THE best posted farmers are suspicious that the management of the Federal Reserve system may at any time start another period of deflation, the House banking and currency committee was told by Henry A. Wallace of Iowa, who was testifying in favor of the Strong dollar stabilization bill, which he said the farmers are inclined to favor as a means of giving assurance that a policy of stabilization will govern the Federal Reserve Board and the banks in the Federal Reserve system. The Strong bill provides for a declaration of such a policy and instructs the Federal Reserve Board to promote the stabilization of the purchasing power of the dollar.

### SOME PROFIT HERE

ONE Livingston County farmer reported at a sheep drenching demonstration meeting that an investment of fifteen cents for chemicals last year enabled him to make an extra profit of \$200 from his flock.

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Has a Little Trouble With the Muse

Frank R. Leet



## Service Department

### SCHOOL QUESTIONS

(A) Are there any schools in the state that charge \$60 or less tuition for children from rural districts? Our high school has raised the tuition to \$85 making it impossible for us to send our children to school unless they can find a school that charges \$60. Why is there no law to control the price a school can charge for tuition as long as they don't have enough outside scholars to make it necessary to hire extra teachers? (b) What could a 15-year-old girl, not needed at home, do if she had to stop school? (c) How long does a scholar have to go to college before she can teach school? About what is the cost of a year at college? Is there any difference in the colleges as to price and service?—S. McW.

A large percentage of the high schools have a tuition rate of sixty dollars but the usual per capita cost is much more. The board of education of a high school district has the right to fix the high school tuition rate and would be justified in charging as much as the actual cost may be for their own pupils.

The law makes it possible for a primary district by a vote of the school electors to pay the entire high school tuition.

An individual who has completed a high school course may qualify to enter the teaching profession upon the completion of one year of professional training at any one of the state teacher colleges or at a county normal training school, but, of course, she must be at least eighteen years of age before she can receive a legal certificate.

It is difficult to estimate the cost of a year at college as it depends quite largely upon the individual. In one of the college catalogs I find that a study of annual expenses was made from 192 students' expense accounts. The lowest annual expense reported in this study was \$398 and the average for the 192 students was \$650. The average annual expense will vary in different colleges.—B. J. Ford.

### DAMAGE TO TREES

My farm is along the state highway. Telephone lines, which run past my place just outside the fence, blew down during a wind storm and broke one of my trees entirely off. When the man came to fix the wires, they used three trees as ladders, breaking off the branches and destroying them. They climbed another and spoiled it and broke limbs off the top of nearly all the rest. These thirty maple shade trees are on the inside of the fence. What can be done in this case? The trees were planted six years ago. What would the value of trees that age be? They are quite a good size.—A Subscriber.

The telephone company is undoubtedly liable for the damage done. The value of trees and the amount of the damage are purely questions of fact to be determined by testimony in case of suit.

### KIND OF FERTILIZER FOR ASPARAGUS

What kind of commercial fertilizer should one use on a patch of sandy loam that is sown to asparagus seed? What would be the best way to apply same? I don't believe the soil is good enough to produce a good root growth.—J. J. M.

Since the object is to grow luscious stalks what is generally designated as a garden or truck fertilizer is best, that is, one containing nitrogen and potash in liberal amount compared to the phosphorus or in other words as compared to a grain fertilizer.

One with a formula of 5-10-5 or 4-7-8 will be better than one containing a formula like 2-16-2 or a grain fertilizer.

It would have been better to have applied this fertilizer broadcast and raking it into the soil before sowing the seed. Fertilizer should always be

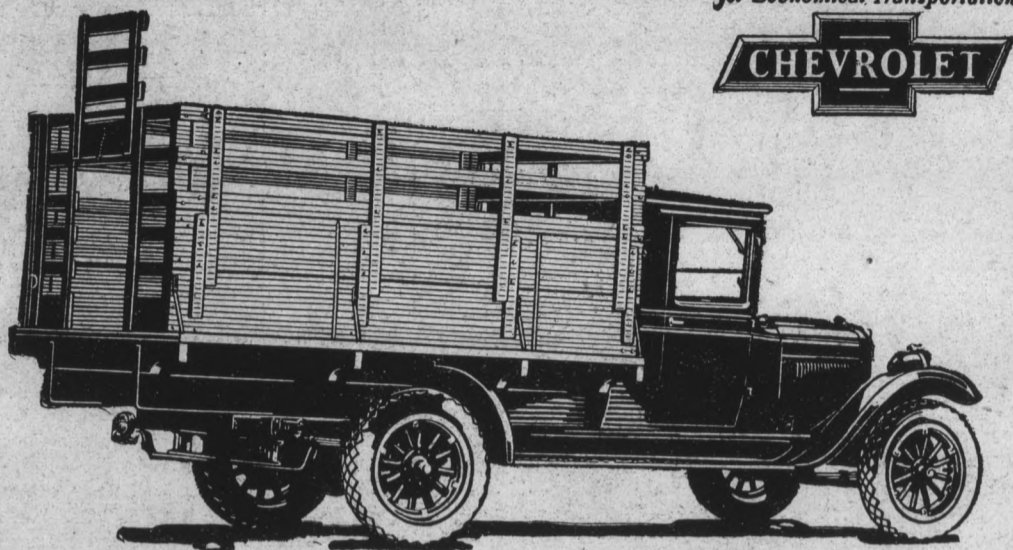
thoroughly mixed with the soil. Now you can scatter the fertilizer on the ground and with a rake carefully work it into the soil without disturbing the seed as best you can.—C. C. L.

### WIFE'S WILL

A man and wife owned property jointly. The wife died about twelve years ago and left a will to her brother of \$1,000. The husband has just died and the property is advertised for claims. Can this brother put in his claim or is it outlawed?—Subscriber.

The land held by husband and wife by entirety passed to the husband upon the death of the wife and she could not make any disposition of it by will. If she had any other property the will might operate upon it. There is no limit to the time in which a will may be admitted to probate.

If a chimney has been found defective, it is not wise to attempt to repair it. Tear it down and build it over.



Utility Truck with Combination Stock and Grain Rack Body

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**\$495**

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This price now includes 30 x 5 balloon tires on all four wheels.

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Light Delivery

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Fast, rugged and dependable . . . and amazingly economical in their consumption of gasoline and oil—Chevrolet trucks have repeatedly demonstrated their ability to provide the world's lowest ton-mile cost. Farmers all over the country have learned by actual experience that Chevrolet trucks meet their strenuous needs perfectly—and with outstanding economy.

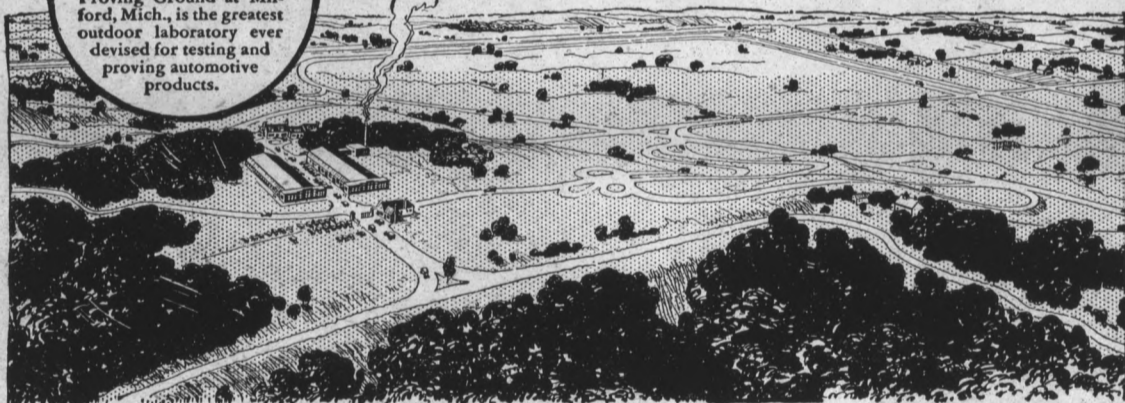
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Comprising a tract of 1245 acres, the General Motors Proving Ground at Milford, Mich., is the greatest outdoor laboratory ever devised for testing and proving automotive products.



### SEED CORN

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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We will tell you how. Write today for handsome free booklet. Tell us if you keep bees now. Here is a bargain: Gleanings in Bee Culture, monthly magazine, 2 years, \$1.00. "Starting Right with Bees," a book with 128 pages, 124 illustrations, and Gleanings in Bee Culture, 2 years, both \$1.50. These will absolutely teach you beekeeping.  
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Full Weight, Galvanized—assures economy, utility and endurance!

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For lasting service and fire protection use metal roofing and siding—adapted to both rural and city properties.

APOLLO-KEystone Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper for rust-resistance) gives maximum wear and satisfaction. Sold by leading metal merchants. KEystone COPPER STEEL is likewise unexcelled for Roofing Tin Plates for residences and public buildings.  
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Send for "BETTER BUILDINGS"



Use APOLLO-KEystone Quality for roofing, siding, gutters, spouting, grain bins, tanks, culverts, flumes, and all sheet metal uses.



## Now the Instantaneous Potato Dip

Disinfect your seed this new way

Treat your seed potatoes as fast as you can scoop them up. Just dip them in DIPDUST solution and out again—all ready to plant.

This new seed potato disinfectant is much more effective than the old-fashioned "two-hour soak" treatment—besides there is not the slightest danger of injuring the sprouts or even cut seed. This season late blight attack in many seed producing areas makes treatment with DIPDUST necessary to prevent seed decay.

After one trial of DIPDUST, you will never again waste two hours treating seed potatoes or spend two weeks worrying about your stand. DIPDUST PROTECTS THE SEED AND INSURES STURDY, PROFITABLE PLANTS.

Compare this New Treatment point by point with the older ones:

### THE NEW WAY

#### Dipdust Organic Mercury Disinfectant

1. Requires less than 1 minute. One man can easily treat from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes per day.
2. Can be used on cut or sprouted seed without the slightest injury.
3. After cutting, protects the cut surfaces from seed-rotting organisms in the soil. This insures a better stand of stronger plants.
4. Controls surface-borne diseases, such as Rhizoctonia, scab and black-leg.
5. Improves the stand and growth of the plants, and thus increases the yield 10 to 20%.

### THE OLD WAY

#### Formaldehyde or Corrosive Sublimate

1. Require from 1½ to 2 hours. One man can treat only from 50 to 75 bushels per day.
2. Can not be used on cut or sprouted seed without injury.
3. Before cutting, give no protection to the cut surfaces. The seed frequently decays in the ground before the young plants get started.
4. Although effective against Rhizoctonia and scab, do not control black-leg.
5. Frequently decrease the stand, and therefore the yield, to a serious extent.

#### 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

## WANTED Several Good Men

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

The Michigan Farmer, Desk C,  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN

### MAY WORK WITH VEGETABLES

MAY is a full month for the home vegetable gardener. Much planting will be done this month and the earlier planted crops will need weeding and cultivating. But with all this work pressing, care of the perennial crops should not be neglected. Asparagus especially will need attention. A correctly planted asparagus bed should last fifteen, twenty, or more years but neglect will soon put it out of commission. If the crowns were planted six or eight inches below the surface, it will be possible to cultivate the entire bed but, if the crowns are near the surface, cultivate well between the rows and lightly directly over the plants. Hand weeding may be necessary where the crowns are real shallow and after the tips start to show through the surface. Rhubarb will need about the same care as that given the asparagus.

#### Care of the Cane Fruits

If the work has not been done before, all old canes that bore fruit last year should be removed from the raspberry and blackberry plantations, leaving but three or four of the most vigorous, young canes for fruiting this summer. Cut these back slightly to induce the production of laterals. Frequent shallow cultivations should be the rule among cane fruits.

#### The Early Harvest

Most gardeners do not begin to use their vegetables soon enough. The common practice seems to be to wait until a plant is full grown before it is used. And, thereby, much quality is lost. Kohl-rabi are never as good as when they are an inch or so in diameter and they have passed their prime when they are two or three inches thick. Use them when they are small knowing that even though you do lose some quantity you are gaining in quality. The same with beets, use them when quite small if you would know the utmost in beet quality. The first beans and peas should be used just as soon as there is enough for a "mess." And so on throughout the whole list of vegetables, commence using them just as quickly as possible.

#### Hardening Off Tender Plants

Special care must be given to tender plants that have been grown indoors after they have been transferred to the open ground. Especially is this true when they are transplanted directly from the house to the garden. A better way is to give them the process known as "hardening off." Keep them outdoors for a week or two before they are planted out permanently. In a sheltered spot at first and gradually harden them to withstand all of the elements they will have to combat when they are put out for good.

#### New Zealand Spinach

Although this is not a true spinach, it is a desirable vegetable to get acquainted with. Some garden authorities recommend it to the exclusion of both Swiss chard and the true spinach but it really does not compete with either of the latter. Our common spinach is gone before it is safe to plant the New Zealand and even chard is much earlier than the latter. New Zealand spinach is a vigorous grower after it once gets started but in its early stages a little coddling will not come amiss. The seeds have a very hard shell so should be soaked for a day or two before they are planted. A board placed over the row where the seeds are planted will help to retain moisture enough to cause germination if the weather should turn off dry after they are planted. They are such rampant growers only a dozen or so plants will

be needed for the average family and even then the plants may get ahead of the consumers at times during the summer. If this happens, it may be well to cut the plants back so new growth will be available when needed. Do not plant this vegetable until all danger of frost has passed and thin them to stand about two feet apart each way. It is used just like common spinach but has the advantage of cropping throughout the whole summer when "greens" are usually scarce.

#### Preserving Tomatoes

During recent years the use of small fruiting tomato varieties for preserving has become quite popular on some of our vegetable markets in the larger cities. The idea may hold a suggestion for some of our readers living near good markets and it may be useful to the home gardener as well. The yellow varieties seem to have the call.

#### Dandelions

Most gardeners seem to shy at the word dandelion thinking it beneath the dignity of a vegetable garden. But really it is a fine addition to the list of salad crops and, when one of the cultivated varieties such as Thick-leaved French is used, it is not to be compared with the unwelcome kinds found growing in our lawns and pastures. As I write these notes (mid-April), we are enjoying a fine crop of dandelion "greens" from the seed planted last June. The seeds were planted and the crop cultivated just like any other garden crop; thinned to stand about six inches apart in the row, they produced large crowns before winter set in and this spring they were all ready to send up their succulent leaves. For early use, six inch boards were placed edgewise on both sides of the row and common window glass was placed over the top to form temporary forcing frames. The part of the crop for later use has the boards at the sides and instead of glass over the top boards will be used to exclude light so we will have a nice blanched salad.

### VEGETABLES FOR THE SMALL GARDEN

FOR the small garden of say twenty by twenty-five feet, it is wise to plant only such vegetables as will use the space economically and bring the largest returns. Avoid the following vegetables if only a limited space is available:—potatoes, sweet corn, melons, cucumbers, squash, etc.

In small gardens such crops as the following are highly desirable:—bush snap beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, Swiss chard, lettuce, parsnips, onions, Kohl-rabi, turnips, salsify, spinach parsley, celery, eggplants, and tomatoes.

The small garden may be shaded by buildings or trees. Such a handicap can hardly be overcome. Vegetables need plenty of sunlight. A shady garden would be of much more value if it were in sod and used as a play ground.

#### REMEDY FOR CABBAGE WORMS

WHEN the white cabbage moths begin to fly around in the cabbage patch, there is sure to be cabbage worms in a few days. In the morning when the dew is heavy on the cabbage, cauliflower, and brussels sprouts, sprinkle all with rye flour. One pint of rye flour will cover a large patch. Go out again later in the day and you will find the cabbage moths with dough sticking to their wings, feet, and bodies, dead or dying. This acts the same way with the worms. They crawl around as long as they can, then when they are covered with dough they fall to the ground. The sun bakes the dough hard and they die. This does not in any way hurt the plants.

## Radio Department

### MAKE BATTERIES LAST LONGER

HOW many hours per day should you use your set in order to maintain the maximum service from the batteries is a question often asked by enthusiastic radio fans.

According to radio mechanics, when a receiver is used for two hours each day the batteries will recuperate to a maximum degree. In other words, if the batteries are of the proper size and of good quality, and they are in use for two hours a day, they will give the maximum service. If batteries are used for a greater period each day the recuperation will not be complete and therefore the battery life will be shortened. As a rule, it is safe that a use of four hours a day will reduce the normal life of the battery by about one-third.

### RADIO BUILDS SAVINGS ACCOUNT

DIRECT savings and actual gains in money, in many cases running into hundreds of dollars, as a result of market and weather reports by radio are revealed in letters from farm listeners to WLS in a national radio survey. Many stated that they relied entirely on this information in solving their marketing problems.

"Your market reports on eggs, poultry, and butter are much appreciated," reported Joe Free of Wisconsin. "A good many dollars were saved by me on your market information. In many instances I disposed of my holdings of eggs and poultry just one day ahead and made money by not holding until the next day."

"In early winter I had three cows and a calf for sale. A local buyer made me a price. But I heard over the radio that the price had advanced, so trucked them to Peoria and made enough on that one deal to pay for my radio—or more than one hundred dollars," wrote a listener from Illinois.

### NEWS FROM THE AIR

Farm boys will find something of special interest to them if they tune in station KNOX, May 24 at 12:45 to 1:00 P. M. John F. Case, who has organized the American Eagle Tribe of Scouts in Missouri, will talk on "Scouting for Farm boys." On May 31 from 1:00 to 1:30 "Waking up Sleepy-eye," a farm boy scout play, will be put on by thirty-seven of the scouts.

Broadcasting has begun to disregard distances. According to a letter received recently from a radio fan in Peru, the music of the Cliquot Club Eskimos, suggestive of icebergs and snowdrifts of the North, is heard every week below the equator.

Not one lesson in voice culture is the boast of Mildred Hunt who croons melodies with Roxy's gang. She has been in Ziegfeld's Follies and made phonographic records with Paul Whiteman.

### WHAT LISTENERS WANT TO KNOW FROM RADIO STATION

A high school pupil asks for a booklet on construction and operation of a radio station.

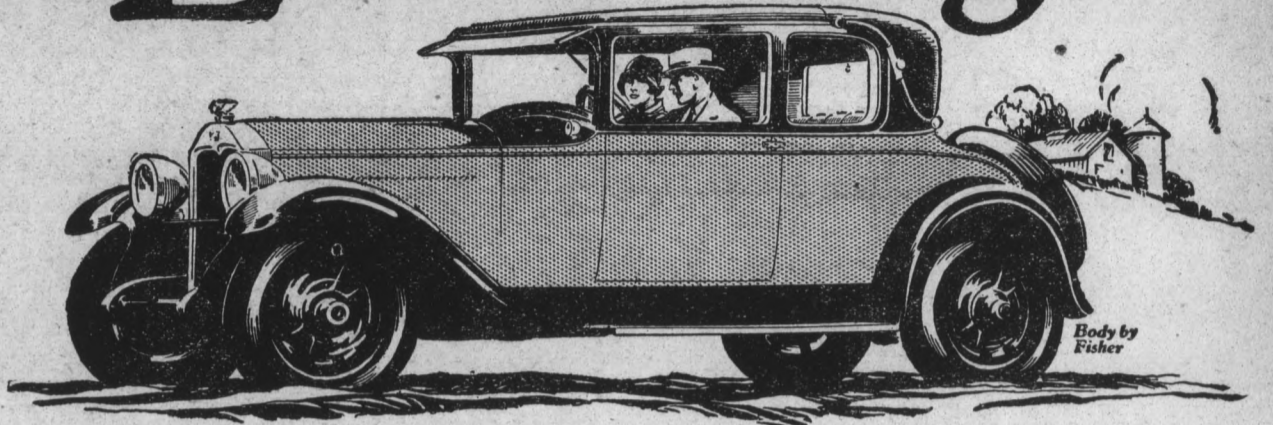
Copies of Biblical Dramas are requested by Sunday school superintendents for use as church plays.

A woman writes in to say she enjoyed a "Great Moments in History" episode, concerning Paul Revere's Ride, because her great-great-grandfather was one of the men who rowed Revere across the river when he started his famous ride.

A Boy Scout requests an autograph of Commander Byrd.

Several people comment favorably on a radio-discussed change of the calendar from 12 to 13 months.

# Low-swung



## ... yet Buick clears the ruts and gives head-room as well

Buick offers you far more than fleet, low, dashing lines . . . It provides all of the distinction of smart, low-swung bodies by Fisher with the additional advantages of generous head-room and road-clearance.

This remarkable combination of modish, graceful beauty—maximum head-room—and ability to clear the ruts—is the direct

result of the Buick double-drop frame.

This brilliant advancement, pioneered by Buick months ago, places Buick far ahead in beauty, safety and all-around roadability.

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*Division of General Motors Corporation*

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The G.M.A.C. finance plan, the most desirable, is available.*

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT...BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

## Michigan Farmer Pattern Service



No. 3136—Decidedly Chic. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 7/8 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 3134—Decidedly Chic. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with five yards of binding.

No. 2953—Morning Dress. Designed in sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, and 50 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 1/4 yard of 6-inch material.

No. 2956—Jabot Dress. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 7/8 yards of 40-inch material with 1 yard of 40-inch contrasting.

The price of each pattern is 13c. Send an extra 13c with your order and a copy of our Spring and Summer Catalog will be sent. Address your orders to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.



## The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher



# Fighting weather

The farmer fights weather all his life—here is a machine to help him fight it. The man with his own thresher in the barn is sure to save his grain.

There was never a threshing season so sour and wet but what there were some days the crop could have been saved, if the machine had been available.

The Red River Special 28x46 at a new low price represents a real buy in threshing machines. It has the threshing capacity to do clean threshing fast and to pay for itself in a few seasons.

However you thresh, or whatever size machine you are thinking of, you will want to read our two books, "The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher," and "The Book of Successful Threshing." We will gladly send both to anyone interested.



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**Threshers**  
22x36 30x52  
28x46 32x56  
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**Tractors**  
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Please send me the book: "The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher."

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My tractor is a \_\_\_\_\_ size \_\_\_\_\_ make \_\_\_\_\_

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### HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN TO RENEW YOUR MICHIGAN FARMER TRAVEL ACCIDENT INSURANCE?

Then by all means see that it is taken care of today. You can't afford to be without this protection a minute. It's the greatest value on the market and travel accidents are on the increase. Where could you spend a dollar to better advantage? You get a

**\$7,500.00**

**Travel Accident Policy At Only \$1.00 for a Whole Year.**

It means protection, satisfaction, an estate for your family if the worst happens.

Write for Application Blank to  
**THE MICHIGAN FARMER**  
Detroit, Mich.

### 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,**  
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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.

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BOX 5 HAMMOND, IND.

## Our Readers' Corner

Facts and Opinions by Michigan Farm Folk

### THE PHEASANT PROBLEM

I SEE in local paper that forty-three pairs of pheasants were just turned loose by the conservation officer in Mason County which were purchased from some Isaac Walton leaguer raising pheasants. I think the League is doing some excellent work, so do not believe if they understood what a menace the pheasant is to a farmer they would be guilty of such a crime against agriculture as turning forty-three pairs of pheasants loose. Last year, also year before last, pheasants destroyed our corn crop. If it was only in winter when corn was in the shock it would be bad enough, but ours was ruined while in the green stage. It is not only what they eat but they waste eight or ten times more than they eat leaving the rest of the ears worthless. If they would just eat a whole ear once in a while but they spoil eight ears out of ten. One year we had beans and pheasants walked down the rows and picked off the young beans.

The pheasants haven't been around the house, but neighbors have seen the male pheasant kill their poultry. How would city folks like it if a farmer turned a cow or a bunch of chickens loose in their front yards or gardens and have a law that if they killed more than two young roosters a year they would be fined? No danger of such a law but it would be as sensible and just as turning pheasants loose for the farmer to raise and have them destroy his crops first.

The suggestion a writer made some time ago that each farmer be compelled to have a small pheasant park for the benefit of the city hunters is not nearly as bad as it is now if the law is obeyed. Why do law-abiding citizens have to be run over in such a fashion? One who cares not but shoots each and every pheasant he sees protects himself contrary to the law of our great country. Why tempt folks to disobey by passing such unjust laws? Something must be done or the conservation folks will have more farms deserted than they care to have, for the city folks' eatables are grown in the country.—Rosie Hepworth.

### IN DEFENSE OF THE PHEASANT

I WAS somewhat amused to read what E. J. K. and Joe N. Harris had to say about the pheasant and concluded they were not very observing as to what was doing their damage. Just tell them to send their ringnecks over to Nashville and they will be welcome. They run all over our gardens, fields, and woods. Yes, they destroy a lot of weed seed and bugs but I yet have the first one to see destroy crops of any kind. I have rheumatism so I can do but little work so have plenty of time to observe them. We had three acres of corn just outside the barnyard which was not all gotten in till December 28 and there were some two hundred hens, fourteen ducks, four geese, and from twenty to fifty ringnecks in there every day but after they all took their toll we got more than a crate of corn out of a sixty-four hill shock.

Now as these ringnecks come into our garden where vegetables of all kinds grow where I sat within fifty feet of them watching I never yet saw one touch a thing but bugs. But woodchucks are very destructive of all garden crops. A half-dozen of them will eat up the average-sized garden in seventy-two hours. We had six hundred cabbages eaten up within twenty-four hours after setting them. Then I got busy with traps and the result was that I captured thirteen

woodchucks and there was no more losses of cabbage. Rabbits are also great offenders, but they like peas, lettuce, and cabbage best and they rarely touch other vegetables. But when other green food is scarce they will eat the heart of the strawberry plants.

The squirrels are bad in all grain crops that are near timber and they do more damage than all the ringnecks in existence. The chief offender of all is that rascal, the crow. He is the devil's own imp. He steals the eggs, kills baby chicks, ducks and geese, pulls the young corn when it comes up and commences on the green corn as soon as the ears form and continues as long as there is an ear in the field. But, shoot a few and hang them up about the fields and they keep away. As to hunters—yes, I have had them cut the fence, but they are not sportsmen. They are just a few hoodlums that have no regard for others and I have had truck drivers tear down fences too and let stock out or other people's stock in the crops, but we would have these dirty offenders to contend with if there was not a ringneck in existence. Now, misguided friends, observe very closely and discover just what is damaging you.—Jacob Shull.

### THE SNOW PLOWED ROADS

COMMUNICATION from George E. Kemp of the Upper Peninsula in regard to plowing roads in his locality seems to fit us here. We have had the same kind of work done the past three winters. It seems all right in theory but anyone who has ever seen just what conditions are here in winter know that plowing is not the right way to keep the roads passable. The only thing ever found satisfactory or practical under conditions as they were here last winter is the roller. We have had trunk lines 66 and 131 completely blocked the most of the time for several winters. We have the same trouble with the gravel that he speaks of. When the road is plowed down to an inch or less, the sun will melt the remaining snow in a very short time so we cannot use a sleigh. He says that the snow was from six to ten feet deep in the plowed roads. So it was here after every storm, while those that live along the trunk lines were shut off by the snow that the snow plow threw aside, and the plowed roads looked like canals. There was some talk of circulating a protest against plowing the roads the coming winter and probably nearly everyone living here would sign it.

Those that live along the trunk lines are unable to get their cars out through the snow banks that the snow plow leaves in front of their gates unless they get a derrick or a traveling crane to lift them out to the road and then back into their own premises. So it seems as though the state highway department could find some easier way of spending tax money than opposing such elements as blizzards, snowstorms, etc. Or, if they will give us a parallel road running to town maybe we can keep that roller so we can get to town when we wish. In that way they can still employ their high-priced equipment and their highly paid labor without snowing in the local people.—Ira Giddings, Grand Traverse County.

There is one of these substances, vitamin C, which does not concern the live stock man so far as his farm animals are concerned. Man, monkey, and the guinea pig, so far as known, are the only species that require this vitamin. Where it is deficient, scurvy is common.

## The Farmers' Burning Question

(Continued from page 671)

But this was altogether different. Our drunken fiddler who, by the way, was Nero, Emperor of Rome, had no such scruples or sentiment. As an inhuman monster he had few equals. As a violinist, he was a good hod carrier. The only bars he knew dispensed highballs. On this particular evening he played, not to assuage any of his subjects' anguish or to soothe their high-tensioned nerves, but he fiddled and sang because he was happy. For in this great conflagration he had attained the culmination of his extreme depravity—he was the incendiary, the bird who touched the match. His was the malicious gratification in watching a procedure which would terrify and torment the unhappy people over whom he ruled. The flames leaping heavenward, the cries of sufferers, merely acted as entertainment to Nero's bestial, crime-sodden mind as though it was some great dramatic spectacle. It's a shame an ember couldn't have dropped on his clothes. As soaked as he was with alcohol, he'd have gone fast.

### Insurance Companies' Attitude

Well, less than two weeks ago I walked into an insurance agent's office to have a fire insurance policy renewed, and was informed that the company handling my policy had issued orders to their representatives against writing any more policies for farm buildings. What do you know about that? Another large company had sent out similar instructions, while one company had gone one better by cancelling all their country policies and refunding the unexpired premiums to the farmers. In conversation with an insurance executive I was informed that in a very short time no old line companies would handle farm insurance at all.

"And why?" I asked him. "Because," sez he, "the risk is too great. We'd just as soon insure a dog against flea bites. The chances are about even. Ninety-nine out of every hundred country fires result in a total loss, and if you don't believe me, try and extinguish the next one."

Personally, the only place I like to see a fire is in the Round Oak Heater or under a waffle. Even then I want to have a bucket of water where I can grab it quickly. But from what that old fire-fly said, it looks like us hicks were out of luck. We used to be able to call the fire department from one of our three county towns once in a while, but the city dads put both feet down hard on that. Said they couldn't permit their fire brigade to go out in the great open spaces for fear a conflagration would bust out some place in town. Fire isn't very considerate when or where it starts.

### City-County Cooperative

So Charlevoix steps to the rescue and purchases another truck to be used in combatting both town and country fires, the latter first call. This outfit is equipped with eighty gallons of chemical, one hundred gallons of water, 1,200 feet of hose and a gas engine pumper, this latter for pumping water from wells, streams, ponds, milk cans, or anything wet enough. There are several small resorts scattered around our beautiful lake, valuable property with no fire protection whatever, and this long hose and engine would be especially desirable for fires at those places. It will also extinguish grass or forest fires.

Now this truck sets the town down for \$5,000.00. Each township desiring protection kicks in \$400.00. This sum is checked against the township on a flat rate of thirty-five dollars per fire, whether it requires fifteen minutes or fifteen years to put it out. This means that our township could have eleven nice, pretty fires extin-

guished before that \$400.00 was used up, and when that amount is finally exhausted we deposit another sum and continue to get protection.

The sum of thirty-five dollars per run was agreed upon by all interested as a fair price for the first year. If, at the end of the year, either the townships or the city are dissatisfied with this rate, it will be arbitrated. This is a pretty good arrangement, I think, and our township was the first to sign up.

So next summer, if my crops start burning up or the kid gets a little feverish, I'll send in a call to the fire chief and get a little service free. That's all.

### MECHANICAL HAY HOISTS BECOMING POPULAR

ELECTRIC motors and gas engines to operate hay carriers when unloading into the barn on a hay rack are becoming popular in hay growing areas, observations show. A man or boy is eliminated from the haying

crew in this way, as the man on the load operates the hoist, doing away with the necessity of a team and driver on the hay rope. Small motors and engines are also used to operate elevators for unloading baled hay.

### BETTER SPRAYING NEEDED

Michigan with all its safety from lake protection and its marketing facilities is only seventh in percentage of a full crop produced during the past twenty-five years. Our 25 year average is only fifty-three per cent of a normal crop. What a shame that many growers this past season had their crop cut in half by weather conditions and much of the remaining crop reduced in grade because of an inability to give timely coverage to their acreage, and this the second highest price market year since 1918. I don't mean to leave the impression that spraying is our greatest need, for our state need is yield, fruit size, and good color. But in a year like 1927 when the nation's crop was cut down by spring weather conditions and then to have pests get through our spray job and again cut the grade in half, it is time to tighten the reins of control.

## Hotel Fort Shelby

Lafayette and First  
Detroit

Whether your choice be one of the many very comfortable rooms at \$2.50, \$3 or \$4 a day, or one of the higher-priced larger rooms with a view of the city, river and Canadian shore, you will here enjoy a particular sense of value. Every room has a Servidor.

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

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Gum-Dipped for extra strength, stamina and mileage. This tire is the finest product of the world's greatest organization devoted exclusively to tires.

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Save You  
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Firestone Dealers offer a complete line of tires, each supreme in its price class—the De Luxe Firestone, the Oldfield, the Courier, the Airway. All are made by Firestone in the world's most economical tire plants—an assurance of the most for your money.

Every car owner can take advantage of Firestone economies in manufacturing and in securing raw materials which mean a saving of millions of dollars annually to American motorists.

In the Far East there are ten Firestone buying offices for the purchase of crude rubber from the native planter. In Liberia, Africa, a vast million acre plantation development is building for Firestone a complete



The Mark of Quality

independence from foreign rubber monopoly. Firestone recently added to its manufacturing facilities the largest cord fabric plant in the world.

Firestone distributes tires only through regular service-giving dealers direct from 150 Factory Branches and Warehouses—never through mail order houses or so-called special distributors.

You are assured fresh, clean tires along with the expert service and advice of Firestone Dealers—who have been trained at Firestone Tire Repair Schools and Dealer Educational Meetings. See the Firestone Dealer nearest you. He is prepared to save you money and serve you better, no matter what price tire you want to buy.



OLDFIELD

A rugged tire warranted by Firestone. Scientific tread design; reinforced carcass; specially protected sidewalls.

COURIER

Backed by Standard Tire Manufacturers' Warranty; anti-skid tread with protecting ribs to sidewalls; low price.

AIRWAY

For the light car. Safety Tread. The Firestone-built tire for motorists seeking a good tire at a very low price.

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER

Harvey Firestone

## 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.

### AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY DETROIT, MICHIGAN

C. L. Ayres, President  
American Life Insurance Company,  
Detroit, Michigan

Gentlemen:

I would be interested in knowing more of your proposition.  
Please send me your questionnaire for more detailed information.

My present occupation is.....

My age is.....

Name

Address

1



### MAY POULTRY NOTES

THE double deck running board crates for hauling market poultry on the sides of the car, make very good broody crates. A cup for water and a dish for feed can be wired to both the upper and lower section. The crates are narrow and furnish little opportunity for the hens to nest on the floor boards. The wire sides and one-board floors do not furnish a place for red mites to hide and multiply.

Confining the broody hens the first night they are found on the nests is a help in breaking them promptly. It also leaves the nests for the layers and prevents a lot of fighting that may result in broken eggs. Usually the hens that are promptly locked up and freed in three days at sundown, will not return to the nests. If they do go back, their sentence is three days more in the broody crates.

Even White Leghorns, which are classed as a non-broody breed, may prove to have some broody individuals which are as difficult to break as Plymouth Rocks. One breeder who raises White Leghorns and Toulouse geese sometimes uses the Leghorn hens to hatch goose eggs. He gives three goose eggs to a Leghorn hen and reports very satisfactory results. I would not recommend that method when it is possible to use hens of the heavy breeds and give them four goose eggs each.

Sometimes a buyer of foundation stock writes to find the address of a poultryman who can sell some strain of Barred Rocks or Rhode Island Reds which can be guaranteed to be absolutely non-broody. I do not know of such strains. By means of culling and the trapnest, it is possible to locate and breed from hens that are not often broody but even then hens appear which will become broody at least once or twice during the spring and summer.

If a farmer does not like to bother with broody hens, there is probably no remedy except to raise Leghorns. Then there will be only a small per cent of broody hens as compared with the other breeds and those that become broody are usually easy to break.

#### Cutting Production Costs

A neighbor asks if it is all right to leave cod liver oil out of the old hen's ration after they are on range and the days are long and sunny. I believe that no harm results from leaving out the cod liver oil when the hens receive plenty of direct sunshine on the range. During the spring when egg prices are low and the chicks need plenty of starting mash containing cod liver oil, I think it is often necessary to spend the cod liver oil money on the chicks and let the old hens obtain their vitamins free from the sun.

But there is seldom much economy in leaving the meat scrap out of the mash unless you have an abundant supply of sour milk. After certain rainy warm nights the range flocks will eat all the worms and bugs they can hold. It is natural to suppose that their meat supply is all right without using expensive meat scrap but soon after the storm the number of worms per hen per day may be very limited.

During periods when insect life is abundant, the hens eat less of the dry mash but if the supply is always there, they will have proper feed when any scarcity appears on the range and it will be easier to keep up egg production during the early summer when it is difficult to prevent a slump unless the feeding methods

are just about right in every way.

On farms where there is plenty of milk available for poultry feed, it is often possible to leave the meat scrap out of the mash with fair results. Better results may come from only reducing the meat scrap one-half and continuing with the supply of milk. The value of poultry ranges is too often over-estimated when there are several hundred hens on a limited area. Frequently too strong efforts to cut production costs only result in a reduced egg production and less net profit.

During the spring the problem of feeding green food is often solved by the range. The tender bits of clover and other grasses are greatly relished by the hens and substitute for the cabbages and succulent vegetables which have been used during the winter and early spring. It pays to watch the condition of the range and if a lack of rain causes the grass to become tough, it may be best to furnish another source of green feed such as vegetable tops, alfalfa leaves from the barn or lettuce from the garden. Summer eggs bring about as much as winter eggs during January and February and fresh tender green feed helps to keep up production.

#### Preventing Soft Shelled Eggs

A constant supply of oyster shells is necessary during the spring to prevent the soft-shelled egg loss. When the hens are on range such losses may not even be noticed. Hens that are laying about every day need much more lime than they can obtain from their grain, mash, and green feed.

There is a great variation in the price that dealers charge for oyster shells of apparently the same quality. In our section it ranges from \$1.00 to \$1.35 per hundred pounds. They are probably the most useful low-priced item in the ration and it often pays to buy them in large lots depending on the size of the flock. The larger the quantity you can buy of an unperishable article, the less often will the bin become empty when you lack time to replenish the supply.

Including two per cent ground limestone in the dry mash is another help in producing strong shells but according to our experience the oyster shells should be continued even when there is limestone in the mash.

Strong shells on the eggs mean fewer broken and soiled eggs in the nests and more chicks and cleaner nests when hens are used for hatching. There will be less breakage in gathering, packing, and shipping eggs. The chances of the egg eating habit in the flock are greatly reduced when the hens have to break strong shells. In artificial incubation the eggs with properly developed shells seem to produce the best chicks.—R. G. Kirby.

#### GROWING THE LATER CHICKS

OFTEN poultry raisers find it advantageous to grow a flock of chicks in late May or early June. While it is agreed that the earlier chicks are to be preferred, yet chick raising the past season has been handicapped by cold and changeable weather. In most localities, it has been stormy, with late snows and cold rains that have very much cut down the number of chicks put out. The unfavorable weather has caused heavy death in chicks, poor growth, etc.

When you consider the prices that poultry and eggs are bringing on the market now, it looks like the year 1928 will be a good year to have a nice brood of late chicks to dispose of in the early fall.

(Continued on page 694)

## Yesterday

—was once a part of your future. It was something to look forward to. What did you plan?

## Today

—you have another opportunity. Are you using it profitably? Are you making satisfactory progress?

## Tomorrow

—you will wish, for one thing, that you had started to save today. Don't be a disappointment to yourself. Join the thousands of satisfied savers who make this their thrift headquarters—today.

Descriptive booklet sent free.

Write for it.

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Detroit's Oldest and Largest Savings and Loan Association  
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SEND FOR  
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## USE FOR MILK CAN HANDLES

HAVE just found out today a time-saving idea which may be helpful to other readers. Take the handles off discarded milk can and put them on as handles for silage baskets when the handles get broken off. The handles can be riveted on with copper harness rivets, with galvanized rivets, or with stove bolts screwed on tight and then riveted slightly." So writes Alfred Oldham.

We are very glad to have this practical repair idea, as it will no doubt be of interest to many readers. These handles could also be bolted or riveted on to bushel measures, sand boxes, fruit measures, and so on.

## LIME LEADS TO SUCCESS

A PERFECT stand of alfalfa" is the way Elmer Nelson of Hobart expressed his alfalfa seeding of last year. The secret of this success lay in the fact that the alfalfa was seeded in a sweet soil. Medium ground lime stone had been applied the year previous on the corn ground. The culti-

## TO PREVENT ROPE FROM TWISTING

THE following method has been suggested by a number of farmers. Remove the rope from the car and pulleys, tie it behind the auto or wagon and drag it on the ground for several hundred feet. Then replace. New rope should always be so treated before being threaded into the hay unloading outfit.

vation that year thoroughly incorporated the lime into the top layer of soil. The result was a furrow slice of thoroughly sweetened soil.

Ontario Variegated alfalfa seed that had been inoculated with fresh culture was seeded in June with no nurse crop. Seeding at this time assures one of a better seed bed than earlier seedings, provides plenty of moisture, and in this section avoids late frosts and damaging windstorms. The liberal use of a corrugated roller both before and after seeding also entered into the success of this field.

"Since I have used the heavy corrugated roller I have had better seedings than before. It packs the ground and leaves it rough so it will not blow," stated Mr. Nelson.

Last week, Elmer Nelson, his brother Lawrence, and Wm. Stewart of Hobart unloaded a car of limestone. This lime, as in past years, will be spread over the corn ground. During the same time, W. Simmons, G. A. Elmore, and Emil Hultgren were unloading a car at Cadillac. Later in the week the County Farm unloaded a car. This week J. A. Johnson, John Rydquist, and Emil Brehm are unloading a car. This shows how the lime program is taking hold in Wexford County.


Six cylinder gas engines are becoming more popular, as following the gradual shift from fours to sixes in truck building, the Nichols & Shepard Company have now adopted the six cylinder type of engine to the tractor.


## USE OF THE FARM BUDGET

FARM budgets or estimates of how well particular combinations of crops and live stock will pay, if carefully worked out, may forestall costly errors. When the farm business is planned in advance, with estimates of probable expenses and receipts, farmers are in a position to set up a more profitable organization of enterprises than would otherwise be possible. Time spent in drawing up a practi-

# HERE'S ECONOMY


## 5 Bales "Red Top" = 6 Bales "Standard"

Plymouth  "RED TOP" binds 11,520 bundles per bale  
"Standard" twine binds only . . . 9,600 bundles per bale

Plymouth  "RED TOP" binds 1,920 MORE BUNDLES per BALE

Look for the Ball with  
the top dyed bright RED



WHY be satisfied with ordinary "standard" (500 feet per pound) twine, when you can get 4,800 extra feet—nearly a mile more twine—in the Plymouth  "Red Top" bale?

"Red Top" is the only twine guaranteed 28,800 feet per bale. It binds 1920 more bundles than a bale of Standard. And the finer grade of fibre used in "Red Top" makes it both stronger and evenner than any Standard twine.

"Red Top" is the best example of the Plymouth six points.

Insist that your dealer show you "Red Top". You can't mistake it, for the top of every ball is dyed bright red.

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Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 (Red Top) and 650 ft. to the pound. Each and every grade is guaranteed to be 6 point binder twine.

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3. Evenness—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. Special Winding—no tangling;
5. Insect repelling—you can tell by its smell;
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# PLYMOUTH

*the six-point binder twine*

Plymouth binder twine is made by the makers of Plymouth rope.

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North Plymouth, Mass.  
Welland, Canada

able budget is as well spent as time used in any other job on the farm. It enables the farmer to establish a good balance among his field crops and live stock operations, to know in advance how much seed, fertilizer and other supplies he will want, and to answer other farm questions.

It is not to be expected that results actually obtained will coincide exactly with the budget estimates. Close approximation will exist only when the prices, requirements, and yields used in making the budget are close to those that actually prevail throughout the production and marketing season. This, however, is not in any sense a reason for not making a budget.

In other words, a properly drawn up farm budget is a reasoned judgment as to the conditions which the farm operator must expect to meet in the crop year.—I. E. Pippin.

### MANY NEW CERTIFIED POTATO SEED GROWERS

REPORTS from northern counties of the state inform us of renewed interest in the production of certified seed potatoes this year. In Wexford County the number of such growers has increased two hundred per cent over last year, there being forty-two as compared with fourteen in 1927.

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## News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

I'VE been building fence all day, so am weary in body and even more stupid than usual. Somehow I find fence building about as tiring as any job in the whole long category of farm tasks. It is heavy work and also requires close attention to a multitude of details.

I like to build fence though, especially when it can be done without rushing and when all the materials used are new. There is a heart-warming sense of satisfaction in erecting an improvement which we can properly expect to make the farm more attractive, convenient, and profitable for many years to come.

Of course, on a farm where everything was done correctly from a theoretical point of view, fence building would all be done during the so-called slack periods and during May all the man power and horse power would be busily engaged putting in the corn, beans, etc. In meditating along these lines I have decided that here at Ingleside we have but one really busy period. That begins January first and ends about the thirty-first day of December.

Although it is an old-repeated and trite statement, it cannot be over emphasized, that the most important things to bear in mind in building a woven wire fence are to stretch it as tightly as possible and to have each end securely fastened to something that will stand solid and perpendicular for as long as you expect the fence to last. It is a waste of good money and material to buy good fencing and line posts and then string it up loosely or fasten it to end posts which will soon rot off or sag. As soon as the wire becomes loose, stock crowd the fence and get their feet upon it and it isn't long before it is crumpled and useless.

There are many ways of making an end post substantial. If there is a tree within a rod or so directly behind the end post it may be possible to screw a heavy hook into the tree and run a brace wire back to the hook from the top of the end post. Of course, whenever a brace wire is used it should be double and a strong stick inserted between the two wires and twisted tightly. For a real permanent end post, there is probably

nothing more satisfactory than one of metal, set in concrete and properly braced.

### "Dead Men" Very Helpful

For the fences which we have been building the last few days, we have used heavy wooden end posts and brace posts set in stones in holes four feet square and four and one-half feet deep. A substantial brace runs from near the top of each post to near the bottom of its companion brace post. The brace is cut on a bevel at each end and fits into notches in the two posts. A tightly twisted brace wire runs diagonally from near the bottom of the end post to near the top of the brace post. On a fence that we built last week we also braced the brace post so that we had three posts close together, two braces and two sets of brace wires. As this stretch of fencing had a right angle in it, we had a total of eight braces to fit into place.

We have had better success setting the braces on an angle as described above rather than horizontally, as we have tried sometimes in years gone by. However, where the brace is set at an angle, there is a tendency for the end post to heave out of the ground. We overcome this by spiking two pieces of two-by-four at right angles to each other onto the end post a few inches from the bottom. We call these cross pieces "dead men." When the hole is filled with rocks, most of which will be on top of these cross pieces, it is practically impossible for the end post to work up out of the ground.

A common cause of slack in fencing is that the line posts will heave up through the valleys and other low places. It is hard enough to make wooden posts stay down where they belong in such a location, but steel line posts seem to bob out of the ground even more provokingly. To guard against this trouble we dig a hole under the fence, place a heavy stone "dead man," with a wire around it, in the hole, and then, standing on the fence to hold it down, we weave the ends of the wire up into the fence so that it will be held down when we step off.

Treating wooden end posts and line posts with creosote greatly prolongs their life.

### Six Inch Mesh Favored

We now buy nothing but fencing with the vertical stay wires six inches apart. Most of the woven wire fencing sold a few years ago had the stays about a foot apart and cattle could readily poke their heads through the top wires and raise hob with the fence.

It is needless to remark that under practically all circumstances, the fence should be topped off with one or more barbed wires stretched as tightly as possible. This not only adds to the height of the fence, but keeps horses and cattle from crowding it and trying to pasture over in the next field.

### Feed Ewes Well

Recently when I turned the yearling ewes in with the breeding ewes I couldn't help but notice how much more oily and lustrous were the fleeces of the yearling ewes than those of the ewes nursing lambs. This illustrates the fact that properly nourishing a husky pair of twins is quite a strain on any ewe. We feel that a breeding ewe while giving milk should be regarded and treated much the same as a dairy cow. It is frequently the case that the thriftier and sleeker the lambs, the thinner the ewes at weaning time. What a pity that these well-favored lambs can't observe Mother's Day and tell their dams how much they appreciate the splendid start in life that is being given them.

### A Trip to Australia

I was rather puzzled recently to receive the following brief and mysterious letter from Mr. J. J. White of Charlotte:

"Have been and am much interested

in your articles in the Michigan Farmer so am taking the liberty of sending you a few more sheep to place under your careful, skillful, and untiring care."

Unquestionably this was a very kind note, but I couldn't guess what its author meant until I found in the same mail a package of papers from Mr. White. They included a special annual edition of the Sydney Mail and a copy of the Sydney Morning Herald. A perusal of these two Australian periodicals proved very interesting and highly educational.

The first thing that I noticed about the Sydney Morning Herald was that on its front page one column was given over to a summary of the more important news of the day, but all of the balance of this first page was devoted to small advertisements, absolutely devoid of illustrations.

The annual edition of the Sydney Mail was a beautiful affair printed in many colors and showing much of the scenic loveliness of this great continent of Australia about which most of us Americans know so little. It is as large as the United States. During the past one hundred years the population of this out-post of the British Empire mounted from 33,000 people to more than 6,000,000.

The magazine was replete with many half page and full page pictures giving a splendid idea of the picturesque landscape, recreational advantages, metropolitan cities, great sheep ranches, vast forests, ocean scenes, and artistic buildings and ornamentation of this distant land. After reading these periodicals, I felt a little more like a citizen of a great big, wonderful world.

### FARMERS AND DISTRIBUTORS CONSIDER DIFFERENCES

THE dairy farmers in the vicinity of Flint have been able to adjust some of their disagreements with the distributors of that city by holding a series of meetings where both groups presented their side of the case and agreed upon a plan which would eliminate some of the sources of trouble.

### BEEF CONTEST POPULAR

SEVERAL Midland County farmers have signed up to compete in the five-acre sugar beet growing contest which will select twenty of Michigan's outstanding sugar producers. The contest will be decided upon a profit per acre basis, and an average sales price will be used in computing the profits obtained from the price.

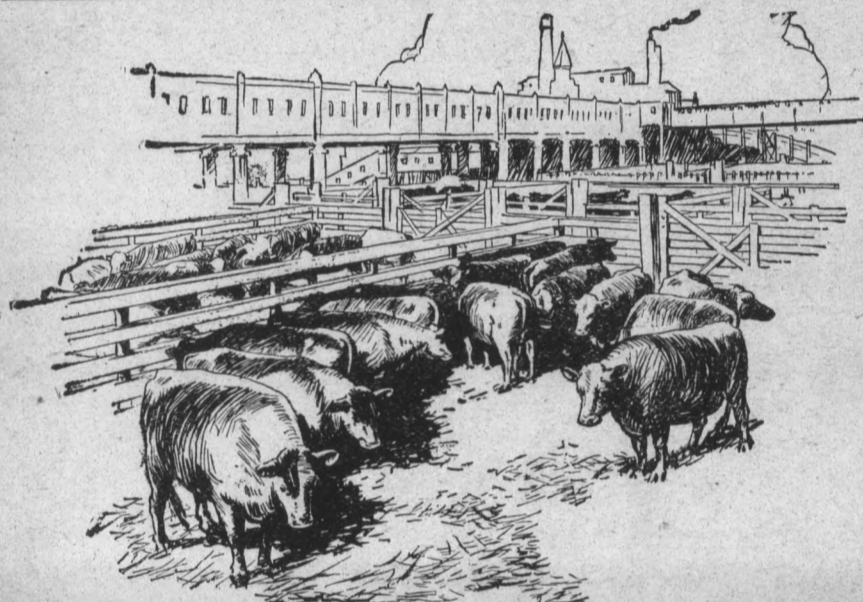
Saginaw County farmers are investigating the possibilities of profits in producing certified alfalfa seed. Trials will be made with the crop this year by farmers in different sections of the county.

The soils study course in Jackson County was taken by 225 farmers. The work was held in fourteen communities in the county, and those interested have organized a County Soils Study Club.

### GOOD PRICES HELP FRUIT GROWERS

HAROLD M. Vaughn, county agricultural agent in Oakland County, reports an increasing interest in better orchard practices after the past year of good prices that horticulturists enjoyed. The pruning shears were put to work in orchards that have received only minimum care lately.

Soybeans and Sudan grass are being recommended as forage catch crops in Ottawa County. Winter injuries to legumes have made it necessary to replace them with some other forage crop.



## A Penny saved is a Penny earned

Taking the loss out of the cost of producing and marketing live stock is sound business. It is economic and a fundamental principle which results in increased net returns to the producer.

Two and a half millions of dollars were paid last year by the railroads of the United States for live stock losses in transit. At least half of this could have been saved by the shippers if correct practices of feeding and handling had been followed. Much progress in handling live stock has been made through well directed educational work among railroad employees. Producers and shippers are also learning to feed intelligently, load properly, and handle carefully. Cooperation pays in these things.

The New York Central Lines are particularly interested in delivering your live stock to the market in perfect condition.



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68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio  
Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.  
902 Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

FARMERS STUDY DANVILLE  
ELECTRIC LINE

RURAL electricity is claiming the attention of many farmers. Power lines are being pushed into many rural communities and there are many other communities anxious for the same.

Just recently thirty farmers made a deal with the village of Lowell for use of current from their power plant on Flat River. The line is in process of construction and will be ready for operation soon.

The committee in charge of the work made a trip to Ingham County last week and visited several farms on the Mason-Dansvil experimental line. H. J. Gallagher of M. S. C., in charge of the work, accompanied them. He stated this was the first delegation from a Michigan county to visit the line. The committee picked up many valuable pointers in regards to construction work. Mr. Gallagher will soon meet the patrons of the new line and discuss with them the use of electrical power on the farm.—K. K. V.

## HOW TO PAINT NEWLY PLASTERED WALLS

Please give the proper method for painting newly plastered walls.—Subscriber.

The only proper way of painting newly plastered walls is not to paint them until they are at least six and preferably twelve months old. This is because the new plaster has so much uncombined lime that it will act on the oil in the paint and cause blotching. If allowed to set thoroughly for twelve months, this trouble is not likely to occur.

Where necessary to paint a newly plastered wall it should be brushed with a solution of one part zinc sulphate dissolved in ten parts of water, and allowed to dry thoroughly. A less effective way is to brush it with a solution of about a pint of strong vinegar to four gallons of water. When dry, the walls are painted in the usual way with flat paint, directions for which are given by each paint manufacturer.—I. W. D.

## COMPRESSED FARM NEWS

Spontaneous combustion and unknown fire causes are estimated to have been responsible for an annual loss to farmers estimated at \$50,000,000, or one-third of all losses on farms from fire.

Michigan's revenue from the three cent gas tax last year totalled \$14,260,564.

Moldy sweet clover hay may cause cattle to bleed to death. Last year while travelling over the state we found a number of instances where cattle were lost from this cause.

A dark cool room is best to keep potatoes from sprouting.

Sweet corn grown from large kernels matures earlier than corn from small kernels of the same variety.

Three-quarters of the houses in Michigan will have to be replaced in the next decade.

Shavings, cut straw, or cut hay are said by the wise ones in poultrydom to make the best litter for the brooder house.

In trying to kill garlic and onions by saturating with heavy oil, the treatment should be given before the sets form.

Twenty farmers in New York state received an average income of \$59.30 per acre from their wood lots during the past winter.

The population of the United States grew forty-five per cent from 1899 to 1923 while the total industrial power used in the country increased 260 per cent.

The first complete encyclopedia in Italian is being prepared, according to an Italian writer now in this country.

# If you smoke for pleasure



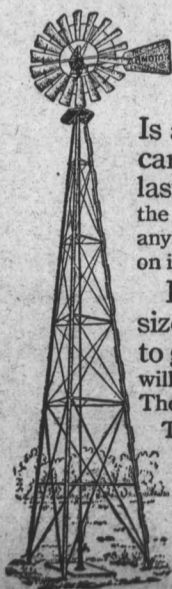
—you have the right idea. Enjoyment in smoking is the thing that counts and you get it full measure in

# Camels

*"I'd walk a mile for a Camel"*

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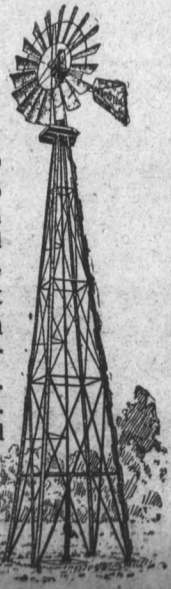
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## Under the 4-H Flag

By John Francis Case

ALL of Pleasant Ridge turned out to applaud the winners when a community meeting was held in the school auditorium. Whether they had boys or girls in the club work or not, all citizens were proud of the record made, and it was as one happy family they met together. True to his promise, Father Barton had composed a new march, "The Club Parade." Violins sang, trombones blared, cornets trumpeted the triumph of a victor. Only second to the warmth of congratulation expressed by Bob's parents had been the expressed appreciation of Bob's friend, the Squire. Old-timers in the gathering harked back to the time when Jones had been a leader in the community as he rose to confirm the report that Bob was to go on to school. First paying gracious tribute to the daughter of an old neighbor who had won, the old man, thumping with his cane for emphasis, launched into laudation of the community for its enterprise and what it had done for his friends, new among them.

"By gad!" cried the old Squire, "there is no place like Pleasant Ridge. It is a good place to live in and to die in. At last I have found a family of the quality which does honor to the community and the place I shall always call 'home.' They are my friends. Already the lad you have honored here tonight has become as one of my own blood. Yes, he shall go on to school at my expense if necessary, but, sah," and Squire Jones turned to Bob, "if you keep on as you have begun you need not ask help of anyone."

It was true. Fulfilling its early promise the corn crop alone should pay fine profit above rental cost for the farm. As he looked back over those toilsome days, Bob Barton paid tribute in his heart to the guidance of Ross Burton and the inspiration of his friends. The ten pigs were a flourishing lusty litter which at pork

prices alone would add profit to the season's work. Encouraged by Burton, Bob had borrowed additional money at the bank and purchased a few calves which were waxing fat on pasture. In a few short months the fortunes of the Barton family seemingly had changed immeasurably for the better. If the luck held, Bob would be able to employ help to gather his corn, pay for that help out of his own earnings, and be independent of even his friend and well-wisher, the Squire. But who can tell what may overshadow a cloudless sky?

Additional fencing had become necessary and with Ted Baldwin as his companion, Bob again penetrated to the fastnesses of the back woodlot. Menace of the past forgotten, they light-heartedly talked over the happenings of fair week, speculated on the coming adventures at the International, discussed the probabilities of Bob's champion bringing the record price offered when put up at the club sale. School would begin in another week. Jock, the Airedale, had been left behind with his small playmates. As they chatted to the accompaniment of ringing axe play neither lad was conscious of the presence of a sinister figure which lurked in the protecting woods about the cliff.

"The old Squire says that we must clear all this bush up, cut the timber out and get grass started here," remarked Bob as they prepared to leave. "That will give me a chance to earn some money out of school hours, and Jim Powers, who takes over the farm work, will start in here soon. Squire Jones says this part of the place as it is means a dead loss." Ted approved the idea. There was no idle acres on his father's farm.

When Bob Barton went out to do the chores next morning, Airedale Jock, confined to his accustomed sleeping place in a stall, barked vociferous welcome. Mother Barton had remarked that during the night the dog had seemed unusually noisy, but she had not thought it necessary to arouse her sleeping husband or son. When Bob opened the door, out dashed Jock, to circle wildly about the barn. "Come here, old fellow," called Bob. "What's the matter with you?" Puzzled, Bob followed the dog about to return and take up his delayed task. Then, unnoticed in his accustomed approach, Bob Barton saw staring out at him the fatal warning which twice before had driven tenants from the farm.

A circle of red, blood-like in its significance, three words, bold and black. "Move or Die" read the warning, and even as Bob with the first flashing thought of his mother's alarm sought for means to erase or blot out the sign she stood by his side. Her scream brought Father Barton hurrying from the house. Holding his mother in strong young arms as he tried to soothe her fears, Bob Barton voiced defiance. "They can't drive us away, mother," he cried vehemently, "no matter who or what they may be. And remember that no real harm came to anyone before."

"All a bluff," assured Father Barton. "Somebody wants this farm and is trying to run us off. But we'll fight, won't we, son?"

"Yes, dad, we'll fight," said Bob, "and as you say it may be only a bluff. No damage has been done."

As if in answer up from the pasture came a tremulous cry. As fast as his rheumatic limbs would allow came old Lem Peters. "Blood," he cried as he approached them, "and bar tracks! A fat calf of yours gone, Bob." Hurrying down to the pasture, Bob and his father verified the report. Coming on an early morning call to "borry a leetle coffee," old Lem had discovered frightened cattle huddled in one corner of the pasture. Reassured by his presence, they had followed him to suddenly fight and bawl around dark stains on the grass. Now all but blotted out by the hoof marks there still was evidence of bloodstains and all about in the soft earth of the adjoining stream were the footprints of a bear. The blow had fallen. Apparent victory now seemed defeat. How could one cope with an enemy which left only the mark of death?

The time was past for concealment. Bob told his parents of all previous happenings, and while they chided him for silence they acknowledged his solicitude and admitted that nothing could have been done. Bob's next thought was to advise his friend Burton, his neighbors, and the old Squire. Before many hours had passed a council was being held in the old

farm home while others drawn by the magnet of curiosity gazed at the warning notice or tramped the pasture and exclaimed over huge tracks. Nor was there lack of whispered approval when one man, looking over the promising crop, announced in guarded tones, "Looks mighty queer that this happens every time old Jones has a chance to clean up. I'll say they should keep an eye on him."

In the house, however, the old Squire was declaring in impassioned tones that they must see the thing through. "I am old," he had concluded, "and may not be much help. But I'd like to stay here until this mystery is solved. That is, if you will have me, Mrs. Barton." The old man's voice was wistful. His eyes brightened at the assurance of every member of the Barton family he would be a welcome guest. "We want you to stay always," said little Bess as she climbed on the old Squire's knee.

"You can't police a farm," announced practical John O'Neal. "The thing to do, Bob, is to lock your hogs in the barn every night with Jock on guard. The sow and pigs are your most valuable property."

"We'll get up a posse," said Ross Burton, "and go over this country like a fine-toothed comb. My guess is that back of all this there's more than just wanting to drive folks from this farm. I'll call the sheriff now."

Go over the farm and all the surrounding country they did, Lem Peters leading the hunters to every possible place of concealment, the old Squire carrying an ancient musket which he had brought along. But not even a bear track could be found beyond the creek. Baffled, the men and boys returned home. And although the menacing warning had been obliterated with paint the words had burned with letters of fire upon the brain of Mother Barton. What was monetary loss compared with danger to her loved ones? Ready to fight a visible peril it seemed as if the Bartons might be forced to yield to the invisible. That was the danger Bob Barton faced as he tossed about before sleep finally came. No other farm could be had in the community. If the Bartons moved they must move on.

Again life moved on its tranquil way. Either an aroused countryside had frightened away the intruder or he seemed content to await effect of his warning. A week had passed and Bob Barton, enrolled in school, was getting down to hard study when the second and more positive warning came. Aroused by a crash of glass, Father Barton hurried down stairs during the small hours of a frosty morning to find upon the floor a weighty package. Behind him came Bob and the old Squire, while from the stairway Mother Barton peered down with anxious face. The package proved only a stone, but wrapped about it was rough paper inscribed, "Move or Die," in a circle of red. The chill of the wind through the broken window, though not half so bitter as the chill of the unknown, sent Father Barton scurrying for something to close the gap.

"God help us," said Mother Barton as she fingered the fatal note. "We cannot risk the lives of our children here, Bradley."

After one glance at the message, Bob had dashed outdoors. But there was not even the noise of retreating footsteps. Back and into his clothes Bob rushed to the barn. His flashlight showed all secure. Jock, loosed, ranged the place to return with hair bristling. His next thought of the cattle, Bob hastened to the pasture. There, too, all was quiet and peaceful. Content with a warning, the unseen enemy had not meted out additional penalty. Yet who could tell what the future held? In the house Bob found his father and mother in earnest conversation with their guest. The old Squire, it seemed, had offered partial solution of the problem.

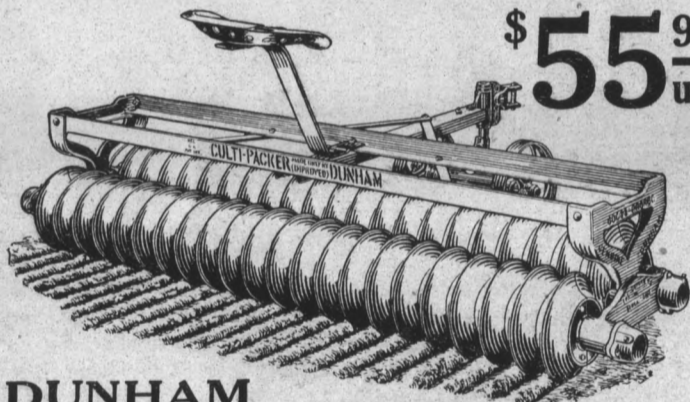
"You-all must go to my home in Warford," Squire Jones was saying. "It is your duty to your wife and children, Barton. This mystery must be cleared up soon, sah, and Bob and I will stay here."

Bob added earnest plea to the old man's request. "Remember, mother," said Bob, "that many a boy no older than I has fought in the wars. I am not afraid nor is dad, but I know that it would be best to have him go with you. No real harm will come, I am sure. Let me make a real fight before we are forced to give up this place."

Despite her fears, there was real pride in Bob's courage as next day with Father Barton and the children Bob's mother set off for town. Installed as cook, the old Squire called up dim memories of long ago when he had played that role. Again the days wore on. Kept to high pitch,

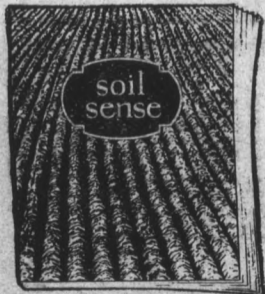
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sleeping but little, Bob was making slow progress in school and Powers, the "hand" employed, had refused to come to a haunted place. Roused one night by the insistent barking of the dog, Bob rushed out to the barn. A moment later, he was following at headlong pace as Jock tore for the pasture. The night was dark and Bob's flashlight shone on cattle huddled in one corner. Again a valuable calf was missing. The dog had gone on to the woods and Bob, in pursuit, suddenly stopped short. Into his mind flashed recollection of a bullet's whine. Brave but not foolhardy, Bob shrilled a whistle which soon brought the dog back. Slowly he retraced his steps to tell his waiting friend of the new loss. Notes at the bank must be met and one venture now was sure to fail. Would the hundred-dollar loan for purchase of his sow be as great a menace when it came due?

It seemed useless to continue in school when one's thoughts were continually straying, so Bob dropped out. Daily, Father Barton drove back to the place, but as they worked about the farm there was no heart in their labor. The old Squire had become irritable, fearing the torch of an incendiary. Bob felt much as a soldier must feel in the nerve-racking time of waiting attack from an unseen enemy who has displayed his power. Morose and unhappy, Bradley Barton had refused to touch his beloved violin and now talked of the advisability of disposing of all property, including Bob's pigs, moving to town and both getting work. In fact, tentative offer of a position for Bob had been made. It was, indeed, a trying time. As they discussed the matter one noon, Squire Jones came in with the mail. Among the letters was one bearing imprint of the railway company which had sponsored Bob's trip to Cardwell University. Curiously he broke the seal.

With the usual salutation the letter abruptly began: "On file in my office is the remarkable essay written by you which won a prize offered by our company some months ago. Farm-reared, I know that you spoke the truth. Since that time we have made some investigation about you, for it is a part of our business to watch the progress of promising young men. Your record at the state fair was excellent; all those of whom we have inquired speak well of your character and ability. It would seem that you are bred to the soil and should continue there. However, there are fine opportunities in transportation, and it is our policy to train the future executives of this organization. While further schooling would be preferable, those with whom we have communicated assure that you are fully competent to assume a position of minor responsibility at this time. The salary, of course, would be small in the beginning, but you could continue your education by night study and look forward with confidence to advancement as you merit it. Because of my peculiar interest in your essay and the facts I have learned, I have written you personally rather than entrust this message to a subordinate. I should like a reply at your early convenience. Faithfully yours,

James Baird."

Bob read the letter through. Again he read it, hardly believing his eyes. A personal letter from a railway president! Gee whiz! In silence Bob passed the letter on to his father. For the first time since impending tragedy had torn his nerves Bradley Barton was all animation. Here was solution of the whole problem. Why, some day Bob might be a railway president. The old Squire said little, but there was a yearning wistful look on his face as he remarked as if the thing was already done, "Well, Robert, it was too much to hope that you-all would stay here and help make me happy in my last days." During his customary noonday 'phone call Bob told his mother of the letter. To his surprise she did not warm to the suggestion.

"You would never be happy tied to a desk, son," said Mother Barton, "and that is what the offer means. You were born to the outdoors. And the more I think of it, the more proud I am that you decided to stay on there and fight. But, of course, we will talk matters over before you finally decide." Back about his farm work Bob pondered what his mother had said. Was he born to the outdoors? As he looked over the smiling fields something gripped hard at Bob Barton's heart. Oh, if this were only a permanent home, a home where they might look forward to the future with courage and faith that some day it might be theirs. But now all such possible dreams had been banished. There were others with whom Bob desired to discuss the matter of possible departure. At the O'Neal home that night he read the letter to an interested audience. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal, expressing regret at any pos-

sibility of the Bartons leaving, yet were impressed by the personal interest exhibited by a great man. Katie had little to say, but as Bob left for home after a short visit she followed him to the porch, where they had first met a few months before.

"What are you going to do, Bob?" queried Katie. "Accept."

"It seems an easy way out of our trouble," replied Bob. "Looks as if we'll have to give up this place."

"An easy way!" There was a world of scorn in the girl's words. "And I had thought after what happened at the fair you were a fighter. All the others were driven away, are you going to quit, too? No one can blame your mother, or your father for looking after her and the children. But are you afraid?"

"No, I'm not afraid," flashed Bob, "but how can one fight a mystery? That's what worries me."

"All the greater test of courage," said Katie. "Someone must solve this mystery, and who knows we may be the next attacked. Mother is almost worried sick for fear that we, too, may be driven away. And, Bob, I know something about you. Go, if you will, but you will never be happy away from the farm. I had hoped you would all stay here." There was a break in Katie's voice, the door closed as she stepped in. Slowly Bob Barton retraced his steps, but it was characteristic of his actions in late months that he did not delay once decision was made. Upstairs the old Squire heard the 'phone ring and the clear incisive tones of his young friend.

"Hello! This mother? Dad said he'd leave decision in answering Mr. Baird's letter to me. I'm writing him tonight to thank him, but I'll stick here. We'll win this fight yet."

From the stairway came the shrill tones of a rebel yell. "By gad, sah," called down the old Squire, "we'll never surrender." But as Bob Barton penned warm words of appreciation, in his heart was a prayer that suspense soon would end and that whoever the enemy might be he would come into the open. Another spectre had been added to his fear of the unknown, who had proved unquestionably a criminal. Was young womanhood safe with thief or degenerate at large?

(Continued next week)

Elizabeth came to school one day in a state of excitement. Going straight to the teacher's desk she exclaimed: "I've got a little sister!"

"How very nice," replied the teacher.

"Yes," said Elizabeth, "But this is only a half sister."

"Why, that doesn't make any difference, does it?"

"No, but I can't understand where the other half is."

Wife: "Where were you last night?"

Hubby: "Radio concert, m'dear."

Wife: "Until three in the morning?"

Hubby: "Most certainly; you see a woman started broadcasting and it wouldn't have been polite to leave before she got through."

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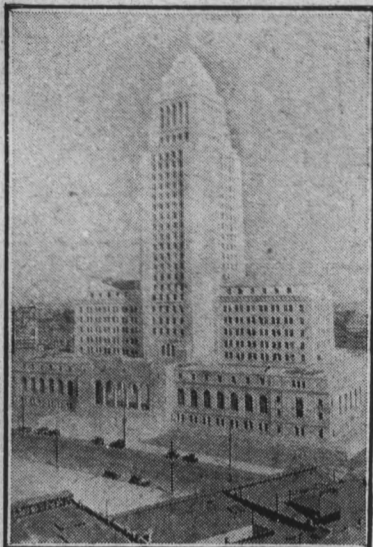


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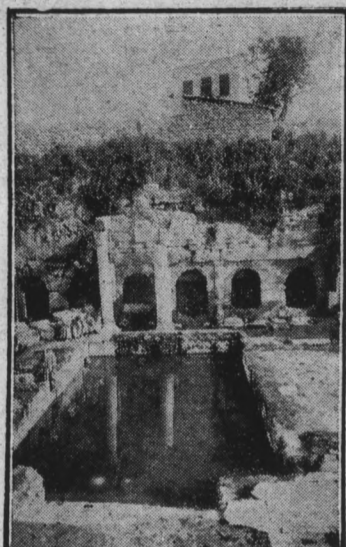
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# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Los Angeles boasts the country's most beautiful \$10,000,000 city hall.



Earthquake totally wrecks the historic ruins at Corinth, Greece.



Chicago Mercantile Building is acknowledged center of butter and egg market.



Charles Holman, H. A. Wallace, and Benjamin Hibbard discuss farm problems via radio.



In his dirigible "Italia," General Nobile arrives in Germany to confer with Arctic scientists before his North Pole flight.



John Risticz and Lilly Dellenz, noted Viennese beauty, will fly Bremen's sister plane across Atlantic by southern route.



By being seven minutes late for his appointment, the King of Italy escaped death from a would-be assassin's bomb.



Germans revolutionize speed with "rocket" auto. Exploding powder propels this latest racing car which achieves a mile-a-minute rate in only eight seconds.



The barren frigid Polar regions over which Captain Wilkins and Carl Eielson made their successful flight from Point Barrow to Spitzbergen in twenty and one-half hours.



The body of Floyd Bennett, draped in the flag he faithfully served, being lifted from the gun-carriage by his fellow sailors at the Seventy-First Regiment Armory, New York.



President Von Hindenburg attended the wedding of Prince Otto Von Bismarck, grandson of the Iron Chancellor, and Anne Mary Tengbom, beautiful daughter of a Swedish architect.

# Render Unto Caesar

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE keenness of Christ's answer to his critics that day has been commented on thousands of times. The situation was something like this: The Jews hated the Romans, who had conquered them, and to whom they had to pay taxes. Our Lord's foes were on the lookout for some opening so that they could discredit Him in the eyes of the people. They asked Him one day, in the temple whether taxes should be paid to the Roman government. It was a shrewd question. Give them credit for brains, even though the brains were not put to the highest use. If the Messiah replied in the negative He would have the government officials on His trail. If He answered in the affirmative,



the people who stood about and who admired Him would desert, for they all hated their political oppressors. It was a tight place. But He came out as easily as if He had prepared a reply to just that question. Pay the government, He said, what you owe it, and pay God what you owe Him.

That is the highest citizenship, now as then. One cannot get any higher. Millions of Americans need it. Look at our voting. The percentage of voters who vote is low. In 1920, after a nation-wide effort to get the vote out, half of the voters did not cast their ballots. Once men fought for the right to vote. Next, women agitated until they too had the ballot. Now, neither men nor women, to the extent of half the adults in the nation, will trouble themselves to go to the polls. That is not good religion. That is not rendering unto Caesar. With schools it seems to be different, at least in most communities. People are willing to spend money for schools. The splendid, brick consolidated schools in many parts of the country are eloquent witnesses to the citizenship of the folk who vote taxes on themselves for education.

A phase of what we are rendering to Caesar is our attitude toward the courts. Much has been said about the jury which acquitted a man who had killed his wife. Just what sort of reasoning these jurymen and jurywomen indulged would be hard to appraise. It is evident they did not take their duties seriously. It would be interesting to know how many of this jury made any pretensions of church membership. The idea seems to be to beat the courts. Anything to stave off the carrying out of sentence. Not long ago a man was sentenced in New York to prison for life, for stealing thirty-three cents. He was a fourth offender, and under the law of New York was guilty of crime calling for life-sentence. The same week a stealer of oil wells was preparing to sail for Europe. The inference seems clear. Steal dimes and go to prison for life. Steal millions and go to Europe.

It still remains a question what patriotism is. It seems to consist in flag-waving for many people, and bragging about your country's being the biggest this and the biggest that. When it comes to putting one's self out to render service to the country or community, much patriotism flattens out like a ripped balloon. There are exceptions, of course, and we are thankful for them. It may be interesting to know that the word patriotism comes from the Latin word pater, and originally meant loyalty to father, or loyalty to the family. From that the meaning broadened out into loyalty to the tribe, the state, the na-

tion. And to be loyal means to do things at great inconvenience to one's self, and sometimes at great cost. It is something besides marching in parades, wearing uniforms, making speeches and running for office.

Love as a working principle was expounded by Jesus, and explained as by no other of the world's teachers of religion. We are to love God—he was quoting the Old Testament—with every bit of energy we possess, and then he added the other part, our neighbor. The world has never accepted Christ's teachings on this, in any broad, general way. Society is based on lines sharply drawn; lines of money, of pedigree, of color. Love can hardly be called much of a working principle in the world of commerce and industry. That is something to work toward. The trouble is, we do not work toward it very fast. We seem afraid to. When it is suggested that business be operated in a less competitive manner and with more of the principle of love, it is said to be ideal but impractical. When the reduction of armament is mentioned, we are told that "you can't change human nature." We seem to be like the bashful lover who wants his lady love but is afraid to propose.

Professor Arthur Thomson tells of a certain kind of eel which is born in the deep ocean west of Ireland. After living there for a year, eating nothing, becoming smaller and thinner, it makes for fresh water. It may travel for three thousand miles up some of the large rivers of Europe. There it remains for some years, when the mating instinct is felt. Donning a beautiful suit of silver, the eel descends the river to the deep sea, mates and dies. This is a form of love, not high, but strong. Can this not be carried up and up, until at last it rules in the world? Why not try it, in our modern world of business? We ought to be willing to try Christianity at least once.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR MAY 20th

SUBJECT:—Love the Law of the Kingdom. Mark 12:13-44.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Matt. 7:29.

## "By the Way"

Book-Seller: "This book will do half of your work for you."  
Lazybones: "Give me two."

Wife: "John, I was ashamed of you yesterday at the table when Betty's gentleman friend was here. I saw you put your knife in your mouth."  
Husband: "Heavens, woman, where did you want me to put it? In my eye?"

Charity Collector (at front door): "Can I see Lady Brown? I—" Maid: "I'm sure, madam, her ladyship cannot see you now as she is in the middle of a plate of soup."

Teacher: "Who can name one important thing we have now which we didn't have one hundred years ago?" Tommy: "Me."

Pedestrian: "Which is the quickest way to get to the general hospital?" Officer: "Jump out of that window and break your leg."

Uncle: "How do you like riding on my knee, Tommy?" Tommy: "Oh, it's all right, but not so nice as riding on a real donkey."

Jim Brown: "How long did it take you to learn to skate?" Bob Wilson: "Oh, about a dozen sittings."

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Rose Comb White Wyandotte Evergreen Strain	7.00	14.00	27.50	68.00	135.00
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.

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Special Mating, old hens only	10.00	47.50	90
Barred Rocks	13.00	62.50	120
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S. C. Wh., Br. and Buff Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1,000
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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
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For Quality Odds and Ends	2.00	4.00	7.00	34.00	68.00

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## Sightseeing in Kano

Where Eastern Dreamers and Western Schemers Set Down to Same Bowl of Rice

By Francis Flood

OF all the interesting cities that I've ever seen in my life Kano, Nigeria, in west Africa, stands well up among the first two. There are many who will insist the streets of Cairo offer more thrills per square inch of paving stone—but they've never been in Kano.

Few have. Kano is accessible only to those who boil down the fever-laden west coast of the Dark Continent to Lagos, which is six degrees north of the equator and fully as many degrees hotter. From there one steams on inland through the stifling mangrove jungles of the tropical seaboard and for 800 miles northeast into the black heart of Africa itself.

And there he will find the great walls of the ancient city of Kano. This long, long wall, thirty feet thick and nearly as high, and thousands of mud houses, from the dingy kennels of the blind black beggars of the streets to the forty-acre palace where the Emir of Kano stables his horses and his three score ten of wives.

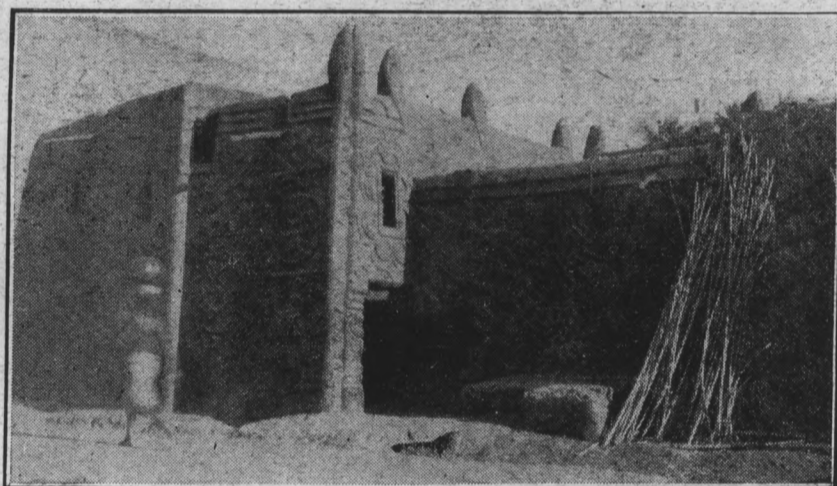
Of course, there are other routes to Kano, even as to the kingdom of heaven. Some broil up from the candid Congo south. Some trails lead from the north and east across the white sands of the Sahara—through the back doors of the Dark Continent.

silent Easterner have shaken hands and sat down to the same bowl of rice.

Here the kinky-haired variety of African negro, low browed and phlegmatic, rubs his flat black nose with the finer-featured, sensitive Bedouin tribesmen of the desert and the light, refined Egyptian and Arab of the East. Here the peace of the Christian religion removes in part the Eastern Mohammedan curse of the "evil eye" and the jungle pagan's voodoo fears as well.

JUST to the south is the greatest jungle in the world, Africa's boundless "bush." And just to the north is the greatest desert in the world, the stark Sahara itself. Two irreconcilable extremes. And yet Kano is the fusing ground of these just as for the two equally irreconcilable extremes, the dreamers of the East and the schemers of the West who have come thus far and met.

Cairo is the front door to the African Egyptian East with the mystic civilization of its forgotten ancients. Capetown and Johannesburg are the gateways to that booming, modern civilization in productive, progressive South Africa. Lagos and Matadi are the side door entrances to the Congo



Even the Houses of Kano Have Their "Gingerbread."

But these are not the prevailing trade routes of the Cook's tourist or the garden variety of travelers. It is true that one of those miracle men who are always turning some phenomenal trick that no one else has ever dared attempt did succeed in driving an automobile to Kano, smack across the desert from the very kitchen door itself—but he was killed by the Riffs on his way back. His is not the popular route today.

Jim and I approached the old walled city from the west coast side, riding up from Lagos on our way across Africa by motorcycle. We left, going north and east and heading for the edge of the Sahara and somewhere on the other side of Africa. But I wouldn't advise any friends of mine to go that way.

WE had heard before we arrived that no foreigner, and especially no Christian white man, is allowed to spend the night within those old Mohammedan walls. Naturally then, Jim wanted to sleep within the city or at least stay inside as long as we could hold our own. And we are both white—and I am a Christian.

Fortunately, however, we learned that a British District Officer and one missionary are now allowed to reside permanently within the city walls. That took away all the desire on Jim's part, of course, for there is not as much sport in being one of a few as there is in being the first, or the only one. Instead, we stopped at a government rest house in the European settlement outside the city limits.

There are several hundred Europeans, mostly English, in this beautiful city outside the vast walled native town itself. And built around this modern town, entirely outside the original walls, bulges the lusty municipal ensemble that makes the city of Kano the whacking metropolis of western Africa that it is.

The East is east and the West is west—and in Kano the twain have met. It is one of those few places in the world where the strapping, marching Occidental and the tranquil,

and Niger jungles in the uncivilized African bush. And Kano is the inside lobby of them all. It is the crossroads of Africa.

Kano is at the northern end of the Nigerian railway and to this railhead come, by camel, by donkey, and by countless weary head loads every year, thousands of tons of peanuts for export to other lands. We were there during the peanut season and saw great piles of 200 pound bags of peanuts stowed away in huge pyramids, acres and acres heaped high with thousands of tons of this lowly nut.

Here rest the great herds of long horned beef cattle, massive and gaunt, with a hump on their back and a great waving dewlap flapping as they walk. From Timbuctoo, from far away oases in the desert, from the short grass, semi-arid grazing regions of the Bahrel-Ghazal, a thousand miles away, these hordes of cattle have marched for months on end to Kano, there to be re-sold and driven on down to southern Nigeria for slaughter.

Here stop the tired camel caravans, at Kano the end of a month's long trek from every corner of the desert. Here start the long trains of the Eastern merchants, their goods stowed away on camels, donkeys, and great lumbering cattle, heading from the metropolis Kano into every cranny of that vast region which it serves.

HERE is northern and western and eastern Africa all walled up for inspection by the visitor who will have a look.

Our guide in Kano was not a Cook's conductor to rattle off his litany about the city's thirteen gates and the Emir's 139 children, but an American missionary who knew the city as his own. Besides speaking most of the languages current in the Kano market he was as energetic in his getting about as a goat on a rock pile. He answered every question we could think to ask and a good many more besides. He was a regular gasoline engine in pants.

"Here eat this—if you can," he challenged, and tossed us each a hunk of

molasses candy the color of red hair and the taste of so much raw pepper on fire. He had grabbed it off a dingy grass mat on the head of a naked black girl, and he tossed her a ha'penny for payment.

"Those are Tuaregs," he explained, nodding toward a lithe old prince on horseback at the head of a half-dozen graceful cavaliers. They were dressed in the gray, flowing robe of the desert, with a head cloth masking all of the face except their black, steady eyes and their high foreheads.

"You know the 'Terrible Tuaregs'?" Known the world over as a fierce band of roving murderers. But they're known here, and up in the desert where they come from, as a clean tribe of warriors, as straight and honest as any. They'll give any man a square deal—and expect the same in return."

THE magnificent, steady eyes, almost hidden behind the gray mask of the Tuareg horseman, and the angular turn of his light brown forehead, narrow and high, gave me more confidence in him than the long knife sheathed on his arm or the heavy spear across his saddle could destroy. We learned later that these silent, stately Tuaregs, for all their reputation as the fiercest of the desert Bedouins, are some of the "best citizens" of the Sahara.

Yonder was a dusty caravan just arrived from far away Tibesti in that death-dry country back of Chad. A month's journey where every thirsty hours counts as ten and oases are days apart sometimes.

"They've brought down a few goat skins full of dates and perhaps some leather work to sell. Then they'll buy some Manchester cotton prints, a few strings of beads for the eternal feminine back in the sand and maybe some sugar or some tea," explained our guide. "Then all they've got to do is wait for their camels' back to heal a bit, load up, and start on the long trip back again."

A few months gone for the round trip to Kano and return. But what is time to these roving Bedouins whose ancestors have lived and died for generations past, trekking here and there in the desert that something has made them love? Sometime I want to live a while with them in their flapping tents in the sand and gurgling the warm water from their goat skin camel bags and trek with them back into that land that God forgot. Just a little while. Not long, for I wouldn't want the mysterious spell of the desert to keep me there a satisfied citizen of the Sahara.

The leading camelteer, a swarthy pirate with a collection of leather-bound talismans tied about one upper arm and a long, thin knife sheathed loosely on the other, was unloading his grumbling, groaning camel as we approached. A three months' journey to market three goatskins of dried dates! A few dollars would have bought him but. I ignored his dates but paid him a pound for his beautiful native-woven woolen blanket, double length and neatly designed. It had taken months to make—but a pound is a pound in England, Africa, and Wales.

ALL about were caravans, some loading on the ever grumbling camels, the optimistic little gray donkeys, and the great docile cattle, bale after bale of cotton cloth and cheap blankets, boxes of rusty padlocks, shiny mirrors, red beads, and what nots. Months later these same wares would come down from the same protesting tired camels, patient little donkeys, and worn out cattle in far away Darfur, a thousand miles to the east or in some other cranny of this vast desolate land. It has been called the land that God forgot, but the merchants have remembered it just the same.

Always activity in this great mart of Africa. Everyone was busy from the toothless and shriveled old cripples in the street, holding out their bowl for alms, to the hordes of shining black children who swarmed about us blocking every street behind the strange white men. For, Kano is not a tourist town. It required the combined efforts of ourselves, our guide, and a few loud-shouting black policemen to clear the way for our motorcycles in the streets.

Motion picture taking was impossible except from the roof of a house where the swarms couldn't reach us. It was impossible on account of the crowds to photograph the grinning old blackamoors who tried to sell me a pair of white baggy trousers, fully eighteen feet around the waist. They are normally suspended by a draw string which takes up the fifteen feet of slack. Nor could we photograph the rows and rows of money changers sitting crosslegged on their rugs, bartering francs for English sterling.

We did finally break away and dash

on our motorcycles to the foot of the tallest hill within the walls. We climbed to the top, past shallow graves on the steep hillside, some so badly washed away that human bones protruded from the path. And from the top of this hill we viewed the famous old city secure within its miles of walls, centuries of tradition from any modern changes.

There was the lake, tiny and stagnant but still a reservoir for water. There the Emir's palace and his great compound for the housing of his wives and concubines. There the glittering Mohammedan mosque. There the teeming market place, acres and acres, fairly packed with tiny stalls of petty merchandise and the narrow lanes between flowing with blacks, blacks, blacks. Men and women by the thousands, children by the tens of thousands! There the caravanserai with its dusty caravans coming in and going out, keeping Kano secure in its place in the west African sun.

## RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

### ADENOIDS

YOUR child has adenoids! Of course he has. High up in the back of the throat, well out of sight, every child has normally some adenoid tissue. It is there for the purpose of filtering impurities out of the air as the nose breathes it in. When this little cushion of tissue becomes diseased it grows abnormally large and obstructs proper nasal breathing. Then it is that we say the child "has adenoids."

The same condition that produces enlargement of adenoid tissue often works in the same way at the same time on the tonsils. So it is a very common thing for a child with "adenoids" to suffer also with enlarged tonsils.

When these conditions shut off nasal breathing, the child becomes a "mouth breather." This is bad because air breathed in by the mouth reaches the throat and lungs in a raw state. It is not warmed to proper temperature in cold weather; it has not had impurities sifted from it, and it has not been moistened. A child breathing after that fashion may develop nasal catarrh, become pale, narrow chested and puny, have a disagreeable voice, pinched facial expression, dropped jaw, protruding upper lip and teeth, defective hearing, and become dull in school; depending upon the degree of obstruction.

An operation is always helpful in such cases and is comparatively simple and inexpensive. Frequently I am asked if the removal of adenoids may have a bad effect on the singing voice. I do not hesitate to answer "No." If the operation for adenoids is skillfully done, its effect is simply to remove an obstruction to proper breathing. It allows for better filling of the lungs, increases chest expansion, and its effect upon the voice can be none other than beneficial.

Does a child "grow out" of adenoids? It is not to be depended upon. It is true that normal adenoid tissue is absorbed as the years go by. But an abnormal growth is a different matter. It needs removal. Of course, you must consult a reliable doctor and his judgment must settle the question of necessity.

### CANCER QUESTIONS

Some time ago I saw an announcement in the papers that a certain doctor of New York City had worked out a cure for cancer. Is there anything in it? Is syphilis the indirect cause of cancer?—F. H. H.

No. Many doctors have claimed cures for cancer. If they could prove their claims they could draw rich rewards. I will not say that syphilis is never an indirect cause of cancer, but certainly it is not one of the principal causes and I doubt if there is often any connection.

## ROYAL EGG BRED CHICKS

75% OF OUR SALES EACH YEAR ARE TO OLD CUSTOMERS

### Hanson -- Tancred -- English

Remember, that Royal Leghorns are Contest winning Leghorns—and that you get in our chicks exactly the same bloodlines that have produced these winners. Our demand from old customers was never so great as it has been this year.

#### SPECIAL PRICES FOR JUNE 1st, 7th

1c Per Chick Deposit with Order. Will Ship C. O. D. for Balance

	50	100	500	1000
A Mating	\$5.50	\$11.00	\$55.00	\$105.00
B Mating	4.50	9.00	45.00	85.00
Broiler Chicks 6c each.				

Order direct from this ad at the above prices. We guarantee 100% live delivery and we know you will be pleased. Circular fully describing sent free. Reference—Zeeland State Commercial & Savings Bank. ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS, S. P. Wiersma, Prop., R. 2 Box M ZEELAND, MICH.

## Pioneer Leghorns

### Pure Barron Strain

These big rugged Leghorns are well adapted for heavy egg production. Our catalog shows pedigrees of our pen imported direct from England. The males in this pen were out of a 298 egg hen that laid eggs weighing 30 ounces to the dozen and were sired by a 301 egg male. The females' records range from 259 to 271. Many males direct from this pen now head our matings.

#### REDUCED PRICES

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

You can order direct from this ad. We will ship C. O. D. on receipt of small deposit. 100% live delivery guaranteed. All stock Michigan Accredited.

PIONEER POULTRY FARM, R. R. 10, Box 10, 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. We also have a good selection of 8, 10, and 12-week-old pullets in the breeds listed below. Write for our low prices.

#### PRICES EFFECTIVE NOW

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
Barred Rocks—R. I. Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50	102.50
Broilers, all heavies, \$9.00 per 100; 500 for \$42.50				
Mixed Broilers, \$8.00 per 100; 500 for \$37.50				

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

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

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

## 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.

	25	50	100	500	1000
English type S. C. White Leghorns and Brown					
Leghorns, heavy type	\$2.25	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.25	6.00	11.00	50.00	95.00
Mixed Chicks \$7.00; Heavy Mixed \$9.00					

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.

## WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

10 FREE CHICKS PER HUNDRED If You Order Right NOW.

We are going to make some new friends this spring by giving them a bargain. The above offer holds good as long as we have chicks. Send your order right now. These are our first class, pure-bred, Michigan Accredited Chicks. Write today.

	50	100	500	1000
English White Leghorns	\$4.75	\$9.00	\$42.50	\$80.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00
White Wyandottes, Wh. Rocks	7.00	13.00	65.00	120.00
Grade A White Leghorns	7.00	13.00	65.00	120.00

Mixed Chicks (when we have them) \$9.00 per 100. We have been producing high class poultry for 10 years and our chicks are the result of most careful breeding. You will not be disappointed. Write today.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY, 2501 GEDDES ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN



### DILIGENT CHICKS DID IT

and will do it for you.

Still a few folders left, ask for one and read the unsolicited testimonials from our customers who have done well with DILIGENT CHICKS. One farmer in our neighborhood who keeps about 400 DILIGENT hens received a check of \$50.10 for eggs laid in one week from April 21 up to April 28. Ten week old pullets \$85.00 per hundred.

	50	100	200	500
Postpaid prices on Chicks				
S. C. White Leghorns	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$15.50	\$37.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	5.25	10.00	19.50	47.50
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	5.25	10.00	19.50	47.50
Mixed Chicks (All heavies)	4.75	9.00	17.50	42.50
Mixed Chicks (Light)	3.75	7.00	13.50	32.50

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

## MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

### BARGAIN PRICES FOR MAY DELIVERY

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

	Per 100	200	500	Per 100	200	500
White Leghorns	\$8.50	\$16.50	\$40	Assorted Heavy	9.00	18.00
Brown Leghorns, Anconas	8.50	16.50	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

## CHICKS From Record of Performance Male Matings

Selected Chicks at reduced prices. Can ship at once. White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, White, Black, Buff Minorcas 12c. White or Silver Wyandottes, White, Buff, Orpingtons, Black, White Langshans 14c. Large Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants 16c. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, heavy mixed 9c. Light Mixed 7c. CHICKS FROM RECORD OF PERFORMANCE PEDIGREED MALE MATINGS up to 316 egg record. Every female in these matings is mated to an OFFICIAL TRAPNEST PEDIGREED MALE. Barred, White Rocks, Single or Rose Comb Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons 17c. White, Brown Leghorns, Anconas 14c. 5c per chick with order, balance C. O. D. If less than 100 ordered add 40c extra. Free catalog of R. O. P. Male Matings, Breeding Stock, Pullets, 3 weeks old chick, 2,000 on hand, June 20th to July 30th 1c per chick less.

BECKMANN HATCHERY, Phone 76761, Grand Rapids, Michigan

# The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

## Entertain Brides of this and Other Junes

*Suggestions for Table Decorations that are Inexpensively and Easily Made*

JUNE not only ushers in her usual group of happy new brides each year, but she also brings a train of the brides of last June, of two years ago or of twenty-five, and even fifty years ago.

When entertaining the bride-to-be,



The Bell Conceals Many Secrets

let us not forget that a party may bring even more happiness to these brides of other Junes, and let us plan at least one wedding anniversary party this year.

Following is a list of wedding anniversaries, and what they popularly signify.

One year—Cotton  
Two years—Paper  
Three years—Leather  
Five years—Wood  
Ten years—Tin  
Twelve years—Silk and Linen  
Fifteen years—Crystal  
Twenty years—China  
Twenty-five years—Silver  
Fifty years—Gold

Of course, the bride-to-be deserves first place. Her party table is seldom complete without the little dolls in bridal togs. But this same table may bring back happy memories for an anniversary party, too.

Crepe paper, frilled, and pleated, and finished with ribbon bows makes a charming gown for the little bride, and black crepe paper, cut and pasted smoothly to a tiny doll, dresses the groom. If desired similar dolls, dressed in colors to represent the bridesmaids, may be used as favors at each place.

The table in the illustration shows a huge bell suspended over the table, into which the shower gifts are tucked. This bell was made of strips of crepe paper petals pasted over a round peach basket. The basket was first covered smoothly with firm paper, and the fluffy petals were then pasted in place. A huge tulle ribbon bow was used at the top.

Tiny bells formed of crepe paper were hung on covered wire standards at each place, and place cards were attached with tulle ribbon at the base of each standard.

A table recently planned for a Cotton Wedding was very gay looking indeed. A red and white blocked table cover was used, and the centerpiece was a mammy doll with her arms filled with cotton bells. Little sunflower piccaninnies were wired to the goblets and cotton bells tied with tulle ribbon to packages of candy, made dainty favors.

A paper wedding anniversary would

be delightfully easy to carry out, now that crepe paper table clothes and napkins are in vogue. These come in many designs, and a charming centerpiece may be easily made of crepe paper flowers.

For the twenty-fifth anniversary a silver ship made of cardboard and silver paper may mark smooth sailing on the sea of matrimony. Such a ship will make a charming centerpiece for the table.

To make it, cut the sides of the ship from cardboard, and cover these with silver paper that has been crushed between the hands. Finish the top edges of the ship with a frill of pink crepe paper, and make two heart-shaped sails. These are simply two pieces of silver paper glued back to back with wire placed between. Pink cardboard hearts strung on silver ribbon form the rigging.

For the golden wedding, nothing can be more lovely than a huge basket of fifty roses. These may be natural flowers, but beautiful roses may be made of crepe paper. The basket of roses, shown here are crepe paper roses, and this centerpiece was recently used for the wedding anniversary.

By Dorothy Wright

left. But testing before washing the garment may save the garment itself and avoid some regrets on the part of the owner.

Silk garments should be tested for shrinkage and color fastness by preparing suds as for washing the garment, and then squeezing a sample, or some hidden part of the garment in the suds for three or four minutes, rinsing it in cold water, allowing it to partly dry, pressing it and comparing it with the unwashed material to determine whether the garment itself is washable.

The same process should be followed with wool garments except that the wool should be rinsed in water the same temperature as the suds.

The suds for washing silk should have a temperature of about ninety degrees. Wool will stand a suds of one hundred degrees. Silk should have as many rinsings as are necessary to remove every trace of soap. Three rinse waters are desirable for wool.

Both wool and silk garments should be dried by rolling in towels. The garment should be laid on one towel, another should be placed between the

utes. Seal the jar and invert to cool.

Rhubarb juice is made by covering small pieces with cold water and simmering until soft. Strain the juice through a jelly bag; add one cup of sugar to each quart, heat until the sugar is dissolved; skim and boil five minutes. Pour into sterilized jars and seal. This is fine for pudding sauces.

Baked rhubarb has a delightfully rich flavor. Arrange a layer of rhubarb in a baking dish, sprinkle with sugar, and alternate the layers until the dish is full. Sprinkle the top with sugar, add small pieces of butter, and grated lemon rind or cinnamon. Bake slowly until well-done.

If every pot, pan, or kettle used in cooking is washed as soon as emptied and while still hot, the housewife will make a fifty per cent saving in labor and time when the dish washing is to be done.

### PRETTY COVERALLS FOR PLAY-TIME FROCKS



LITTLE girls soon get the apron habit if they have pretty ones like these. Both designs come in sizes from four to six years and are stamped on fast color lora cloth which launders exceptionally well. Design 4181 comes in blue and Design 4182 in maize. Either of these aprons will

### Little Cooks' Contest

LITTLE cooks, attention! What can you cook? I am anxious to have every little cook in our big family of readers answer that question. I have had several letters from little cooks for recipes that are easy to make. The very best way to answer these letters and to help all the other little cooks too, is to have every one send in their favorite recipe. Tell me just exactly how you make it and why it is your favorite. After you have written it all down, read it over carefully to be sure you have it right so other little cooks who try your recipe won't make a mistake.

All little cooks from five to twelve may enter in this contest. Send your recipes not later than June 1. The six little cooks who send the best recipes will receive dainty cooking aprons all made, ready to embroider.

Address your letter to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

sary of a charming old couple, who were delighted to be able to keep the flowers without the risk of their fading.

The numerals in the center of the basket were cut from cardboard and covered with sparkling gold metallics. The numerals were then mounted on wires, the ends of which were placed in a heavy glass flower holder, concealed in the basket.

There is no more delightful way to spread happiness than by parties. And whether your party is for a new bride, or a bride of yesteryear, plan your table carefully. For after all, the memories of most parties usually center around the table.

If you would like other suggestions for party favors and table decorations, send ten cents for our instruction booklet to Desk L Michigan Farmer, Detroit. Copies of the bulletin, "How to Make Crepe Paper Flowers" are also still available at ten cents each.

### TEST CHEAPER THAN CHANCE

ONE sure way of finding out whether a silk or wool garment will wash, is to wash it and see what is

folds and a third on top. Roll tightly and press out moisture, remove, and shake until dry enough to press.

Piques, linens, and shantung in both plain color and print will be popular dress material for summer, reports Dame Fashion. These hot weather costumes will be made in three-piece ensemble or two-piece sleeveless frocks with belts and pleated skirts.

### RHUBARB ADDS TO SPRING MEALS

ONE way of curing the poor appetites that many persons have in the spring is to include rhubarb in their meals. The stalks that are forced are tender and require little cooking, but are delicious, especially when raisins are added.

A rich sauce may be canned by placing a layer of rhubarb one inch deep in the bottom of a jar, then a layer of sugar one-half inch deep, and so on until the jar is filled, having a layer of sugar on top. Adjust the rubber and the lid and boil the jar in a water bath for twenty-five min-



This Centerpiece Was a Joy Months After the Golden Anniversary

be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 45c.

Address your orders to the Stamped Goods Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.



Use this department to help solve your household problems. Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

#### CARE OF EASTER LILIES AFTER BLOOMING

I would like to know what to do with my Easter Lily since it has stopped blooming so as to keep it for another year.—Mrs. H. E.

Easter lilies may be set out-of-doors as soon as through blooming and usually will bloom again in August. For the winter the bulbs may be taken up and dried off for a few weeks and started again or left in the ground if well protected with a mulch. They reproduce themselves while in the ground and unless winter killed will bloom for several years.—Alex Laurie.

#### NO LICENSE REQUIRED

I am caring for two little children while their mother is in the hospital. Am told I must have a license to keep

#### Are You Satisfied With Your House?

NO house was ever built or furnished exactly as a woman wanted it and probably never will be. But that assumption need not be discouraging for it is always an inspiration and a stimulant to have a vision or goal ahead toward which to strive.

If you are planning to build or remodel your farm home, there are certain requirements which must be considered carefully if that home is to be convenient, meet the needs of the family and have its part in maintaining the standard of living in the average rural community.

These requirements of farm homes as decided by the agricultural engineering, home economics, and landscape gardening departments of Michigan State College have been published in bulletin form. The bulletin, also, contains a step-saving house plan by which any room in the house can be reached from the back door without going through another room. If you would like to study this plan and the requirements, send ten cents in stamps or coin for a copy of Service Bulletin No. 5 to the Home Editor, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

children. If so, what are the requirements necessary to obtain one, and where do I secure same?—L. D.

We believe there is no law requiring license for this sort of nursing.—Rood.

#### HOUSECLEANING PROBLEMS

How should one launder rayon curtains so they will preserve their luster? Also, tell me how to size a rug that has become wrinkled.—S. S. S.

In laundering your curtains, use only a mild soap solution and have the water not more than lukewarm. Rinse in the same temperature and hang straight on the line. The curtains should be pressed while damp with just a moderate iron. It is hot water and heat that is injurious to this material. It is quite certain that your rayon curtains will shrink and, therefore, I would advise taking out the top hem before washing. You can

then adjust the length without having to repress.

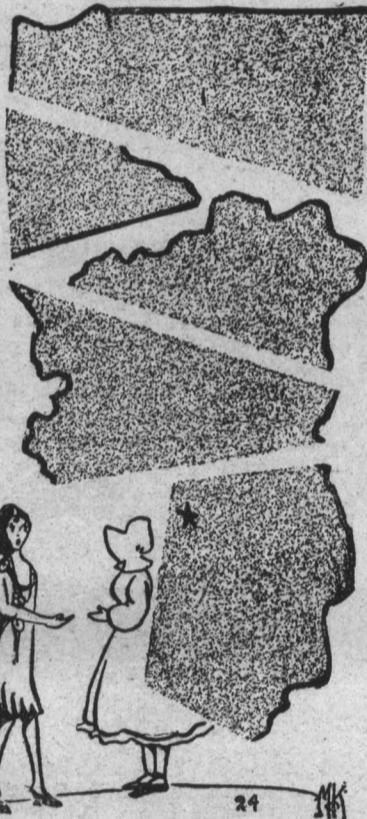
To re-size rugs which have become flimsy, dissolve one quart of powdered dry glue in one gallon of boiling water. Keep this on the stove until the glue is dissolved. Tack the rug wrong side down on the floor, spreading old newspapers around the edges to protect the floor. Use a brush to apply the glue solution, taking care to cover every inch of space. Cover the edges of the rug with the solution. Do not move the rug for twenty-four hours or until the sizing is dry.

Adding a small amount of baking powder to boiled or uncooked icings improves their texture.

#### For Our Little Folks

##### STATE SECRETS

Unless Chicago tells the tale,  
Here's this tip, girls and boys,  
There's so much doing in this state,  
It's name would rhyme with noise.



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 May 5 was Utah and its capital is Salt Lake City.

#### KICK TAG IS HEAPS OF FUN

HERE is a game you can play one of these fine days when you are out in the backyard and there seems nothing to play with but your ball and mother's clothesline.

Each player stands ten feet from the clothesline and on opposite sides. The first player kicks the ball over the line and, if the player on the opposite side catches it and tags the first player before he runs around the clothesline post and back, the second player scores one point. If he fails to catch him, it is the second player's turn to kick the ball. This is especially exciting when there are a dozen players instead of two, each side taking turns at kicking in the order in which they stand.—Aunt Martha.

## 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—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—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	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
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

## LAKEVIEW BABY CHICKS

### Buy Two and Three Week Old Chicks and Avoid Losses

You never saw more vigorous chicks. They get the right start under ideal conditions. 24 hour-a-day attention. All chicks Michigan Accredited. We can furnish quality day old chicks or older ones of any age in the breeds listed below.

#### EXTRA SPECIAL

PRICES EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$41.00	\$79.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	5.75	11.00	51.00	99.00
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyand. Buff Orps.	6.25	12.00	56.00	109.00
Broilers, all breeds—	\$9.00, 100; \$41.00, 500; L. Mixed \$7.50, 100.			

Egg prices are climbing. Broiler market is firm. Now is the time to get those Lakeview chicks at above prices. Order from this ad—today. Or get our catalog.

#### WE SHIP C. O. D.

**A Solid Foundation for Success with Poultry—Lakeview Business Breeds**  
LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Box 6-A Holland, Michigan  
M. J. KOLE, Owner Member International Baby Chick Association

## Babion's Pure Bred Chicks

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

100% Live Delivery guaranteed and Postage paid on	25	50	100	500
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$38.00
Brd., Wh. & Bf. 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



## 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 Tancred 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



## RELIABLE CHICKS

#### ORDER AT THESE PRICES

Reliable chicks develop into heavy winter layers that make big profits. Every chick is hatched from pure bred carefully selected stock.

	50	100	500	1,000
Heavy Strain S. C. White Leghorns	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$40.00	\$80.00
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
Assorted Chicks (no culls)		6.50	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 from Michigan Accredited Flocks

### Bargain Prices for May and June Delivery

Chicks from large, heavy carefully selected birds. Good winter layers.  
White and Brown Leghorns: 100, \$8.50; 200, \$16.50; 500, \$40.00. Barred Rocks: 100, \$10.50; 200, \$21.00; 500, \$50.00. Heavy Assorted: 100, \$9.00; 200, \$18.00. Heavy and Light Assorted: 100, \$8.00. Light Assorted: 100, \$7.00; 200, \$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. No. 12, Box M. F., Holland, Mich.

## 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

Buy Tested Stock Quality counts in egg production. Day old and three week chicks, pullets 60c and up, hens, pedigreed cockerels, prices low. Big type White Leghorns, trapnested and pedigreed. Rocks and Reds. Catalog free. Michigan State Accredited, Member of I. B. C. A. Fairview Hatchery, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.

#### CLASS A CHICKS AND PULLETS

Chicks at 6c up. No money down. 100% live delivery postpaid. Healthy, even sized, well developed pullets. We will have from 2 to 3,000 pullets ready to ship in June. All varieties. Write for low prices. BOS HATCHERY, R. 2 M., Zeeland, Mich.

White Leghorns hens and males now half price. Thousands of night-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed 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.

# OUR PAGE

## Plans For Vacation Time

### Most M. C.'s Are Going to Work

I HAVE planned to make my summer vacation serve a three-fold purpose. First, I've assumed the role of "Chief Cook and Bottle Washer" at home.

Besides helping mother with the housework, I do a lot of work on the farm. Now, I know what the boys always say when a girl mentions working on the farm, however, when I spoke of working out this summer

are for pies. The other is of a very large kind—weight 100 to 200 pounds. I might take one to the fair if I can.

The sweet corn I am growing for the seed. I can sell them for about ten cents a pound. The rest of the products I'm going to sell too if I can. I couldn't get any potatoes for myself to grow, unless I can get some from my father. I have my cabbage and tomatoes planted in a hotbed. I

hope the weather gets better soon so I can plant my garden. All of the money I get out of the products I am going to put it into the bank except twenty dollars which I am going to pay for a course of taxidermy. I am going to take it up this winter so I can learn to mount some of them. I mean what I catch and shoot. In a few years I can make money out of it. All of this is besides our general farm work. We have to work 160 acres of land, 5 acres of peas, 1 acre pickles, 5 acres sweet corn, 15 acres beets for companies and other products.—Joe Horwath.

that my eighteenth birthday was so far away that I'd be an active circler forever. But now I am forced to admit that time does fly, and what little use we make of it quite frequently and continuously!

The value of time and its utilization was impressed upon me sometime ago by a preacher in a truly wonderful sermon. He asked the individuals of his congregation to consider and realize that every time the clock ticks, one is one second nearer his grave; one second less of unknown destiny lies before him. And how those seconds seem to fly! They oftentimes seem insignificant, but remember also that seconds make minutes and minutes make hours, and hours make days, weeks, months, and years. Hence, it is up to each individual to utilize his time in the best way possible, for we are all human and are headed for the grave, sooner or later.

Sorry, Uncle Frank, but I realize now that perhaps I haven't been using the last fifteen minutes to the best advantage, for I still have an English theme to prepare for tomorrow.

Yes, I've met Guilford Rothfuss and became well acquainted with him. You see, we're both wearing green caps this year. However, we're not the only ones.—T. Norman Hurd, G. C., at Michigan State College.



Vance Wood Likes His Dogs

I found that my father made strenuous objections.

Summer work isn't exactly a snap! Especially when you come in from the fields after a day of toil in the sultry sun and then have to spend a couple of hours doing the chores. When I think I've finished all my tasks and am ready to enjoy a good novel that I've started to read or to finish a poem I started a week before and lost the inspiration to finish, almost invariably someone asks, in a confidential tone, if I wouldn't like to carry the milk to the calves. Of course, I can't refuse to do it since I am interested in anything concerning farm work, even though I might be more interested in doing something else.

All these things have happened every summer since I can remember and I don't expect this summer to be an exception. This is part of life and I'd hate to miss it.

After I've completed my work, even though I may be tired, I expect to find time to practice on my violin and also to improve in my piano lessons.

Summer won't be a vacation, except as a rest from school, for I mean to work. I ask no further compensation than the consolation of having done my best to help my parents, for in return, they give me the benefit of an education.—Zola Marsh.

I am going to try to make use of my vacation by going in the calf club and potato club. I am also going to have a vegetable garden. I planted vegetables in a hotbed two weeks ago, so when it gets warm enough I am going to replant the plants outside. Then when fall comes, I will take them to the Alpena County Fair and exhibit the vegetables, potatoes, and my calf which I entered in the fair last fall. Some boys and girls don't know how much fun it is to raise a garden, calf, or potatoes. I think it is lots of fun because I always have a ready market for whatever I raise.—Franklin Diamond.

This summer I am going to plant in a good garden. I am going to have sweet corn, tomatoes, cabbage, onions, watermelons, muskmelons, turnips, pumpkins of two kinds, and squash. One kind of the pumpkins

## Hello and Good Bye

### A New G. C. and One Who Says Farewell

ALTHOUGH I am a very new member of the Golden Circle, I thought I would respond to your call for Golden Circle and also kill two birds with one stone by thanking you for the beautiful pin. It certainly was the thrill of my life when I opened the envelope and drew out the membership card and pin, and I take this opportunity to thank you from the depths of my heart.

May I ask for the Merry Circle's ideas on the modern dance and movie? Although I do not dance myself (not caring to) I think it is a pleasant pastime. Please do not misunderstand my meaning of the word "dance." I do not include the "Charleston," "Black Bottom," etc., in this word. They are nothing but leaps and jumps, and very silly! Neither do I approve of dancing at the lake resorts, roadhouses, and the like as there is where one dances with all sorts of rowdies whom one does not know. In short, I think the fox trot, the waltz (I think this especially beautiful), etc., when danced at a private home with friends are perfectly O. K., despite what many people say against them.

Concerning the modern movie, I heartily condone the majority! Of course, there are exceptions to every rule and in this case "The Shiek" and the like are the exceptions. I even approve of seeing Clara Bow cut capers—however, I would not follow her footsteps. I especially enjoy Western pictures because they are so like our farm life. I think the movie is a way to escape from the everyday things of one's life and to enter a world different from one's own life—and again sometimes it is a teacher because we so often profit by another's experience. Sincerely yours—Vilma, G. C.

I realize that I'm late to enter the Golden Circle reunion, but I just want to say farewell before I pass the zero hour, and it won't be long now. I doubt if this reaches you before I'm eighteen so you see my birthday is within the next six months or so, depending on mail service.

It seems impossible for me to believe that I have run my course as an active Merry Circle. But a few short years ago it was that I was thrilled at the arrival of my button and card. At that time it seemed



## OUR LETTER BOX



Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

Seeing that Guilford let the cat out of the bag, how, I don't know! He probably was surprised to hear that his kid sister was writing to a pretended "fellow" and I take it that she told him who I was. Guilford, I take it now you probably won't mention Tom Marshall any more seeing I'm a girl. Ha! Ha!

Even though I am a girl, I'll sign my name—Tom Marshall.

I have known for sometime that Tom Marshall was a masquerader's name. It is funny how girls like to use boys' names for pen names. I am glad to see your M. C. pin in evidence in your picture, recently printed.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

I am a strict modernist, but I believe that's all I'll say to describe myself. Most of you will immediately picture a rouged and painted, half-dressed flapper. Not so. I carmine my lips but I don't rouge. 'Tisn't necessary. I wear my dresses short but not too short—not more than one-half an inch above my knees! Draw your own conclusions.

I believe that parents should allow their children to go out one or two nights a week before they are of age. Then after they are of age, they won't "fly off the handle." I have been friends all my life with two girls who have had no freedom. They were not allowed to go out or even to enter

tain. That was until a year ago when the oldest left home. She went to Chicago and is making up for lost time—and how. The youngest is eagerly awaiting the time when she can go to Chicago—and ruin.

My own parents allow me to entertain freely and to be entertained as well, and they realize I'm not anxious to leave home. What do you think Uncle, aren't they right?

I notice some of the Merry Circle's are wont to criticize us modernists



Vera Carter and Play Mates

All I'll say in our defense is that if we knew the critics personally, we'd know whether we could excuse them or not. That is, we'd know if they were so strictly religious themselves.

Well, Uncle, guess I'll have to bid you all good night. With a hurrah for "Our Boys and Girls," and Uncle Frank, I remain—Frisco.

You are entirely right about parental strictness. It is part of the younger generation's education to learn how to handle themselves among others. As your letter indicates, a pent-up social craving often brings ruin. Over-strict parents do their children an injustice.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my fountain pen and was well pleased with it. I like "Our Page" and have read it for quite a number of years. The discussions on evolution, girls smoking, wearing knickers and powdering, are good, but I do believe that some of them didn't really know what evolution is, but thought they did. I believe in evolution, but not in the way some do, because man never had a monkey for his ancestor. Take the horses, for instance, how they grew from small, hardly a two-foot animal, to what they are now. What else could that be but evolution?

The girls that smoke don't know what to do with themselves so they want to be little smarties. It doesn't



Vera Belle Shook's Prize Drawing

look nice for a girl, or respectable. I don't know what to think of the boys but I believe they want to show off. If they like athletics, they hadn't better smoke. How many of you like athletics? I like them because they are healthy, out-door sports and no one can cheat in them.

I've heard so much about Uncle Frank that I often wondered what you

look like, and whether you're old, middle-aged, or young, and am wondering still. Maybe sometime you'll put your picture in the Michigan Farmer.—Alva Rae.

You have a sensible idea of evolution and smoking. Glad you liked your pen. If you have not received your M. C. pin, let me know. Perhaps some day my picture will be in "Our Page."

Dear Unc. Frank:

Swak, auk, this is station H. A. K. tuning in. I hope that awful paper eater, Mr. Waste Basket, does not get this.

What has become of all the interesting letter writers? I hope they leave a line pretty soon. I certainly admired the wonderful picture of Miss Shoemaker. It was a beauty.

I agree with "Not Much" about living in the country. Boy! a dip in the lake on a hot summer day, seems wonderful. Have any one of you cousins read that story "Under the 4-H Flag." It certainly is a dandy. It's the cat's pajamas alright. Eh, what?

I'll say "Cooney" had a funny letter. Gee, but I laughed at it which was the first one that I looked at. I think I'll sign off now.—H. A. K., Keweenaw Bay, Michigan.

When do you get hot enough weather in Keweenaw Bay to want to cool off in the cold Lake Superior waters? I'm glad you like the story.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I am ashamed to say that I have not written since my enrollment four years ago. I am fourteen years old. My father is dead and I have been running an oil station in the morning before school and after school and on Saturdays and Sundays. I am in the eighth grade.

Although I have not been writing, I have been reading "Our Page" every week. Some of the letters are very interesting.

Well, as it is time to close, I will close.—Your Nephew, Menno Sneden.

You are excused for not writing more often as you apparently have been very busy. I am glad that you find "Our Page" interesting, and I hope you are succeeding at your oil station work.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have not had much time to write but as the old discussion of smoking and drinking has come to life again, I thought I would express my opinion. I do not care what the folks say, tobacco does harm the body and is a very dirty habit. It makes the breath have a bad odor, also the clothes. Anyone who has respect for himself or anybody else, will not use tobacco or liquor, either one.—Just a Spruce Cousin.

I am glad we have another opponent of bad habits. We all form habits, why not good ones?

#### READ AND WIN

THIS is one of the old-time contests. They remain popular because they are interesting and educational.

Just answer in as short a manner as possible the questions below. Do not write out the questions but number your answers the same as the questions. The answers will be found in the reading columns of this paper. Put the number of the page on which you found the answer after your answer. Don't forget your name and address, and M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Cirler.

This contest closes May 25th, so send your answer to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, in plenty of time.

Here are the questions:

- 1.—How long does the busy period on the Ingleside farm last?
- 2.—About how many of the voters in this country voted in 1920?
- 3.—How many members are there in the first bull association in Washenaw County?
- 4.—Who made an explosive fifty times as powerful as nitroglycerine?
- 5.—How much did the automatic heated waterers reduce the cost of one hundred pounds of gain in pigs?
- 6.—Is the removal of the adenoids harmful on the singing voice?
- 7.—What was the total revenue the state of Michigan got last year from the three cent gas tax?
- 8.—What was the average annual expense of 192 college students?

## PURINA POULTRY CHOWS

A BABY CHICK is living at your expense until it becomes a laying pullet or a broiler. The feed which will turn your chicks into productive pullets or profitable broilers the quickest is the most economical feed every time. Cut short the unprofitable period. Feed Purina Chick Growena and Purina Intermediate Hen Chow. Order them from the feed store with the checkerboard sign.

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TRY a Michigan Farmer Liner to sell Your Poultry, Real Estate, Seeds and Nursery Stock and Miscellaneous Articles. See Page 699 for Rates.

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**hurry**  
**hurry**

**\$500 CASH**  
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**Just write a letter**

A plain short letter.  
BEST REASONS  
WIN!

#### Mail Your Letter Now! Contest Closes June 1st.

Ask your dealer NOW for full details on the REEF BRAND "\$500 BEST LETTER CONTEST". See how fair the contest is... how easy it is for any boy or girl under 20 to win. If your dealer doesn't carry REEF BRAND, write Department MF-5 Gulf Crushing Company, and give us his name. We'll send you the rules and a FREE copy of the interesting booklet "How To Get 24 Eggs For 5c".

Keep REEF BRAND before your hens this summer. It helped the champion layers last year and can bring you bigger poultry profits for less than 5c a year per hen.

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99.6% Digestible in 8 hours

Pure Crushed Oyster Shell  
for Poultry—

Gulf Crushing Company  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

**FREE!** Send for a copy of the Booklet "How To Get 24 Eggs For 5 cents."

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To feed in, to deliver to market, brooks 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 7½c 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 25c extra to your order. Barred and White Rocks, R. C. and S. C. R. I. Reds, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, 11c—S. C. White & Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas, S. C. Black Minorcas, 9½c—White Wyandottes, 12c—Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas, 14c—Heavy Mixed 10c—Light Mixed, 8c. June Chicks 50c per hundred lower than above prices. On orders for 400 or more chicks take discount of 50c 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.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY  
East High Street Fostoria, Ohio

#### 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

THE CARLETON HATCHERY, Carleton, Mich.

#### REDUCED PRICES FOR MAY and JUNE

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

100 500

White Leghorns .....\$ 8.00 \$37.50

Barred Rocks .....10.00 47.50

Circular free.

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**SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS**

We ship C. O. D. and guarantee 100 per cent live delivery. Wh. and Br. Leghorns, S. C. Buff Leghorns, 10c; Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, 11c; 10c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orp., Wh. Wyand., 11c; and Buff Minorcas, R. C. Reds, 11c; Light Brahmas, 14c; Mixed 7c; Heavy Mixed 8c. Orders for 50 chicks one cent more, 25 chicks two cents more per chick. White Pekin Ducklings 20c.

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#### CHICKS For IMMEDIATE and LATER DELIVERY Pure Hollywood and Hollywood Mated Leghorns AT PRICES THAT ARE RIGHT

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

Pay Only \$1.00 Per 100 Down. Balance C. O. D.

Prices for Immediate Delivery

"A" Mating White Leghorns.....\$15.00 500

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Barred Plymouth Rocks.....14.00 65.00

Mottled Anconas.....11.00 50.00

Odds and Ends.....7.00

Deduct One Cent Per Chick for delivery any date in June

We Guarantee Live Delivery and pay the postage. Pay only \$1.00 per 100 down. Balance C. O. D. or any time before delivery.

Order direct from this ad or write for Catalog.

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



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 Tancred Foundation

S. C. White Leghorns.....\$ 8.00 100 200 500

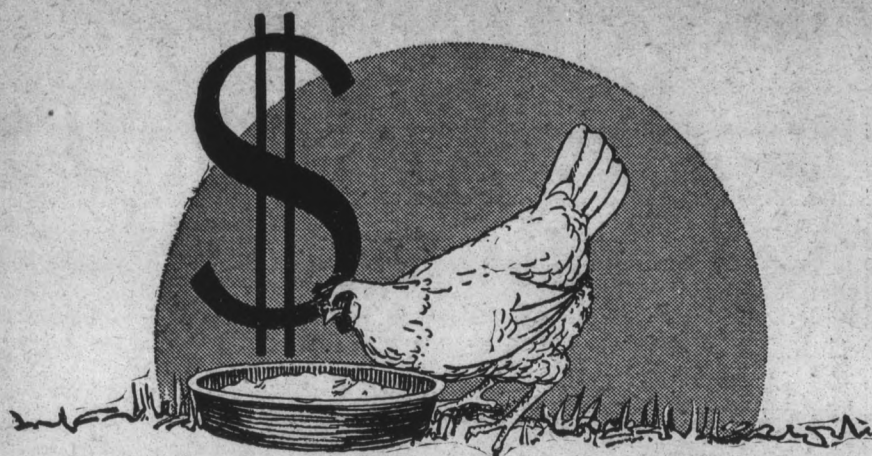
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Barred Plymouth Rocks.....10.50 21.00 50.00

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If you are to make dollars grow out of your poultry, your laying hens must have plenty of exercise, fresh air and a well-balanced ration. But this is not enough—you must keep Oyster Shell before them all the time.

The normal hen can and will produce more eggs if she only has sufficient shell material—but she won't if she hasn't. Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake gives her

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Purified, triple-screened, odorless and without dirt or waste!

It is inexpensive—and a real profit breeder. For "dollar-sign hens" keep Pilot Brand in front of them all year 'round.



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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 productions. Mated to males of 200-300 egg pedigreed ancestry.

Order at These Low Prices - C. O. D.

Prices Effective May 1st

50	100	300	500	1000
\$5.00	\$9.00	\$26.25	\$42.50	\$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

## 1000 CHICKS ON HAND

Can ship at once at reduced prices  
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Reds, Bl. Minorcas 13½c. White Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 15c. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 11½c. Light Brahmas 18c. Heavy Broulles, 11c. Light mixed 9c. Grade "AA" chicks 5c per chick extra. If less than 100 ordered add 50c extra. After May 17th 2½c per chick less. WE GUARANTEE THESE CHICKS TO SATISFY! Send for

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BREEDING STOCK, PULLETS, 3 WEEKS OLD CHIX

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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	\$10.00	\$55.00	\$11.00	\$9.00	\$50.00
White & Buff Leghorns	10.00	8.00	45.00	9.00	7.00	40.00

Broiler Chicks—\$8.00 per 100  
We also have White & Buff Leghorn Pullets and hens for sale. Order direct from this ad.  
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B. P. Rocks (Pedigree Mating 200 to 250)	\$13.00	\$60.00	\$120.00
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DUNDEE HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS — DUNDEE, MICHIGAN

### POSSIBLY TUBERCULOSIS

I have a flock of Rhode Island Red chickens of which I have lost a great many this winter. Apparently they are in good health until three or four days before they die when they just stand around and will not eat. The combs and wattles turn pale. Upon examining them I find that the liver is very much enlarged, of a very light color (almost yellow) and literally covered with tumors about the size of peas which are quite hard. If possible, will you kindly tell me the cause of this and also the cure, if any?—H. L.

The rapid emaciation, pale combs and nodules on the liver are common symptoms of tuberculosis although a laboratory examination is considered necessary to definitely determine that disease. When tuberculosis is suspected in a valuable flock it pays to have a veterinarian inspect the birds and make recommendations. Avian tuberculosis cannot be cured and may spread rapidly. Write to Dr. H. J. Stafseth, Veterinary Division, Michigan State College for their bulletin on avian tuberculosis.

### GROWING THE LATER CHICKS

(Continued from page 680)

One advantage of late chicks is that there is plenty of sunshine. Sunshine is needed to get proper growth and health in a flock of chicks. It is now known that sunshine furnishes what is called vitamin "D" through its direct rays. Early chicks require feeding cod liver oil and special care in the way of housing, brooder stove, etc., while later chicks seem to be nature's favorites and grow up better, probably due to the sunshine, the abundance of fresh green feed, and the natural warmth that can be given the chicks hatched in late May and early June. More hours out-of-doors in fresh air and sunshine makes later chicks especially to be desired and comparatively easy to raise.

On the other hand, where you have late chicks you should bear in mind that if the summer gets extra hot, you should have shade and an abundance of cool, fresh water.

It is never advisable to run two ages of chicks together. The later chicks will not do well at all if allowed on the same range with older ones.

Your late chicks save you labor in caring for brooder stoves as you can

allow the chicks out on range more, nor do you have to watch the heat so carefully, and the danger of crowding is less.

Practically the same feeding method, with less labor, will raise a flock of late chicks much cheaper than the earlier ones, provided you have an abundance of green feed, range, etc.

Get your early chicks out on range as soon as possible and put your late chicks in the brooder house, cleaning and disinfecting the houses thoroughly.

It is claimed by some that late chicks will do better than earlier ones if given the same amount of care and attention, with a little extra attention perhaps to provide shade, fresh water, and clean ranges.

An advantage of late chicks is the fact that baby chicks in late May and early June are always lower in price than the earlier chicks. The hens seem to carry through their vitality to reproduce good healthy, husky chicks, just as well later as earlier in the year.—Reese V. Hicks.

### POSSIBLY RANGE PARALYSIS

I have had many of my nice large hens go blind this spring. Their eyes look bright but they can't see. They just go until they die.—Mrs. M. W.

Blindness in hens is sometimes caused by range paralysis. According to scientists this disease may attack different organs. If it effects the nerves of the leg the bird cannot walk and results in the trouble commonly called leg weakness. If the nerve of the wing is attacked the wing droops and the bird gradually becomes weak and finally dies. When certain nerves in the eye are attacked by the disease, it results in blindness. Some poultrymen believe that range paralysis may be a result of coccidiosis. The trouble must be treated by prevention which consists in raising the poultry on clean soil.

### MICHIGAN FARMER CHICK BULLETIN

THE Michigan Farmer Chick bulletin gives practical hints on the care of baby chicks and feeding methods endorsed by experienced poultrymen. It may be had by sending a two cents stamp to the Poultry Dept., Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

## Common Poultry Diseases

### XI—Brooder Pneumonia

THIS disease, also called Aspergillosis, is a common disturbance in early chick life, and is also evident in older fowls. It is a fungus disease caused by the common green mold, *Aspergillus Fumigatus*, which grows on vegetables and other organic matter. It is often found in moldy litter which is a common cause of the disease.

Crowding chicks in a damp, poorly ventilated brooder house will stimulate the disease. Moldy litter or food will cause the trouble in older chickens. Mold in the nest straw sometimes gets through the egg shell and thus contaminates the chick before hatching.

Symptoms—The affected chick shows signs similar to white diarrhea. As the disease affects the pulmonary or breathing system of the chick, a typical pneumonia is evident.

With mature birds, one or more may be affected. There is usually a slight catarrh and quickened breathing. Swellings soon obstruct the breathing and there is a rattling or croupy sound, heard chiefly at the expiration of the breath. The affected birds mope, remain in a sitting posture, and get so weak that walking is difficult. They make movements of the head and neck when gasping for breath, acting as if choking. There is also fever, diarrhea, drooping wings, great depression, and a tendency to sleep.

In cases where the air sacs are involved, the loss of flesh and weakness are prevalent, although lameness and swollen joints may be present.

The disease is usually fatal, young chicks dying in a few days, while older birds may live to four or more weeks after the symptoms show.

Prevention—Means of preventing the disease are to make sure that the fowls and brooder chicks have clean bright straw or chaff to scratch in. The houses should be kept clean and sanitary and the feeds should be clean and wholesome without any evidence of mold or spoilage. Sick birds should be removed from the flock and the bodies of those that die burned or buried.

Curative methods are hardly worthwhile. Some recommend coal tar or turpentine inhalations, made by stirring two tablespoonsful of one of these in a quart of hot water and letting it stand for an hour or two. The affected birds should be shut in a small room and the solution poured on a hot brick until the room is filled with vapor. However, from a general economic standpoint the results from these remedies do not warrant their use.

Next week—Gapes, Leg Weakness, and Rose Chafer Poisoning.



## Good Fishing

There is no sport in the world like a day with your fishing tackle in the spot where the big ones bite. It may be just behind your own farm, or an hour's drive away in the family car, but there will be many times this summer when you can get away to try your luck. You do not need an elaborate assortment of fishing tackle, but it does make the fun greater if you have a good jointed rod, a dependable reel, plenty of strong lines and an assortment of various kinds of baits. You need a landing net, too, and a fish box or running board refrigerator to bring home your catch. Why not rig up a good set of tackle, enough to take the folks along and let them fish, too, and get more fun out of summer opportunities? If you will come into one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores we will be glad to help you select good, practical equipment at a low cost. You can't find better sporting equipment anywhere than at your local "tag" store.



## Live Stock

### SERVE-SELF FOR THE PIGS

MANY live stock producers are making Mr. Pig take care of himself as much as possible by the use of self-feeders, automatic watering systems and other labor-saving equipment. Such improvements in our farmyard furniture do not necessarily mean that we are lazy. They are a business proposition because they have proved their worth in good, practical experiments. And if we have a little extra time to read the paper or mow the lawn or hoe a few rows in the garden after supper, that certainly isn't any disadvantage!

In a test at the Iowa Experiment Station, automatic waterers heated with kerosene lamps during the winter gave much better results than ordinary open troughs filled twice a day. Gains were increased five per cent, the feed required was lessened ten per cent, and the cost of one hundred pounds' gain was decreased sixty-three cents. This same waterer can be used during the summer to supply fresh, clean, clear water, thus serving not only as a convenience but as a sanitary measure in the control of hog diseases and parasites.

Self feeders for hogs not only save time and labor, but increase gains and conserve feed. Hogs usually eat less tankage from a self-feeder than they do if the supplement is hand-fed; while self-feeders are ideal for feeding minerals. In fact, the free choice system of feeding which allows each hog to balance his own ration of corn, tankage, and minerals is very successful and is made most practical by the use of self-feeders.

Another profitable practice is to give little pigs grain in addition to their mothers' milk after they are three weeks old, and that can best be done by means of self-feeders in a pig creep. Shelled corn is best for them at first, and later middlings or shorts, ground oats, or hulled oats can be added, each in a separate compartment of the self-feeder. It is very important to keep feed for little pigs fresh and clean to prevent scours.

Self-feeders and automatic waterers also have an important place in modern systems of swine sanitation. They are particularly adapted to feeding pigs on pasture. They also require less room in the dry lot, in addition to their other advantages.

From the sanitation standpoint, covered hog troughs are much better than the ordinary V-shaped open-top kind. Individual steel troughs in the hog house are much easier to clean than wooden containers and help to prevent disease and worm infestation. Hog oilers are labor savers in lice and mange prevention.

### SITUATION SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

THE wide-awake secretary of the Michigan Holstein Association, writes us as follows: "Can't help but notice how much better the dairymen feel over business prospects than they did last fall. In September of 1927, when I tried to scare up cattle enough for a sale, most of the boys were on the 'glum' order—afraid their bossies might sell for next to nothing.

"This spring it's different. The breeders see that pure-bred Holsteins are moving more freely and at rising prices. One reason the boys give for this cheerful upturn is the real scarcity of cows—grades are pretty well skinned out of some districts, even scrubs sell well at farm sales.

"Business of raising Holsteins being on a better basis has made it easier to get together good ones for our sale. In fact, I had to prune offerings quite heavily."

## MILESTONES OF PROGRESS



## 50 Years of De Laval Service ~ and now the best of all.. Cream Separators

SINCE Dr. De Laval invented the first continuous discharge centrifugal cream separator in 1878, De Laval Separators have always been in the lead. Practically every detail of separator construction has been De Laval originated. As these features have been imitated, still further improvements have been made.

Each De Laval has in its day been the leading separator. As a result more than four million have been made. They are used in every country of the world, and there are practically as many in use as all other makes combined.

Now the 1928 "Golden Series" De Laval Separators mark another step forward. They are the crowning achievement in 50 years of leadership and service to the dairy industry.

They are the most complete, efficient and beautiful cream separators ever made. They are all that could be hoped for in such a machine and must prove a source of pride as well as profit to every owner.

Some of the improvements are: Beautiful gold and black finish; completely enclosed gears; improved regulating cover and float; turnable supply can; easier starting and turning; oil window, and the "floating bowl."

The best way to judge a new "Golden Anniversary" De Laval machine is to see one, and better still to try it side-by-side with any other separator. Not one person in a hundred who does that will fail to choose the De Laval.

"Golden Series" machines are now on display by Authorized De Laval Dealers everywhere. They will be glad to show them to you, or write to nearest office below for full information.

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**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 HOLSTEIN calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

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

**SHORTHORN BULLS For Sale** Choice breeding and individuals. Write or phone. O. K. CASTLE, North Branch, Mich.

ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 697

## Use the dip that's standardized

ALWAYS full strength, always uniform. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant has a fixed carbolic acid coefficient of 5, which means that it is five times as strong as carbolic acid. Being standardized, you always know exactly how much water to add to make your dipping mixture right for scab, sheep ticks, cattle ticks and hog lice.



## DR. HESS DIP AND DISINFECTANT

The superior emulsion it makes is an outstanding feature—the finest, milk-white emulsion of any dip you can buy. No settlings, no gathering oil streaks on top, no matter how long your emulsion stands.



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Tests show that milk kept for 12 hours at 50 degrees F. has a bacteria count of 18,000, as compared with a count of 55,300,000 when kept for 12 hours at 80 degrees F.

A low bacteria count means less loss from souring, higher quality and consequently higher price.

### Use Concrete Cooling Tanks

Your market requirements for quality can be met by the use of concrete for cooling tanks, stable floors and mangers. Concrete is sanitary, easy to clean and keep clean and requires no repairs.

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

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

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### SUNFLOWER SILAGE

THE silo is quite generally recognized as a very important item of equipment on the Michigan farm having any considerable amount of live stock to feed. This is conceded everywhere that corn is profitably grown.

But sunflowers are best adapted in certain northern sections of Michigan, where the temperature throughout the growing season is too low for corn to reach full development or where frosts occur frequently in mid-season, and also farther south, on lowland and muck areas which are likewise cold and frosty.

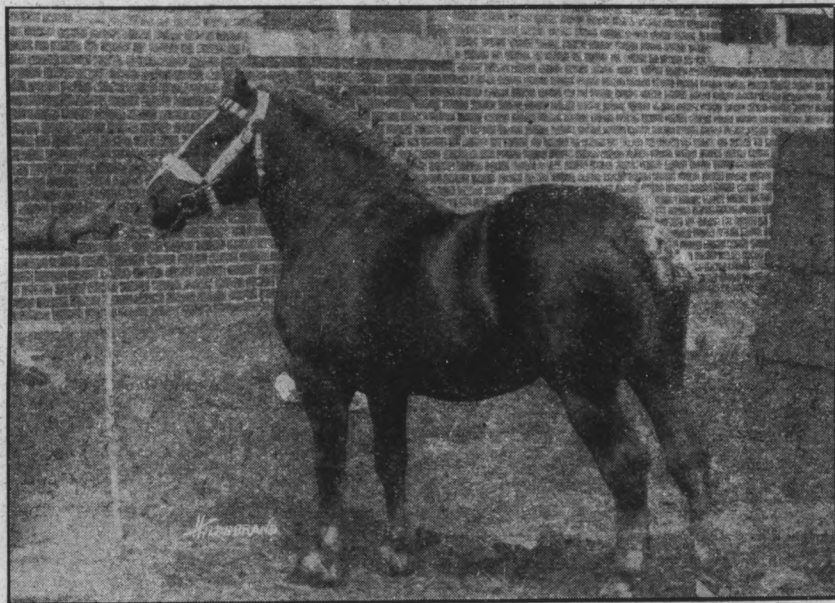
On the light sandy soils, as with any other crop, the use of manure or the plowing under of sweet clover or other means of adding humus to the soil is excellent practice. Supplementing this with an application of two hundred and fifty pounds per acre of a 2-12-2 commercial fertilizer put on broadcast and harrowed in while

satisfactorily, has given excellent results.—J. R. Duncan, Farm Crops Dept., M. S. C.

### TUSCOLA HERD NEARLY TRIPLES FORMER PRODUCTION

W. A. SANSON, tester in the Tuscola Herd Improvement Association, states that the outstanding development among his membership during the past year's testing work was the improvement in one herd of twelve cows from 150 pounds fat production in 1920 to 390 pounds fat production in 1927. The herd sire in use in this herd at present is a well bred individual with his seven nearest dams averaging over 1,000 pounds butter.

Sanson has been the leader in advocating improved methods in handling the dairy herd. All except four of his twenty-six members have provided for watering of the herd during the winter season and grain was



The Revival of Interest in Horses Is Confined to Good Animals. The Nondescript Kind Have Been Placed in the Discard Permanently

fitting the seed bed should bring good results. On the muck lands, a fertilizer consisting of 0-12-4 is frequently more advisable.

Under these circumstances, sunflowers are the best to grow because they give a greater tonnage per acre than corn will even under slightly more favorable conditions.

As everyone knows who has had experience in using a corn binder to cut them, sunflowers grow quite tall and are top heavy so that it is very difficult to adjust the binder head to handle sunflowers and corn together. Hence, it is not advisable to sow a mixture of the seed in the same row. It is better to sow the seed in separate rows, if both are to be used, and sow two or four rows of each in alternate blocks; then the sunflowers and corn can be mixed as they are put into the ensilage cutter, or alternate loads may be put into the silo.

When sunflowers are used alone, the ground should be plowed and fitted the same as for corn, making a firm, level seed bed. Sow the sunflowers at the rate of about eight pounds of seed per acre in drill rows forty-two inches apart. Cultivate three or four times to kill the sprouting weeds. They can be harvested either by hand or with the corn binder. The harvesting should be done as soon as the heads are about one-sixth in blossom. Do not wait for the seed to harden or the ensilage will be too fibrous and woody and too much waste will occur when it is fed.

The Mammoth Russian variety is the best one to use as it is hardier and more rust resistant. As compared to corn silage, it may be necessary to feed a little more total concentrates and a slightly narrower ration, but from various experiments that have been run, the use of sunflowers for silage, where corn cannot be grown

fed to all except three of the herds during the pasture season. All of the members fed grain according to milk production and used a balanced ration according to roughage fed.

Over 300 acres of alfalfa are seeded on twenty-four farms of the members and 200 acres of sweet clover are owned by twenty members. With these fine conditions the 350 cows tested during 1927 averaged 321 pounds butter-fat.

### YEAR'S WORK WITH MUSKEGON HERDS

A SUMMARY of the dairy herd improvement association which operated in North Muskegon County during the past year, drawn up by Ray Sugarbaker, shows that fifteen members have alfalfa seeded on their farms and six have some sweet clover seeded. Fourteen of the barns are equipped with drinking cups and eleven of the members fed grain to their cows during the pasture season.

Thirteen pure-bred sires are in use by this organization while seven grade sires were used by some of the members. Twenty-one pure-bred cows and heifers were purchased during the year by the members and thirty-six cull cows were disposed of for slaughter.

A. R. Baerman, owner of pure-bred and grade Guernseys, had the high herd in butter-fat production. This herd of six cows averaged 7,291 pounds of milk and 334 pounds butter-fat. Two other herds produced over 300 pounds butter-fat. They were owned by Wm. O. Johnson and W. R. Ruprecht. The association average was 6,370 pounds milk and 264 pounds butter-fat.


Send a two cent stamp to Poultry Dept., Michigan Farmer, for Baby Chick Bulletin.

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You'll find a MULE-HIDE product to fit your every need—Rolls for use on buildings, smooth finished and slate surfaced—Shingles in individual, and MULE-HIDE type design. The same long life material forms the base of every grade of MULE-HIDE. Only the best grade all rag felt and genuine Mexican Asphalt is used. There's a MULE-HIDE dealer in your neighborhood. Write to us if you cannot find him.

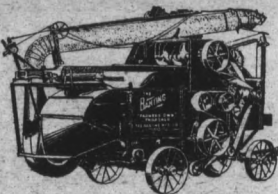
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### CATTLE

#### Dispersal Sale of Reg. Holsteins

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, Twelve O'clock  
2 herd sires 10 bred heifers  
2 young bulls 15 yearling heifers  
41 cows in milk 12 heifer calves

Ormsby, Ona and Hengerveld DeKor breeding. Heavy producers; good types; fifteen years of breeding Holsteins.  
J. E. BURROUGHS, Flint, Mich., eight miles south on Fenton Road, one mile west on Cook Road.  
J. E. Mack and Geo. Eaton, Auctioneers. Guy Dodge with Pedigrees

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

### SHOW HOW TO DIP SHEEP

DEMONSTRATIONS of drenching and dipping sheep for the control of both internal and external parasites are a part of the agricultural extension program in Ogemaw County. Internal parasites are perhaps the chief limiting factor of profits from sheep raising in Michigan.

### BULL PEN TO PROTECT BULL

THE first bull association in Washtenaw County was organized with four members. A six year old bull that has producing daughters of good type was purchased. In order to keep this valuable sire for several years and to avoid any danger of accidents, a safety bull pen was built.

### APRIL RECEIPTS BELOW 1927

RECEIPTS of cattle at seven principal markets during April totalled 626,000 head against 620,000 head a year previous. Supplies of choice and prime steers at Chicago were a trifle larger than in 1927. Considering the number of cattle arriving and the cheapness of hogs, the cattle market has performed as well as could be expected. In the past, arrivals in May have been slightly larger than in April two years out of three, while June has shown a similar tendency to increase over May. July receipts have been larger than in June twelve times in the last twenty-one years.

While the seasonal tendency is for receipts to increase from April onward, the gains up to midsummer this year seem likely to be smaller than usual. The number of cattle on feed is less than a year ago, and the early movement of grassers is likely to be small because of reduced numbers in the range states, the late start which pastures have received, and possibly the disposition to hold back in anticipation of a rise in prices such as occurred in the latter half of 1927.

Shipments of stockers and feeders from principal markets into seven feeding states in April totalled 106,000 head against 96,000 head in April in each of the last two years. In the first four months of 1928, they totalled 479,000 head against 483,000 a year previous and 498,000 two years ago.

### LARGER HOG RUNS DUE

THE break in hog prices due to increasing receipts and declining shipper demand in the last half of April finally caused a sharp decline in country loadings and a smart recovery in values. The high point in April has not been passed, however, and it is doubtful if the advance will carry further until the peak of the fall pig movement is past. Receipts are likely to increase fifteen to twenty per cent through the next three or four weeks. They will be large enough to exceed consumptive demand and compel further additions to storage stocks. The rise in fresh pork loins compared with a month ago, which was a big factor in the advance in hog prices, will increase competition from the huge stocks of frozen pork.

Receipts of hogs in April were larger than a year previous, but stocks of meats at leading packing centers decreased six million pounds against an increase of fifteen million last year. The twelve million pound gain in lard compares with only five million last year. Exports of both meats and lard in April were smaller than last year. They increased sharply in the week ending May 5, but receipts of hogs in foreign markets continue heavy and it seems doubtful if foreigners are ready as yet to follow rising prices for our products with buying orders.

### LOWER LAMB PRICES PROBABLE

LAMB prices had a moderate setback during the past week as a result of an increase in receipts. California spring lambs are arriving freely and have more than offset the declining receipts of fed lambs. June probably will bring a material increase in supplies of springers from the west as well as from the south-east and the corn belt, so that the seasonal downward readjustment in prices is not far ahead. Unfavorable pastures will tend to keep down the number of fat lambs.

### HORSES

**FOR SALE** Bay registered Belgian stallion eleven years old, weight two thousand pounds, good worker and breeder. J. E. Burroughs, Flint, Mich.

**MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU BRAND**  
On Which Michigan Farmers Depend

**EMBLEMS OF QUALITY**  
Quality SEEDS-FEEDS and FERTILIZER are Adapted to Michigan Farms



Experienced farmers, dairymen and poultrymen, have found in Michigan Farm Bureau Pure, Adapted, Seeds—Feeds—and Fertilizer, the essential qualities for greater production profits.

FARM BUREAU SEEDS, in combination with Farm Bureau FERTILIZER, both adapted to conditions of Michigan Soil and Climate, produce abundantly.

MICHIGAN MILKMAKER, the famous open formula, 24% balanced feed for dairy cows has again and again proven its superior merit for increased milk and butter-fat production—at minimum expense.

Similarly, MICHIGAN EGG MASH—Chick Starter—and Growing Mash have established their claims to supremacy for countless flock owners, by reason of their correct formulae and high quality ingredients.

For detailed information on Michigan Farm Bureau Fertilizer, Seeds, Dairy, and Poultry Feeds, write us direct, or consult your local Co-Operative Dealer.

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## REGISTERED Guernseys at Auction

### Fourth Annual Consignment Sale Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Association East Lansing, Michigan FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1928

Michigan State College Livestock Pavilion—12:30 P. M., E. S. T.

In the offering are 20 A. R. and C. T. A. record cows (all fresh or springing), 30 in-calf heifers (bred for summer and early fall freshening), 10 heifer calves, and 4 young bulls. All of the usual high standard of

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For Catalogs Address

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### MICHIGAN STATE SALE

May 22, 1928

Michigan State Herds have entered a number of young cows and heifers that will make excellent foundation for a new herd or increase the production of your present herd.

#### MICHIGAN STATE HERDS

Bureau of Animal Industry

J. E. Burnett, Director  
Lansing, Michigan



### 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 foundation stock.

### RED ROSE FARMS DAIRY

Northville, Michigan

Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

### Registered Jersey Cows

Two year old heifers, dam made 425.80 lbs. fat at 3 yrs. of age; sire's dam made 592.8 lbs. at 9 yrs. of age. One 3 year old cow made 309.3 lbs. fat in 234 days; dam made 498.9 lbs. fat in 1 year. One 6 yr. old cow made 385.5 lbs. at 2 yrs. of age; dam made 422 lbs. at 2 yrs. of age. These cows are due to freshen this fall, bred to Fauvic's Sensational Peer, whose dam has a full sister that made 625 lbs. fat at 3 yrs.

Also bull calves by the above sire.

J. L. CARTER :: Lake Odessa, Mich.

DAIRY STRAIN SHORTHORN COWS with half-bred or calves by side; bred heifers, serviceable age bulls. Write JOE MORIARTY, Hudson, 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

### 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 Origin No. 205227. Also a few spring boars at right prices. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. W. E. BARTLEY, Alma, Mich.

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

### 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.

**Large Type** Poland China bred gilts, also weanling pigs. Priced reasonable. JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.

**FOR SALE** Hampshires, fall gilts, spring pigs, real type. Best of breeding. J. P. SPITLER & SON, Henderson, Mich., R. 1.

### SHEEP

### SHEEP

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



# THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Monday, May 14, 1928

### Wheat.

Detroit—No. 2 red at \$1.95; No. 2 white \$1.95; No. 2 mixed at \$1.95.

Chicago—May \$1.49; July \$1.50%; September \$1.50%.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.95 @ \$1.96.

### Corn.

Detroit—No. 2 yellow \$1.13; No. 3 yellow \$1.10; No. 4 yellow \$1.07.

Chicago—May \$1.01%; July \$1.04; September \$1.04%.

### Oats.

Detroit—No. 2 Michigan 74c; No. 3 white 72c; heavy oats 2c premium.

Chicago—May 62%; July, old 56%; new 59%; September, new 47c.

### Rye.

Detroit—No. 2 \$1.44.

Chicago—May \$1.30%; July \$1.29; September \$1.19%.

Toledo—\$1.44.

### 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 \$16.50; October \$17.30; December \$17.30; cash alsike \$15.00; timothy at \$2.20; May \$2.20; December \$2.65.

### Hay.

Detroit—No. 1 timothy at \$13.50 @ \$14.50; standard \$12.50 @ \$13.50; No. 2 timothy \$10.50 @ \$11.50; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$13.50 @ \$14.50; No. 1 clover \$12.00 @ \$13.00; wheat and oat straw \$10.00 @ \$11.00; rye straw \$12.00 @ \$13.50; alfalfa hay No. 2 to choice at Chicago \$20.00 @ \$38.00.

### Feeds.

Detroit—Winter wheat bran at \$46; spring wheat bran at \$45; standard middling at \$46; fancy middling at \$50; cracked corn at \$48; coarse corn meal \$46; chop \$43 per ton in carlots. Poultry feeds with grit \$52.00; without grit \$56.00 per ton.

## WHEAT.

The official report on the winter wheat crop largely confirmed the private trade returns. Abandonment was estimated at 25.1 per cent leaving 35,858,000 acres for harvest against 37,872,000 last year. Condition was estimated at 73.8 per cent of normal against 85.6 a year ago and a ten-year average on May 1 of 85. The crop forecast was 486 million bushels compared with 552 million harvested last year and an average crop of 549 million bushels in the last five years. This would be the smallest crop since 1917 with the exception of 1925.

Wheat prices had a sharp break in the last week, largely due to speculative liquidation induced by better weather over the southwest and slow cash demand. The visible supply is decreasing slowly. Flour trade is dull and exports of domestic wheat are out of the question with our prices not far below Liverpool. A port strike in Argentina has temporarily reduced shipments from that country, but lake navigation has opened and more Canadian wheat will be available to importing countries from this time on.

## DISPERSION ANGUS CATTLE SALE

40 Head Extraordinary  
Bulls, Cows and Heifers  
Michigan State Fair Grounds  
Detroit, Mich.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, '28

DR. G. R. MARTIN & SON, Prop.  
North Street, Michigan

This is an Accredited Herd.

Sales Mgr., M. A. JUDY, West Lebanon, Ind.

## CORN

In spite of the fact that receipts of corn at primary markets for the last six or eight weeks have been much larger than a year ago and above the average for the corresponding period, the visible supply has been decreasing at an average rate of about 2 million bushels a week. It now totals 31 million bushels. While it is still larger than usual at this season of the year, if the recent rate of shrinkage is maintained, it will be of moderate size by midsummer. Trade estimates showing moderate stocks on farms suggest that primary receipts during the balance of the season are likely to be small.

Weather conditions have favored rapid planting of the new crop of corn and a large acreage is commonly expected as a result of heavy winter wheat abandonment. Weather conditions have been too cool for growth and the crop is not making normal progress in the sections where planting has already taken place.

## OATS.

The visible supply of oats continues to shrink rather rapidly and now totals less than 10 million bushels which is the smallest at this season with two exceptions since 1913. Receipts at primary markets have been slightly larger than last year when prices were substantially lower. Reports on the new crop are unfavorable. In Iowa, the official report states that the stand is only about half an average. The condition in the southern states on May 1 was estimated at 67.5 per cent of normal against 74.6 per cent a year ago.

## SEEDS.

Forage crop seeds, such as cane, kafirs, millet, sudan, soybeans, and cowpeas, are beginning to move in

larger volume from southwestern markets and prices have strengthened. Demand is expected to remain active until the middle of June. The carry-over of red and sweet clover seeds this spring is believed not to be burdensome, particularly in view of the unpromising outlook for the 1928 crops. Stocks of timothy seed to be carried over into the new season are above normal, but they were accumulated at the lowest prices for timothy seed in recent years, and dealers expect no trouble in moving them at a profit eventually. Weather conditions during the past week have been more favorable for alfalfa in the southwest, but it is still very backward for the season.

## HAY.

The condition of tame hay on May 1 was officially estimated at 76.1 per cent of normal compared with 86.8 a year ago and a ten-year average on May 1 of 88.4 per cent. Cold weather and heavy rains combined to put the condition at the lowest figure on May 1 in at least twelve years. The weather in April was too cold for hay and much damage from alternate freezing and thawing during the winter was reported, particularly to alfalfa and clover. The lowest conditions are reported in the north central states where nearly 50 per cent of all hay acreage is located. Pastures were estimated to be in the worst shape on May 1 in the past twenty years. The condition was estimated by the Department of Agriculture as 71.3 per cent of normal compared with 87 per cent a year ago and a ten-year average of 83.4 per cent. Stocks of hay remaining on farms on May 1 were reported at 17,920,000 tons compared with 10,819,000 tons a year ago.

## EGGS.

Firm prices for fresh eggs reflect

the strong statistical position of the market. Production is still lagging behind 1927. A year ago, the heavy flush period was just drawing to a close and receipts fell off rapidly in May and June. So far this spring, no special flush production has materialized and the season is believed too far along for it to come now. The largest supplies of eggs for any one week in 1928 at the four leading markets arrived in the first week of April when it was believed that the heavy lay had started. Unfavorable weather during the month curtailed production, however, and receipts fell off again. Country prices have been high all spring and many eggs have been stored to prevent selling them at a loss in the larger markets, but the movement into warehouses has never equalled that of 1927. The shortage in storage stocks of eggs as compared with a year ago which on May 1 had reached 1,004,000 cases is a strong factor in the market.

Chicago—Eggs: fresh firsts, 29 @ 29½c; extras, 37 @ 38c; ordinary firsts 27 @ 28c; dirties, 27c; checks, 27c. Live poultry: Hens, 28c; broilers, 43 @ 45c; capons, 36 @ 38c; roosters, 16c; ducks, 28c; geese, 14c; turkeys, 30c.

Detroit—Eggs: Fresh receipts, best quality, 29 @ 30½c; dirties and checks, 25½ @ 26½c. Live poultry: broilers, 40 @ 50c; heavy hens, 28c; light and medium hens, 26 @ 29c; roosters, 18 @ 19c; ducks, 27 @ 32c.

## BUTTER.

Uncertainty as to probable production of butter in the immediate future is the dominating factor in the present market. Values have worked a little lower during the past week, and dealers move extremely cautiously as the new season approaches. Stocks in dealers' hands are small, and if the spring increase in the make does not proceed more rapidly, prices might strengthen temporarily. Pastures are gradually coming into use and butter production should show some substantial increase shortly. Trading will continue to be limited to actual consumptive needs until full grass butter is available when buying for storage will begin. Stocks of butter in storage were reduced nearly 2 million pounds during April compared with 400,000 in the same month a year ago. Holdings are no longer considered burdensome.

Prices on 92 score creamery were: Chicago, 43½c; New York, 45½c; Detroit, 42½ @ 44c per lb. for 88 to 90 score.

## WOOL

Mills have shown a healthy interest in new clip wools arriving in Boston and good-sized sales of fine and fine medium French combing wools at \$1.05 to \$1.10, scoured basis, in the original bags, are reported. Goods trade is none to brisk, but some mills note a little improvement, and cloth buyers seem more willing to accept the idea of higher prices to cover the rising cost of wool. Further sales are reported in Oregon at 35 to 36 cents for best clips and 33 to 34 cents for average clips, with Idaho medium wools at 33 cents. In Ohio and Michigan, growers are asking 48 to 50 cents for medium wools which is considerably above a parity with seaboard markets and dealers are not inclined to buy freely.

## GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes, 90c bu; rhubarb, \$1.25 @ \$1.50 a bu; asparagus, \$1.25 @ \$1.40 doz. bchs; radishes, 50 @ 65c doz bchs; leaf lettuce, 13 @ 15c lb; cucumbers, \$1.25 @ \$1.50 doz; tomatoes, \$3.00 7-lb. basket; green onions, 8 @ 20c a bunch of 36; wheat, \$1.78 bu; rye, \$1.00 bu; buckwheat, \$1.65 cwt; beans, \$9.25 cwt; pork, 11 @ 13c lb; beef, 8 @ 18c lb; veal, 15 @ 17c lb; lamb, spring, 35c lb; yearling lamb, 25 @ 30c lb; mutton, 10 @ 13c lb; hens, 18 @ 25c lb; broilers, 25 @ 35c lb; eggs, 28 @ 30c doz; butter-fat, 47c lb.

## LIVE STOCK SALES

Aberdeen Angus  
May 22—State Fair Grounds, Detroit, Dr. G. R. Martin & Son, Props.  
Holsteins  
May 23—J. E. Burroughs & Son, Flint, (Dispersion).  
May 22—Michigan Holstein Friesian Ass'n, J. G. Hays, Sales Manager, East Lansing.

## Live Stock Market Service

Monday, May 14, 1928

### DETROIT

#### Cattle.

Receipts 1,085. Market on good cows 25c lower; other grades practically steady.  
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 ..... 8.50 @ 10.25  
Common butcher cows ..... 7.00 @ 8.00  
Best cows ..... 7.50 @ 10.00  
Good butcher cows ..... 7.50 @ 8.75  
Cutters ..... 6.00 @ 6.75  
Canners ..... 5.25 @ 5.75  
Light butcher bulls ..... 9.00 @ 10.50  
Bologna bulls ..... 7.75 @ 9.25  
Stock bulls ..... 7.00 @ 8.50  
Feeders ..... 9.00 @ 10.75  
Stockers ..... 7.00 @ 10.50  
Milkers and springers ..... 7.50 @ 13.50

#### Calves.

Receipts 950. Market 50c higher.  
Best ..... \$15.50 @ 16.00  
Others ..... 8.00 @ 13.50

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 695. Market steady.  
Bulk good lambs ..... \$15.75 @ 16.00  
Best lambs ..... 16.00 @ 16.25  
Fair to common lambs ..... 12.00 @ 14.00  
Light lambs ..... 9.00 @ 11.00  
Yearlings ..... 12.00 @ 13.25  
Clipped lambs ..... 14.00 @ 15.00  
Fair to good sheep ..... 7.50 @ 8.50  
Buck lambs ..... 7.50 @ 12.25  
Culls and common ..... 3.00 @ 5.75

#### Hogs.

Receipts 1,547. Market slow.  
Pigs ..... \$8.00  
Mixed and heavies ..... 10.25  
Lights ..... 9.00 @ 9.25  
Roughs ..... 8.50  
Good yorkers ..... 9.25  
Stags ..... 6.25  
Extreme heavies ..... 9.00 @ 9.25

### CHICAGO.

#### Hogs.

Receipts 45,000. Market mostly steady, 15c lower than Friday's average; hogs, scaling 180-lb. and down, mostly steady; top 10c higher on light lights; pigs 25c higher; heavy butchers 10 @ 15c lower; top \$10.20 paid for one load 210-220-lb. weight; bulk bet-

ter grade 180-230-lb. average \$9.90 @ \$10.10; 240-280-lb. average \$9.55 @ 10; 300-lb. weight down to \$9.50; bulk good 150-160-lb. average \$9.50 @ 9.85; bulk 140-lb. weight \$9.00 @ 9.25; pigs \$7.25 @ 8.25; choice strong weights up to \$8.75 and better; bulk packing sows \$8.75 @ 9.00, few up to \$9.25.

#### Cattle

Receipts 18,000. Market early, undertone on steer market bearish, trade steady mostly on steer and yearling run, better grades predominating; good to choice weighty steers up to \$15.00; yearlings \$14.75; heifer steers \$13.85; low priced steers with weight, scarce; she stock in meager supply; bulls and vealers steady; most sausage bulls with weight \$9.00 @ 9.15; big steers \$11.00 @ 12.50, selected kind up to \$15.00.

#### Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 22,000. Market supply better grade clipped lambs limited, market on weight closing at steady prices; low grade clippers draggy; indications weak on Colorado wools and California springers; sheer draggy; clipped lambs \$15.85, best held above \$16.40, medium kind down to \$14.75 and below; big Californian springers held above \$18.00; few double decked and good 92-lb. wethers, \$10.50.

### BUFFALO.

#### Hogs

Receipts 9,500. Hold over 1,294, market steady; bulk 180-240-lb. \$10.60 @ \$10.65; 230-280-lb. \$10.50; 250-lb. \$10.00; pigs \$8.00 @ 8.75; bulk mostly \$10.10 down; packing sows \$8.00 @ \$8.75.

#### Cattle

Receipts 2,500. Market steady, closing slow to weak; top \$14.75 paid for 115-lb. kind; bulk of fat steers \$12.00 @ \$14.00; good to choice yearlings \$13.00 @ 14.00; heifers \$9.50 @ \$11.50; fat cows \$7.50 @ 9.50; all cutters \$5.00 @ \$7.00; bulls \$7.50 @ 9.25.

#### Calves

Receipts 2,000. Market steady; best \$15.00; culls and common \$8.50 @ 13.00.

#### Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 7,000. Market weak to lower; bulk of lambs \$16.00 @ 16.50; throwout \$11.50 @ 12.00, few \$12.50; few spring lambs \$18.00 @ 20.00; aged wethers \$10.00 @ 10.50; fat ewes \$8.00 @ \$9.50.

## GROWING VEGETABLES IS A MAJOR BUSINESS

**VEGETABLE** gardening is a major occupation in Berrien County. A great many resorters spend their summers in the county, and the Chicago market is only one night away. Trucks and package freighters on the lakes put Berrien County vegetables on the Chicago market in excellent condition. A series of meetings for gardeners in the county drew an attendance of 388 farmers interested in melons, tomatoes, asparagus, and lima beans.

## COUNTY CROP REPORTS

**Osceola County**—We have had fewer auctions this year than formerly. Crop acreage will be about normal. Live stock wintered well. Potatoes are about all sold. Dairy farming is growing.—S.

**Marquette County**—Practically no spring work has been done in this section yet. The spring has been cold and backward and all crops will go in late. Farmers plan the usual acreage. Potatoes bring \$1.20, cream 51c, eggs 26c. Farmers are giving more attention to poultry and dairying.—F. J.

**Tuscola County**—Wheat is looking good. Prospects for fruit are good. Spring work is some behind. Hay is scarce and grain high. The average acreage of crops will be planted. Milk brings \$2.50 per cwt., butter-fat 45c, eggs 26c, beans \$9.50. The dairy business is on the increase. Cattle is in fair condition.—J. B.

**Ottawa County**—We have had but one rain in over two weeks. Wheat looks almost normal in spite of bad freezes. Pasture and meadows are coming on late. The baby chick business was not as large as usual. Dairying is gradually expanding and good dairy stock is high.—F. H.

**Huron County**—Winter grains have suffered from adverse weather conditions. Some fields of wheat will be planted to other crops. Spring work is behind. Beans are bringing \$9.50, wheat \$1.73, peas \$2.50. All stock is selling high, especially good horses and cows.—A. C.

**Otsego County**—Winter grains are O. K. We have had a cold spring and lots of snow. The potato acreage will be about the same as last year, but a larger percentage of certified seed will be used. Last year's crop is well cleaned up. Butter-fat brings 50c, eggs 25c, potatoes \$1.00. Farmers are increasing their dairy herds.—S. L.

**Antrim County**—Spring work is backward. About the average acreage of spring crops will be planted. Potatoes are pretty well cleaned up. More cherries are being set this spring and there is increased interest in the turkey business. Butter-fat brings 46c.—H. W.

**Gratiot County**—Winter grains are fair. Spring work is well along with about the usual acreage being planted. Not much farm produce is being marketed at this time. Milk brings \$1.80, butter-fat 44c, eggs 26c, beans \$9.25. Some farmers are contracting green peas and beans for a vinery.—A. R.

**Berrien County**—All grains and meadows are looking good but need warm weather and rain. Oats are sown and early potatoes planted. About the usual acreage of small fruit is being handled.—B. H.

**Allegan County**—Winter grain and meadows were damaged. The usual acreage of spring crops will be planted. As buds begin to show on fruit trees the indications are that apples will be a light crop. Peaches and pears are setting full. Eggs are bringing 26c.—J. P.

**Jackson County**—Fruit trees are slow in blooming. Spring work is somewhat backward. The acreage of crops will be about normal. Butter-fat brings 47c, eggs 28c, wheat \$1.85, beans \$8.80.—J. W.

**Wexford County**—Wheat and rye have suffered from winter damage. Spring work is about one week late. Milk brings \$2.50, butter-fat 46c, eggs 23c. Dairying and poultry raising are about the only branches of farming that are expanding.—G. E.

## INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL OUT

The "Review and Album" of the 1927 International is out. Copies can be had by addressing the International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois, and enclosing one dollar. The volume contains valuable information for those who are growing quality products, either live stock or grain.

## SWINE QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Here is a volume on swine for the farmer and stockman. The author is Professor W. H. Peters of the Animal Husbandry Department of the University of Minnesota. The book covers the practical questions that trouble the hog grower. Cloth binding copies are \$1.00 and paper binding fifty cents. Order through the Book Bureau, Editorial Dept., Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

**300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2** Post 150 Dunlap, 150 Brandywine Paid HAMPTON & SON, R. 3, Bangor, Mich.

## 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 department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rate 5 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	3.26	28	.....2.53	7.84
13	.....1.17	3.44	29	.....2.61	8.12
14	.....1.26	3.62	30	.....2.70	8.40
15	.....1.35	3.80	31	.....2.79	8.68
16	.....1.44	4.00	32	.....2.88	8.96
17	.....1.53	4.18	33	.....2.97	9.24
18	.....1.62	4.36	34	.....3.06	9.52
19	.....1.71	4.54	35	.....3.15	9.80
20	.....1.80	4.72	36	.....3.24	10.08
21	.....1.89	4.90	37	.....3.33	10.36
22	.....1.98	5.08	38	.....3.42	10.64
23	.....2.07	5.26	39	.....3.51	10.92
24	.....2.16	5.44	40	.....3.60	11.20
25	.....2.25	5.62	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

**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.

**80 ACRES SO. EAST MICH.**—Equipped for only \$7,500. Most bare farms here valued \$100 to \$150 acre; this has 70 acres productive tillage, spring, watered pasture, mixed orchard; lakes close by for water sports, near motor bus line and market town; good 7-room shaded house, telephone, large barn, other bldgs. Age forces sale & \$7,500 takes it including 3 horses, 4 cows, sheep, some growing crops, feed, tools, etc., part cash. Send today for details. Geo. E. Stevens, Strout Agency, Hull Block, Dryden, Mich.

**PUBLIC AUCTION**—10,000 acres, Monday, May 28th, 1928. Near Wray, Colorado, consisting of improved farms, ranches, raw lands of various descriptions. This is your opportunity to buy a small acreage, farm, or a good sized ranch at your own price. Good productive soil, healthy climate. Easy terms, small cash payment, balance long time at low rate of interest. Write us for further information. National Realty Auction Company, Decatur, Indiana.

**\$500 SECURES 80 ACRE FARM**—Equipped. Near Lake & River. Much produce marketed at door, school closely, short drive RR, stores, churches, etc.; black-loam soil, valuable wood & timber, good pasture, cozy convenient cottage, barn, poultry house. Priced for quick sale at \$1,200 with heavy horse, implements, tools, hay, vegetables, etc. thrown in; only \$500 cash. Details pg. 48 free illus. catalog. Strout Agency, 1105-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

**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.

**100 ACRES.** Good sized house and barn, granary, hen house, well, orchard. Forty acres improved. Watered pasture. Price \$1,500. Terms. Davy & Co., Ewart, Mich.

**HOMESEEKERS** will find their ideal home in Oregon. Write Oregon Pacific Realty Corporation, Eugene, Oregon.

**240 ACRES.** 110 cultivated, 40 timber, 7 room house, stock, machinery, Ford Tractor, truck. \$10,000. Terms. Thomas, Rogers City, Mich.

## WANTED FARMS

**WANTED**—Farm 100 acres more, less, good buildings, electricity, close town. Priced at bargain. Box 150, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

**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.

**CEDAR TELEPHONE POLES** and ten foot posts for sale. Real bargain. G. D. Miller, Cadillac, Mich.

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE**—Three new factory guaranteed Fordson mowers attachments, which will convert your Fordson into a powerful mowing machine at a remarkable saving in price. Belle City Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wisconsin.

## CORN HARVESTER

**RICH MAN'S** Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Company, Salina, Kans.

## PET AND LIVE STOCK

**BOSTON TERRIER PUPPIES**—6 wks. to 6 months of age. Nicely marked, and priced \$10 females unreg. \$25 to \$40 either sex Reg. 5 mos. old AKC. Artida Kennels, Nashville, Michigan.

**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, 180 Second St., Milan, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—50 coon, opossum, skunk, rabbit and foxhounds at half price on 60 days trial. Lube Beadles, S443, Mayfield, Ky.

**FOR SALE**—German Police puppies, make wonderful farm dogs, males \$12, females \$10. Glenn Thompson, Howard City, Mich.

**REGISTERED** Golden Sable Collie Puppies. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Michigan.

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