

MICHIGAN FARMER

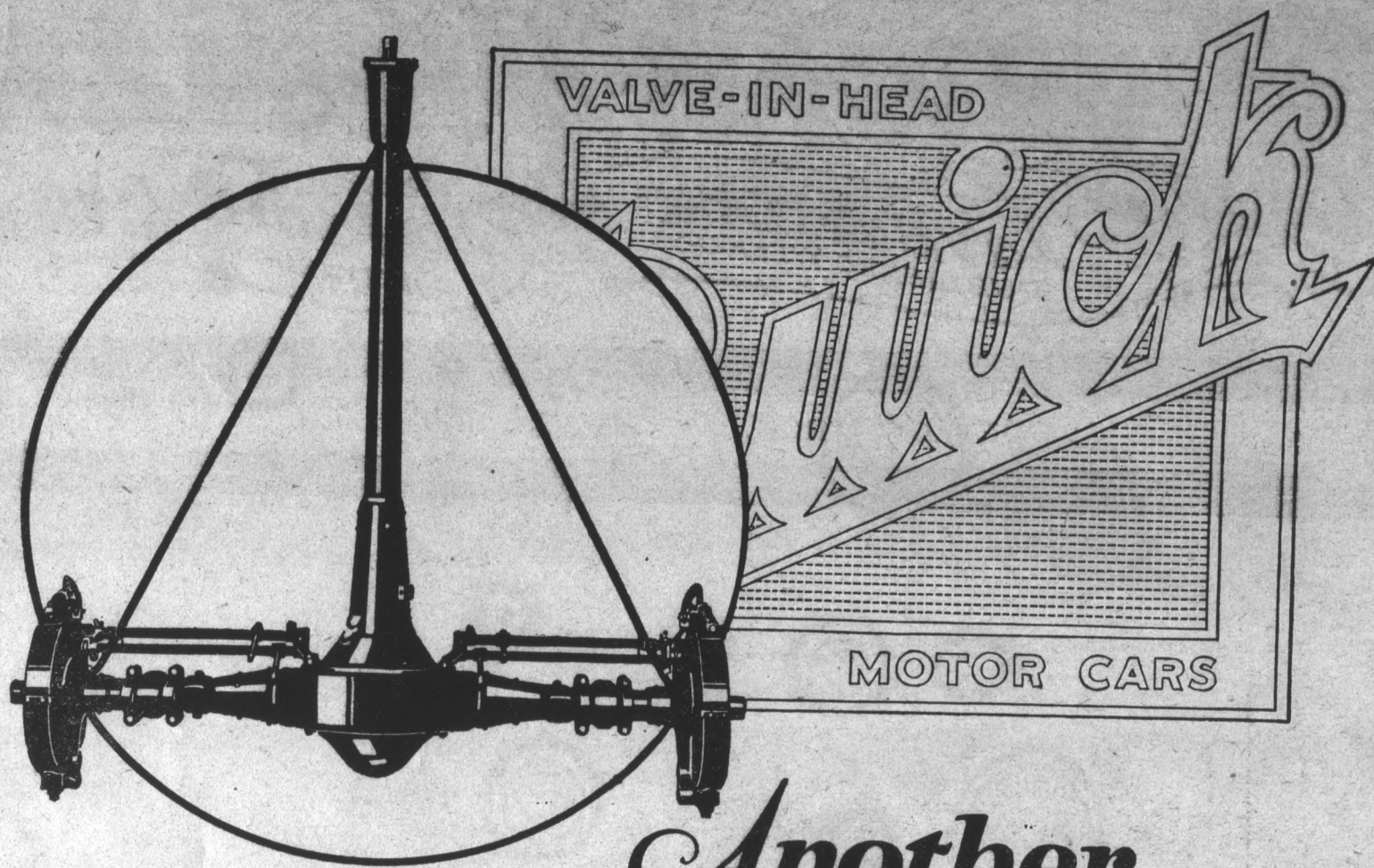
AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1924

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MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXII

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER FOURTEEN

Crops and Seeds for 1924

Bird's-eye View of Crop Possibilities for the Current Year

MAPLE sugaring over, thoughts of seed and plantings are uppermost in the human mind. The most optimistic of all literature, modern seed catalog, has the center of the reading table. Now is the time to choose the right crop and get the right kind of seed.

Alfalfa continues to be the crop which can be most profitably increased in Michigan. We have approximately one-half million acres, but can add a million without risk of getting too much. It furnishes cheap feed for live stock and the highest yields per acre. Because of three and four ton yields,

great foundation for a crop of potatoes, corn or beans.

Corn has been the strongest of the grain crops during the past few years. With the shortage of good seed corn reported throughout the corn belt, it is a mighty good year for those Michigan farmers who have enough good seed to plan on a little more corn than usual. It is an American crop with an American made market. V. H. Church states that the per acre return from

than in most states. Since the price of oats and barley is set in this state as with corn, the market demand is stronger than for crops, a considerable part of which is expected.

The Seed to Plant.

Now about the seed to grow and where to get it. The experience of Michigan farmers and the careful comparative tests at the Experiment Station both prove conclusively that Michigan grown seed of most crops, or seed produced in other northern states, give best results in Michigan. It is particularly important that seed of such crops as corn, clover, alfalfa and soybeans, be adapted to our conditions.

Test All Seed Corn.

The seed corn situation is serious. Those who field selected their seed corn early last fall and hung it up in the house or in the barn to dry are unusually fortunate, but even they had better test their seed carefully. The college tests show that many farmers who think they have good seed, have seed which will not, in many cases, test more than 20% germination. On the whole, the seed corn of this state and of the corn-belt is very low in germination—the worst it has been, except for the disastrous year of 1917. "Test, Don't guess." If your seed corn isn't satisfactory, buy it early from a dependable source.

Native Grown Clover Seed Best.

The native grown clover seed crop was short last year, and more imported clover seed has come into the coun-

If you cannot get Michigan grown clover seed, or seed from other northern states, alfalfa, sweet clover, or alsike clover, of which there is much seed, should be chosen.

It is the same way with alfalfa. Seven or eight million pounds of Argentine seed came into the country last year, and there is a lot of good seed produced in our southwest; but this southern seed is almost worthless in Michigan. The Grimm or hardy common from the northwest, secured from dependable companies, is the best adapted and gives dependable results. Look out for cheap seed of any kind, especially this year. Cheap clover and alfalfa seed is very likely to result in a costly failure.

Certified Seed Potatoes Cheapen Cost Per Bushel.

Michigan potato growers will find that the more extensive use of certified seed potatoes will give much more profitable yields. About eighty percent of the 400 cars offered by the Michigan certified seed growers, is sold to Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana farmers who know its worth. Most southern and central Michigan farmers can expect from twenty to forty bushels more from this seed and a much better quality of crop than from ordinary seed potatoes.

Certified seed of the Wolverine oats, Robust beans, pedigreed barleys and high yielding adapted corn varieties can be secured in quantity from the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, East Lansing. These same varieties are offered by our leading seed companies. They yield more and hence



The Best Results with any Crop Come from Sowing Adapted Seed Secured from Plants Having Qualities of High Merit.

the cost of production is comparatively cheap and the cost of producing milk and meat is greatly reduced by feeding alfalfa hay, which many dairymen and live stock feeders find it necessary to buy. When the time comes that Michigan has alfalfa hay to sell, the eastern markets will absorb it at the top price for hay, making it one of the best cash crops in Michigan.

Michigan grown alfalfa seed is in great demand and practically all Professor Spragg's new Hardigan Alfalfa, which sets seed in Michigan, is being planted for seed purposes in the state. If the weather is right when the second cutting comes into bloom, it will pay to allow a considerable amount of our alfalfa acreage of Hardigan, Grimm or LaBeau to go for seed. From two to four bushels per acre can be expected in good years.

Clover Seed a Good Crop.

Red clover is another crop, which we need more of for feed, seed and soil improvement. There is a great shortage of native grown seed. A good crop of clover seed pays a good deal more profit than any grain crop now being produced in Michigan with which it is seeded. Those who have good stands of red clover, coming into the second year, will do well to plan on taking the second crop for seed rather than pasturing it or turning it under if the season is right. Michigan mammoth clover and alsike is also in strong demand.

Sweet clover is another leguminous crop of which we can grow a much larger acreage to great profit. It makes a great pasture for dairy cows, hogs and cattle, and on light lands or soils needing organic matter, it is one of the most valuable of green manuring crops to turn under or to pasture off and turn under. Sweet clover lays a

corn in Michigan for the last five years is greater than for any of the major corn belt states.

Our Special Cash Crops.

Michigan leads in the production of the white pea or navy bean. In spite of the fact that we grew the biggest acreage on record last year, a reasonable acreage planted during the next year should meet with a good market, since the use of beans has greatly increased. For home cooking and canning, the quality of Michigan pea beans is everywhere rated the highest. Red kidney beans continue to bring a premium.

Sugar beets are a good crop for those who know how to handle them. Good growers can expect fourteen or fifteen tons, or at present contract prices, a possible net profit of from \$40 to \$60 per acre. From ten tons up there is good profit in beets.

Increase Proportion of Early Potatoes.

The organized potato growers are apparently planning to grow more per acre, though apparently a smaller acreage, using more certified seed than usual. Early potatoes are proving to be more profitable with many growers than late potatoes in central and southern Michigan. Many of the growers who have made the most out of potatoes in the past, are planning on half of the acreage, or a considerable part of it, for early potatoes. Our college experiments show that the big yields and best profits of from early potatoes go to the growers who plant them the earliest. Also they must spray. Just as soon as the ground can be worked into good condition, in April or early May, early potatoes should be planted.

Oats and barley are particularly well adapted to Michigan; yields per acre are heavier and the quality is better

Potato Growers in the Southern Part of the State can Expect from 20 to 40 Bushels more per acre if they Plant Michigan Certified Seed.

try than ever before. I wish every clover grower in Michigan could have seen Prof. McGee's plats at the college, planted with Italian clover. The first crop was less than half a crop and the second crop a failure, hardly enough on an acre to feed a rabbit. A good deal of Italian is coming into the country and a whole lot more from southern France. Southern French seed is unsatisfactory in Michigan compared with native grown seed. The seed from northern Europe might be recommended were it not for the fact that much Italian seed is being sent to northern European ports for reshipment. Imported seed is not dependable as a class. Michigan grown red clover seed gave the best results at the Michigan station. Compared to other states, we had a good crop so that only the hindmost of Michigan farmers should be unable to get it.

reduce the cost of producing a bushel or a ton—one way to make more profit. Also, they are in more demand on the market and usually bring a more ready sale at the best prices. As my friend, Alfred Gruber, the big fellow of the Saginaw Valley says, "Of what I choose to grow, I grow the best what is."

As our Crops Statistician, V. H. Church, figures it, Michigan crops were worth last year two hundred and forty-two million dollars. This figure represents a gain of 13% over 1922 and 30% over 1921. Crop prices are slowly coming back to a better figure. While it makes hired help hard to get right now, the great increase in population of Detroit, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Flint, Jackson and other Michigan cities makes a better market and insures a bright future for Michigan agriculture.



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DETROIT, APRIL 5, 1924

CURRENT COMMENT

The tiller who tills wisely fills his own till.

The old Swede said, "the American loves lazy." It is probably because of this laziness that he has become such an inventive genius.

Before the advent of the radio "listening in" was a snoop and unrighteous practice. Now it is a popular and respectable thing to do.

The Business Of Production

IN every manufacturing business there are two separate, though closely related, problems, viz: production and sales. In most large institutions these activities are conducted by separate departments with separate executive heads, each, of course, under the direction of a general executive. In this way production is harmonized with demand as interpreted by the general executive and his advisors, and the most careful attention is given to the economics of both production and sales through the functioning of these separate departments.

Farming is essentially a manufacturing business in which these two problems are just as constant and just as important as in any manufacturing business. The fact that the unit of operation is smaller does not in any way change the situation. Production and sales are just as distinctly separate departments of the business and of similar importance in determining the profit or loss resulting from its operation, except, in the business of farming, the production problem is an even more important factor.

In a well organized manufacturing business, the product is of standard quality. A similar standardization of the product of a farm business will also simplify the sales problem, as will an intelligent adjustment of production to probable demand. Economy in production is also just as important on the farm as in the factory, and is a most important factor in determining the profit or loss resulting from its operation.

Much emphasis is being placed on the farmer's sales problem at the present time. It is an important problem to which even more serious, general, and concerted attention should be given by all farmers. But the production problem should not be neglected or subordinated to it.

Production precedes sales in the cycle of business. Economic production is of equal, if not vastly greater

importance in the conduct of a business as efficient sales, particularly in a highly competitive business like farming.

We are at the opening of the production season on Michigan farms. Plans should be carefully laid for the most efficient operation of this most important part of every farm business, with due regard for the adaptability of the farm plant for certain lines of production, for the available market for the product, for the economic distribution of available labor throughout the season, for the provision of labor-saving equipment for the lines of production followed, and with especial regard for the production of quality products which will simplify the sales problem later in the season.

Another Million Gone

ANOTHER million farmers have left the farms in 1923. That is what the statisticians tell us. It seems to be an annual occurrence in recent years. No doubt we are expected to consider the fact with deep regret that so many of our fellow farmers are leaving us and moving to the cities; but, I think we are becoming "hardboiled," for most of us who have adopted the farm as a business and intend to stick to it, are inclined to say, "let the good work go on."

In addition to the millions of farmers who have quit and gone to work for high wages, there are other millions who used to work on the farms by the day or month who are now conspicuous by their absence. We cannot blame them. They are simply asserting that typical American trait of readily adopting themselves to new conditions. They will be coming back again when conditions are favorable. We have been told in explanation of our recent difficulties that we have been producing too much. Evidently we have, but, with the hungry mouths of America, that need cramming three times every day, increasing in numbers at the rate of several millions a year and the producers of food stuffs decreasing a million or more each year, it cannot be long before the balance will be shifted. When the demand exceeds the supply, we will have our inning.

This law of supply and demand may be set aside temporarily by laws and boycotts and arbitrary control, but ultimately it will prevail. When times are good, there are plenty of arguments to convince us that they will always remain good, and, when they are bad, there are many who believe we are down forever. The wind does not always blow in one direction; the sun always comes up again after a dark night. It is a bad time to commit suicide. We do not want to spoil our chances at the better times that are soon due at the old farm.

A Little Leaven

IT is less than a decade ago when, as a group, hotel managers stood out strongly for the continuance of the liquor regime. In a business way they, of course, had their particular reasons for taking that stand.

Only recently one large and influential group of eastern hotels has started a determined campaign to rid the organizations of bootlegging employees. The managements, having made a survey of the general situation, have issued strict orders against the sale of liquors. In addition they have posted awards of \$100 to any employee who will inform the managements of the sale of liquor in any of these hotels. Their determination to see this thing through is shown by the fact that an executive and several employees have already been dismissed under this order.

This attitude toward the enforcing of our prohibition laws in places where

it might not be expected, reminds us of what Lincoln once said: "With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed. Consequently, he who moulds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible to be executed."

On Planting Trees

ALTHOUGH the citizens of Nebraska were induced to set aside a day for planting trees as early as 1872, that, by no means, was the beginning of the sound idea of interesting the community in this work.

Soloman during his reign over Israel arranged for the planting of cedars of Lebanon in the valley of Jehosaphat, according to the ancient historian, Josephus. The following generation found these cedars more plentiful in that valley than were the native sycamores.

From that time, and possibly before, nations have found it advantageous to plant trees. To the swift changes of these modern times, the need is much more imperative. We Americans, for our own good and safety, ought to develop the tree planting spirit. We should make much of Arbor Day, and take advantage of every opportunity to increase our interest in the matter of arboriculture.

Let Us Tune Up

YEARS ago when the hard pressed Danish farmers were suffering under an economic competition that looked hopeless, they simply decided to forget that competition for the time being and went about organizing singing schools among the rural folks.

The result was unbelievable. Getting together and singing together laid the foundation for one of the most successful and well-founded cooperative institutions that agriculture has yet known. It not only saved the Danish farmers but it made the Danish nation.

A national music week has been planned to be held throughout the United States. It will be observed from May 4 to 10. It is being fostered by the federal board of education and has the cooperation of every live farm organization.

Some suggestions have been made. During the week of the campaign there should be a music hour in every home. Community sings should be arranged at the schoolhouse, or church, or in some congenial farm home. Grange and other farm organization halls should be open for the same purpose. Often, there will be families where radio sets are available to supplement home singing with special music.

This national music week should be the beginning of an annual observance of such a week, which should be celebrated the same as our holidays to the end that of good music may be more commonly used in our homes.

The Cook Is The Judge

THE cook is an all-important factor in the bean market. She decides whether beans or some other food will be served. If she is in good humor toward this valuable food product, consumption of beans will likely be increased; otherwise, a substitute will grace the dining room table.

There is no species of advertising that can equal quality in getting results. Any tampering with quality is dangerous. The bean trade is still suffering much from the lowering of grade requirements during the war. Then, greedy dealers chose that method of increasing their profits, and the industry is still paying the bill.

It is suffering because the housewife is suspicious. When she thinks of beans she wonders whether she would

get good clean beans and whether they would cook evenly. The question in her mind is too often sufficient to cause her to decide in favor of other food even to her own economic disadvantage.

Michigan farmers are vitally interested in taking the question mark out of beans. They would have every housewife who likes good dry beans for serving, to feel absolutely confident that she will not be disappointed in purchasing this product.

The federal department of agriculture is now working out standard grades for this crop. We do not wish in any way to belittle the work done in this connection by the bean jobbers of Michigan and other states. But, incidents of the past show that government authority, both state and national, is needed behind these grades. It cannot be other than beneficial, therefore, to producers as well as to the cooks, if every possible assistance is given to this movement to standardize bean grades through government agencies.

Gettin' Marred

A FRIEND of our'n got marred the other day. She was happy in anticipashun of the event even after I told her with lots a wisdom that a marred life was full of troubles even if they is mostly little ones.

Gettin' marred ain't one of the problems of life; it is one of its pleasures 'cause it is full o' anticipashun. But bein' marred and stayin' marred is something else. It is full o' mother-in-laws, squallin' babies, wives what won't do what you tell 'em and what tell you to do what you don't want ta, and youngsters what is disturbin' peace o' mind while they is makin' pieces of other things. That's what a marred life is, ain't it?

Now, life is a funny proposhun, ain't it? It's just like what Oscar Winkle



says, "The bird what is in the cage wants to get out and the bird what is outa it wants ta get in." That's just the way it seems ta be with marred life. It don't make no difference how much you tell the young folks about it, they think you're kiddin' when you tellin' them about squakin' babies, havin' cold feet on your back, and etc. They believe what the stories tell about "bein' happy ever after" when you are marred.

I guess we was made that way, and it is what you call a wise provishun o' nature that we is, 'cause the populashun would decrease and in a little while we farmers wouldn't have no consumers to sell to.

When some o' these young folks get marred and find it ain't "bein' happy ever after" but instead its "bein' crabby ever after," they go to the lawyer to try and get unmarred. Just 'cause the realizashun ain't up to the anticipashun that there's lots o' folks makin' lawyers rich gettin' unmarred. What money the lawyers don't get goes into alimony.

Now I think gettin' marred is one of the finest trainin's fer unselfishness there is. Its only selfish folks what make trouble in marred life. And selfish folks ain't real sports 'cause they won't give and take. Now, Sophia and me get along fine 'cause I ain't selfish at all; I just let her do all the work she wants to. And Sophie has got my good in considerashun when she wants me ta get out to work a little to get exercise fer my health.

I tell you, folks, if you're goin' to get marred, and it seems like most of us do, just be unselfish about it and you will be happy ever after. Even if you ain't tryin' to be happy though marred, is one of the finest trainin's you kin have.

HY SYCKLE

Shower Baths for the Farm

Simple Devices that Increase the Farmer's Efficiency

By H. I. Gallagher

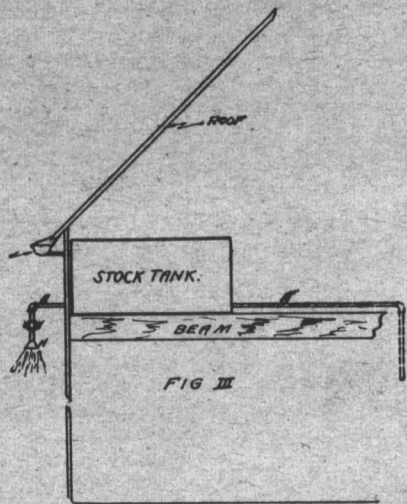
AN inexpensive device which will enable the farmer to live more comfortably during the coming summer is a simple shower bath. A shower bath has many advantages over the tub bath, especially in most farm homes not equipped with running water, where the wash tub is converted into the family bath tub.

Owing to the nature of a farmer's work he needs a bath more often than most classes of people. From early spring harrowing in the fields, through the cultivation season, through the sweaty, sticky days of haying and har-

gallons of water which would give about a weeks supply per person for a daily shower bath.

Houses having an attic tank are easily equipped with such shower bathing facilities, the shower head connected from a pipe to the attic tank. This system has also been used as an out of doors shower during the summer months; a large pail being used instead of the wash tub, as shown in Fig. 2. In this case the water could be easily heated on the stove.

Fig. 3 embodies a somewhat more elaborate plan. In this case a spout from the eave trough carries the water into a galvanized stock tank up under the eaves of the barn. The top of the tank is raised a little above the top of the eave trough so that it can not overflow. Pipe A is on the outside of the barn. Where this is in use the farmer makes a practice of taking a shower when his day's work is done, hanging his work clothes on a line in the barn, going to the house in bathrobe and slippers and there



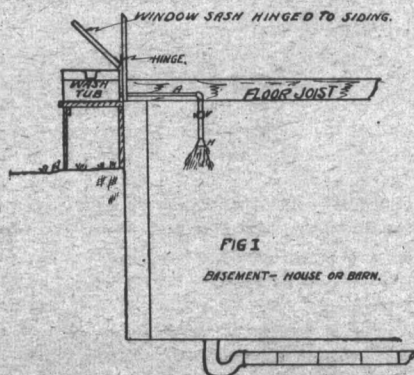
Uses rainwater from the roof.

vest, through the handling of lime and fertilizers, and his daily proximity to animals, he is constantly in an atmosphere that soils and irritates the body. Yet bathing in the old wash tub is so distasteful as to be seldom employed, and even those having the facilities of bath tubs, do not always use them, mainly because too much time is required, in both running the water, bathing and cleaning the tub.

A shower bath can be taken in much less time than the tub bath, and when one is through there is no tub to move or clean, as the case may be. A shower out of doors or in the basement requires no particular care. A shower bath is a cleaner bath as all the dirt is rinsed off the body and does not float in a scum which more or less adheres to the body on leaving the tub, and is removed by the towel.

Simple and inexpensive shower baths to suit various conditions and within the reach of all farmers are here illustrated and explained, and much enjoyment and comfort can be derived from any one of them.

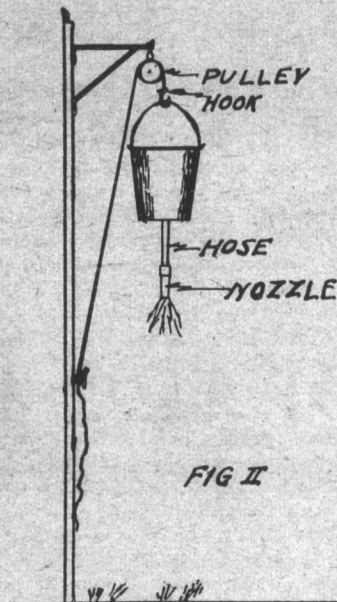
Fig. 1 illustrates a simple system that is adapted to barns or to the house that has a basement drain. The wash tub is connected to the 1/2" or 3/4" pipe A, by lock nuts, and will be more satisfactory if placed on the west side of a building where the afternoon sun can warm it. By covering with a window sash, the sun's rays can be further intensified. A gate



Adapted to a basement.

value V and a shower head E completes the equipment. The shower head may be the sprinkling end of an old sprinkling can, attached with a piece of hose, or most anything that will force the water to spray.

An average size wash tub holds 20



The poorest can provide this.

dressing for the evening or retiring as the case might be. In the morning he again donnes the bathrobe and slippers, and dresses for the day in the barn. This practice eliminates considerable dirt from being brought into the house as well as leaving the sleeping room free of the disagreeable odor of farm work clothes. On such occasions as threshing, etc. his shower bath was liberally patronized.

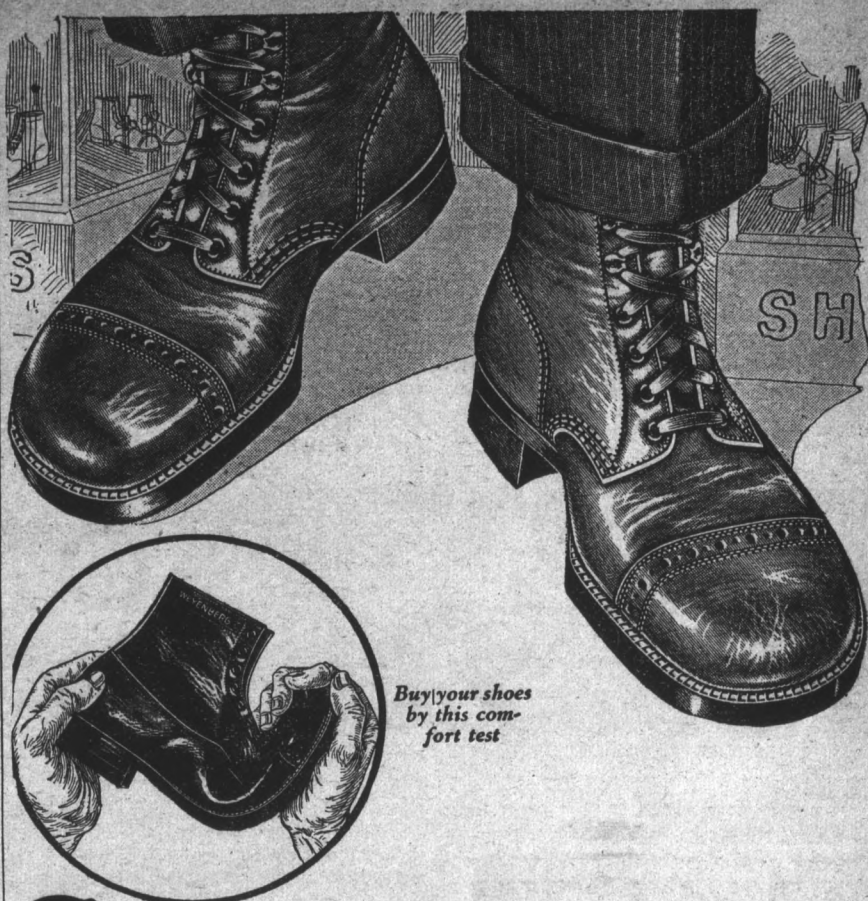
Pipe A may lead from the tank to a place in the basement if it is more desirable to bathe there. The water from this tank is heated by the heat radiated from the roof and has always been of an agreeable temperature during the summer months for bathing. In the fall the tank is drained and a cork fitted into the spout from the eave trough.

The women too will enjoy a shower. Especially will they appreciate this method of bathing the children.

LEARNING HOW TO EXPLODE.

IN spite of the fact that it is perfectly easy for most of us to explode over the simplest provocation, the Agricultural College at East Lansing is putting on a short course to teach men the science and art of using soda-tol and kindred products. This course will continue a week from April 14 to 19, and should prove worth while to those who have use for explosives in clearing land of stumps or stones, ditching and performing other work which these powerful agents have proven most economical.

County agent Milham of Ottawa has established a reading room for farmers at his office in Grand Haven.



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COMFORTABLE WORK AND DRESS SHOES

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

COUNTRY IS BECOMING DISGUSTED.

THE country is getting restless over the do nothing attitude of Congress. From all sides come reports of dissatisfaction and disgust with the way the session is being frittered away in endless discussion over trivial matters. Speaking on much needed legislation, Senator Borah of Idaho voiced a widespread public sentiment when he said:

"There is no need of our fooling ourselves. We are not fooling the country a particle. The country knows that if we, as a body, regardless of politics and regardless of party, were as anxious to pass legislation as the country is to have us pass it, this legislation would be passed. We may be fooling ourselves, but we are not fooling the people."

OIL SCANDAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The oil scandal investigation has taken on the form of a grand jury. In fact this comparison is not fair to the latter, for a grand jury usually draws the line on hearsay evidence, while the Senate committee in its oil scandal investigations is giving sober consideration to the silliest rumors.

While the Senate is investigating nearly everything in reach, there are upwards of thirty resolutions calling for investigations now under consideration by the House rules committee. These include charges against the

war profiteers to the sale of baseball tickets to speculators.

LITTLE PROSPECT FOR AGRICULTURAL RELIEF.

Proposed agricultural relief legislation is making little progress, with no prospect of any immediate action on any of the two or three hundred bills now before Congress designed to aid the farmers. The Senate committee on Agriculture is devoting its attention to the consideration of the Capper stockyards bill, S. 2089, limiting the right of packers to operate private stockyards near public stockyards, and using them to beat down the prices of livestock.

McNARY MEASURE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AN EMERGENCY BILL.

The McNary-Haugen bill has strong support from the Middle West, but nowhere are the farmers a unit in its favor. L. T. Tabor, Master of the National Grange, in a letter to Chairman Haugen of the House Agriculture committee, in which he tells of the approval by the executive committee of the National Grange of the McNary-Haugen bill, says:

"In view of the emergency, our committee is of the opinion that the McNary-Haugen bill should be passed as an emergency measure, with some amendments and limitations. In reaching this conclusion our commit-

tee recognizes that agriculture is not confronted by normal conditions; consequently, measures are now justified that would seem of doubtful value in normal times."

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION BILL IN DANGER.

A stiff fight will be put up to defeat the Johnson immigration restriction bill, according to the prediction of Chairman Johnson of the House committee on Immigration. Reports coming from European countries indicate that if restrictive immigration legislation can be prevented from securing action this session, a flood of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe, the greatest ever known, will begin pouring into this country just as soon as the present law expires.

KETCHAM'S BILL FAVORED.

The bill introduced by Representative John C. Ketcham, of Michigan, H. R. 7111, designed to promote the sale of agricultural products abroad, has been reported out favorably by the committee on Agriculture. The bill gives authority to the Department of Agriculture to continue and enlarge its activities, which will enable the American farmer to have information with regard to supply of and demand for agricultural products throughout the world, and a knowledge of probably future developments in the agricultural situation in foreign

countries. Under the bill the Department of Agriculture would develop a foreign service covering all the subjects on which information should be had regarding the production and marketing of farm products.

GRANGE LEADER MAKES SUGGESTION.

In view of the wide difference of opinion and that the farm organizations have been unable to agree upon any specific plan of agricultural relief, Dr. T. C. Atkeson of the National Grange suggests that the farm blocs in Congress take the McNary-Haugen bill, the Norris-Sinclair bill, the Curtis-Aswell interstate farm marketing bill, and using the most practicable, workable features of these bills and develop a bill that will command sufficient support in Congress to assure its ready passage.

SENATE COMMITTEE FAVORS LARGE INCOME EARNER.

The Senate Finance committee, by a vote of 8 to 7, has substituted the Mellon rates on surtaxes with 25 per cent as a maximum in place of the bill that passed the House which provides for a 37½ per cent maximum.

The Senate committee, however, has rejected that part of the Mellon plan which gave a lower rate on earned incomes, and is therefore not as favorable to the man of small income as the original plan.

Radio Service for the Farmer

Every Little Wave Has a Meaning of Its Own

By Edwy B. Reid

ONLY a few weeks ago my neighbor worked for a full day making a one-tube radio set that was destined to cheer the hearts of a whole family living not many miles in the country from Ironwood, Michigan. He made every part very carefully, soldered every joint, strapped the battery inside the box, and packed the tube separately so that when it arrived it could be quickly assembled, attached to the antenna and ground wire, the phones connected, and the whole family enjoy music, talks, markets, and weather reports.

The Farmer Will Stay With it.

The farmer is like the ship at sea. He is going to have continuous use for radio sets. The city people may tire of radio for they can turn at will to other pleasures and sources of information which may or may not be more real, such as motion pictures, the theatre, musical entertainments and the daily papers which come to them bringing news and markets within an hour from the time they leave the presses. I do not predict that the city people will tire of radio, but I am certain that this new form of communication has come to stay with the farmers, that they will find it increasingly practical and also derive a great amount of pleasure from it.

That the radio market reports are being used and are appreciated was recently proved by Mr. Gilbert, in charge of the broadcasting market reports for the Department of Agriculture, when he received more than 600 letters from farmers, grain dealers, elevator operators, millers, bankers and others. These letters were prompted by a paragraph which was read following the broadcasting of market reports from 86 stations for a period of one week. The listeners were asked to write to the department at Washington telling what use they made of the reports and whether they wished them continued. All of those

who took time to write were emphatic about requesting a continuation of the service and were extreme in their praise of its value to them and their neighbors and communities.

Of the 600 replies received 224 of the receivers said they were copying the reports. This means that in many

instances they gave them to their neighbors or posted them on bulletin boards where they are read by many interested people. About one-sixth of those replying said they received the information for their own use.

"Of all the radio messages received by the farmers, the weather and mar-

ket reports are most necessary," says Mr. Gilbert. "The letters from our listeners indicate that they are now getting the market reports earlier than ever before, 10 to 35 hours ahead of the daily papers. These make it possible for them to take advantage of a rise or fall in the market and we frequently receive letters telling how it has saved farmers many times the cost of their receiving sets.

For instance, one farmer recently wrote in that he had saved \$125 on a shipment of livestock while another saved money on his grain and eggs. Illustrative of how many people are saved by a single set is the letter received from the First National Bank of Raymond, Illinois. "Each morning the grain buyers and stockbuyers together with many farmers receive the markets from our set," writes Mr. McNaughton, the Treasurer. "We know of many more places in this community that are receiving the markets in a like manner. I know of no better service that can be rendered by radio than that of broadcasting the livestock and grain markets."

Wm. L. Ewing, a farmer living near Vincennes, Indiana, declared that "radio market reports and news are one of the very fine things the government has done that is of benefit to farmers." Writing from Aledo, Illinois E. D. Shoemaker says: "One of the great inducements for a farmer to buy a radio outfit is the market reports broadcast. We know they are dependable."

"A Blessing Direct From God."

No one can doubt the value of radio as described by C. C. Windsor, a farmer, for he does not mince words when he tells of his appreciation: "I am on a farm 100 miles from any large town and 15 miles to the nearest railway station. We have all dirt roads and six months out of 12 we consider a trip to the railroad station a 16 hour

(Continued on page 531.)



Fordson

TILLAGE DAYS are peak load days on every farm.

Many times unsatisfactory work results from the use of horses, soft from the winter layoff.

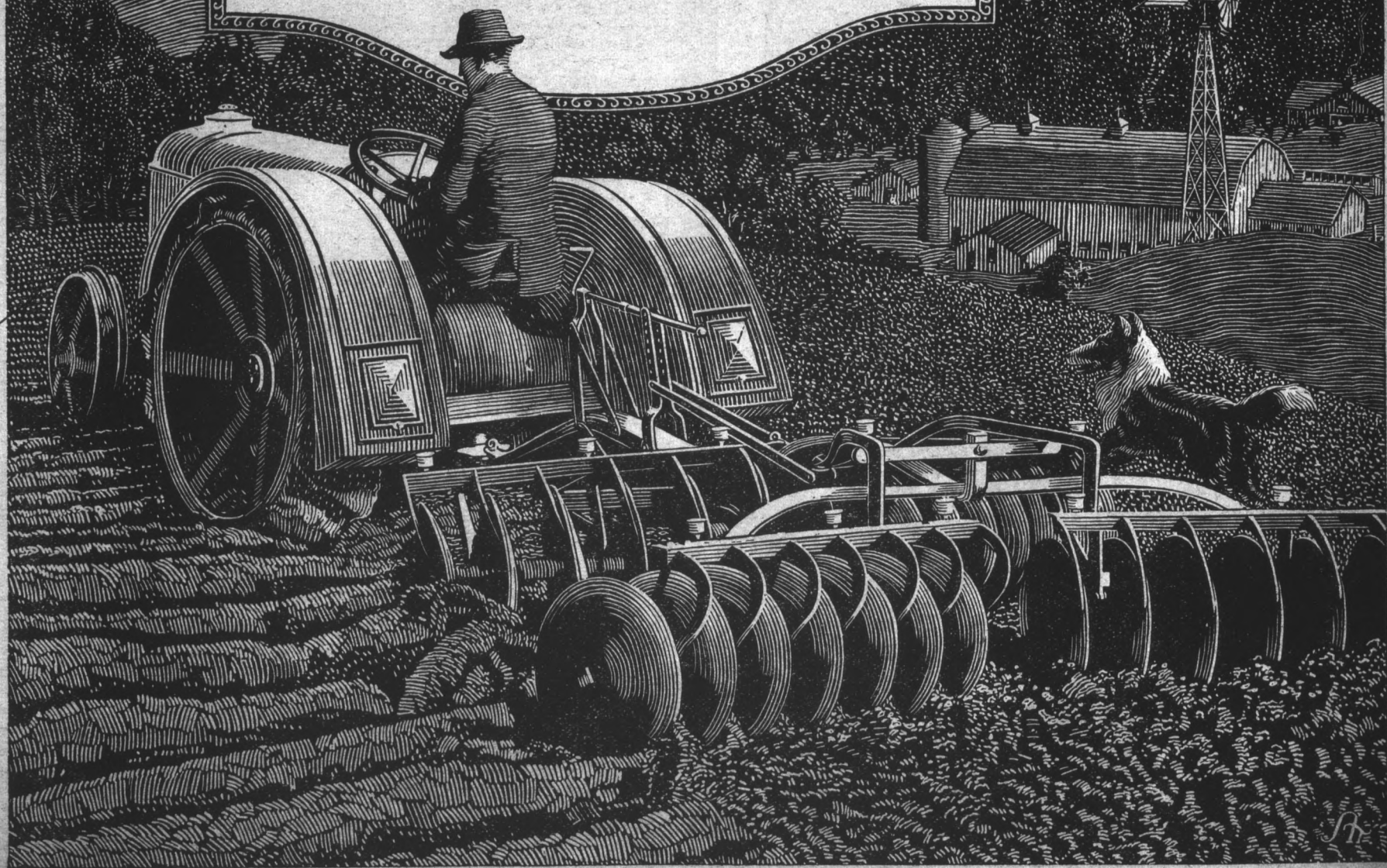
With the Fordson two broad furrows are quickly turned with a gang plow—twenty to thirty acres are double disced each day. Ample time is provided for every important operation which makes for the perfect seed bed.

Face your biggest tasks with abundance of power. Order your Fordson today.

Ford Motor Company

CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

T-10





**The World
may now listen in
on the broadcasting
from**

The World's Biggest Store

Station W J R, located on the tower of Sears, Roebuck and Co.'s gigantic merchandise building at Chicago, will be in operation beginning the month of April.

Just another instance that the World's Biggest Mail Order Store is FIRST in everything worth while.

Those who have radio sets will appreciate the fact that our station will be the most modern in the air; every advance made in the science of radio, every successful invention making for clearer broadcasting and improved reception has been embodied in our station.

Station W J R, located on the tower of the World's Biggest Store—will be under government supervision. It is a class B station—the highest rank in broadcasting. It will provide entertainment and education to the world.

It is fitting that Sears, Roebuck and Co. should undertake this work because we were FIRST in the radio business. We encouraged the amateurs in the days of wireless before radio was known. We were endorsed by the American Radio Relay League and the National Amateur Wireless Association.

Now, as always, the World's Biggest Store proves its claim for leadership.

In addition to our Special Catalog of Radio Supplies you will surely want our New Big General Catalog if you have not already received it. It contains almost everything you need for the family, the home, the farm and the shop. We have sent it to one-fourth of all the families in the United States, so that they can buy most economically. If you want this Big Book all that is necessary is for you to write us and say: "Send me your New Big General Catalog No. 79C28G."

Sears, Roebuck and Co.



Send for Our FREE Radio Catalog

Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Chicago—Philadelphia.

Send me FREE Radio Book No. 79C28.

Mail Coupon
today to store
nearest you.

Name

Postoffice..... State.....

Rural Route..... Box No.....

Street and No.....

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

SMALL CULVERT HOLDS BACK WATER.

The road commissioner put in a trunk line road. There used to be a six foot bridge, but when they built the road, about 10 years ago, they put in a 42-inch pipe and as long as the ditch is cleaned out good the water does not bother, but the past 5 or 6 years I get flooded every time we get a heavy rain. Have asked them to put 6-foot culvert in, but they are not allowed to do it as it drains into another township and are waiting for an outlet. But can you imagine water from 450 acres, all tile drained, passing through a 42-inch pipe. What steps must I take to have them put a larger opening there?—C. S.

Am not aware of any means by which action by the highway commissioner enlarging the culvert can be forced.—Rood.

HIT BY AUTOMOBILE.

I was coming home from work on Dec. 7, on the right side of the road, and was run down by an automobile owned by an Auto and Motor Company. Was badly injured, fracturing my skull, breaking my cheek bone and fracturing ribs, besides many bruises and sprains. Was in the hospital, and will be laid up for some time. Am a laborer with a family of seven. Can I collect my wages and doctor bill while laid up? Can I collect for damages? If so, how should I proceed to collect.

If the statements can be proved undoubtedly wages, doctor bill, and additional substantial damages could be recovered. Ability to collect would depend upon the solvency of the defendant. But as the matter lies in tort, there is also a personal liability of the driver at least with right to body execution.—Rood.

DOES SILAGE INJURE CEMENT?

Can you tell me what the effect of the acid in silage upon a cement silo? I am told that it damages the cement.—W. J. R.

The acid of silage will effect the cement in a cement silo a little, but there is nothing serious about this. A cement silo ought to be plastered on the inside with a thin coat of rich cement mortar, containing not over two parts of sand with one pint of cement. This is to make the entire surface smooth, so the ensilage will settle readily. Now the acid in the silage may effect this cement mortar so that it will have to be replaced once in ten or fifteen years, but if you will whitewash it every year with a cement whitewash it will last much longer. So this is no serious matter, and should not prevent one from building this kind of a silo.

REGULATING SPEED THROUGH LINE SHAFT.

What size pulleys should be used on line shaft and on engine to give proper speed for pump jack, washing machine, churn and cream separator?—E. L.

In regard to speed of line shaft necessary to operate various machines as pump jack, washing machine, churn and separator, the speed which the line shaft will run will depend upon several things: First, the size of the pulleys on the machine to be operated; second, the speed which these machines would run; and third, the size of pulleys which are to be used on the line shaft to belt to these pulleys.

As a rule it is a good plan to run the line shaft at from 150 to 200 revolutions per minute. The proper speed can then be secured from the machines by selecting the proper size pulleys on the line shaft if the machines are properly equipped for standard size pulleys.

Perhaps it would be worth while to explain the method of figuring speeds so that a working basis can be had for determining the factors necessary. The rule which we have developed for this

work is as follows:

For the shaft on which both speed and diameter are known on the pulley which multiplied together give a product of 3,000. If a speed of 150 revolutions is required on the line shaft, 3,000 is divided by this factor giving a diameter of 20 inches. If we had a given size pulley for the line shaft, say 15 inches and desired to know the speed, the product of 3,000 would be divided by 15 which would give a speed of 200 revolutions per minute.

This same rule can be used to determine the size of pulleys which should be used on the line shaft for operating the machines at the required speed as well.

For example the pulley on a cream separator should probably run about 50 revolutions per minute and may have a diameter of 12 inches. Both speed and diameter being known on this pulley, they are multiplied together, giving a product of 600. If we know the line shaft speed to be 150, 600 divided by 150 gives a quotient of four which is the number of inches of diameter of the pulley necessary to be used on the line shaft.

I believe that a little thought given to the working out of this rule will be of more help than to attempt to determine the size of pulley required. This would only be possible when the speeds and size of pulleys on the various machines are known.—H. H. Muselman.

RIGHTS WHERE LEASE IS SURRENDERED.

I rented my farm for 3 years, beginning March 12, 1923, cash rent payable semi-annually, and have a contract to that effect. Dec. 24, 1923, then renter said, "I want to give up the farm if you are willing; my wife's health has failed and I don't want to stay." I told him that would be a big damage to me, as I had sold my half of stock to rent to him and had none to do business with. Ten days later he told me he was going to leave, and said he would send the contract in the morning, but I have not heard anything from him since. He has sown rye. Can I hold it? Could I collect any other damages? If so, when and how should I proceed? Have I the right to rent or make any disposition unless he gives up the contract?—J. M. W.

As long as the tenant keeps the rent paid as provided in the lease and does not surrender, the lessor has no right to possession nor to give right of possession to any other. If the lessee seeks to surrender during the term, the lessor may refuse and hold the lessee liable for the agreed rent for the entire term. The advisability of such course depends upon the responsibility of the lessee. If the lease is surrendered and the surrender accepted the lessor may make a lease to any other as he pleases or may retain possession. Upon surrender the rights of the lessee are terminated including his rights in any crop not harvested by him before surrender.—Rood.

SPRING WHEAT FOR MICHIGAN.

Would seed from spring wheat grown in North Dakota be suitable for sowing in Michigan?—W. R.

It will be perfectly proper to get your spring seed wheat from North Dakota or anywhere in the northwest where it is grown successfully, but you must remember that there is more risk in growing spring wheat in Michigan than in growing winter wheat. Once in a while we have a favorable year when spring wheat will do fairly well, but more often spring wheat is not a success in Michigan. Year before last we had a pretty good crop of spring wheat. Last year however, very much of it was practically a failure.

The Farmer's Handicap

Where Lack of Business Methods Squeezes the Pocketbooks

By J. T. Horner M. A. C.

JOE POTTER hadn't been down to Detroit for years—not since he went down there with Fred Williamson, who was tired of farming and wanted to try his luck in the city.

The city had been good to Fred. He started in as a laborer in an automobile factory, and through hard work and hard thinking had advanced until he was now purchasing agent for the entire plant. Joe wanted to go down to see Fred. The farm which he had been working had not returned him the profit he had expected. He had worked hard and, it seemed to him, had used the best possible judgement. Yet profit didn't come.

During the several days Joe spent with Fred he had noticed how the purchasing agent—or buyer—for the automobile company went into details concerning every purchase made. Dating on bills, quantity discounts, and cash discounts were given much attention. Every detail which affected the cost of the material being purchased was dealt with thoroughly. It was Fred's business to buy the things this plant needed just as cheaply as he possibly could. Joe went out into the plant and watched the workmen. He found that every movement was being studied and every attempt made to make labor more efficient. The central aim of this large manufacturing plant was to get things done just as cheaply as possible—that is—buy materials as cheaply as possible and get the highest possible production for each day's labor. The production manager was always seeking to lower his costs. Joe learned lots of things about manufacturing he never knew before.

The vacation was about over and Joe was telling Fred of his farm. He told him that he wasn't making as much money as he thought he should. It just seemed that he couldn't get ahead. Fred listened to the story of how Joe and other farmers were not making a profit and not getting as much for their efforts as they should.

"Do you know," said Fred, "that if I brought materials for this automobile plant like you buy things for your farm, we wouldn't be in business thirty days from now?" "The prices at which we sell our product are pretty well set by competition, just the same as the prices of agricultural products, although not to the same extent. We have to buy raw materials at the lowest possible prices in order to get by. No, we couldn't ever make any money in the automobile business if we did business like you do."

"What do you mean?" asked Joe.

"I mean that you are buying your raw materials and supplies at retail prices and selling your finished products at wholesale prices," replied Fred.

In parting Fred said, "Go home and think this over."

Joe did not wait until he got home before he began to think about what Fred said. He thought over his meth-

ods of buying. If he had needed some dairy feed he went to a retail store and bought a little at a time. He had been buying his fertilizer, seeds, machinery, harness, feeds and all other things which he needed in small quantities. Some of these things would be bought in sufficient quantity to supply his year's requirements; but he needed such a small amount that he had to buy at retail prices. He didn't have the power in the buying market which the automobile had. His business was being conducted on too small a scale to enable him to secure the benefits of large scale buying.

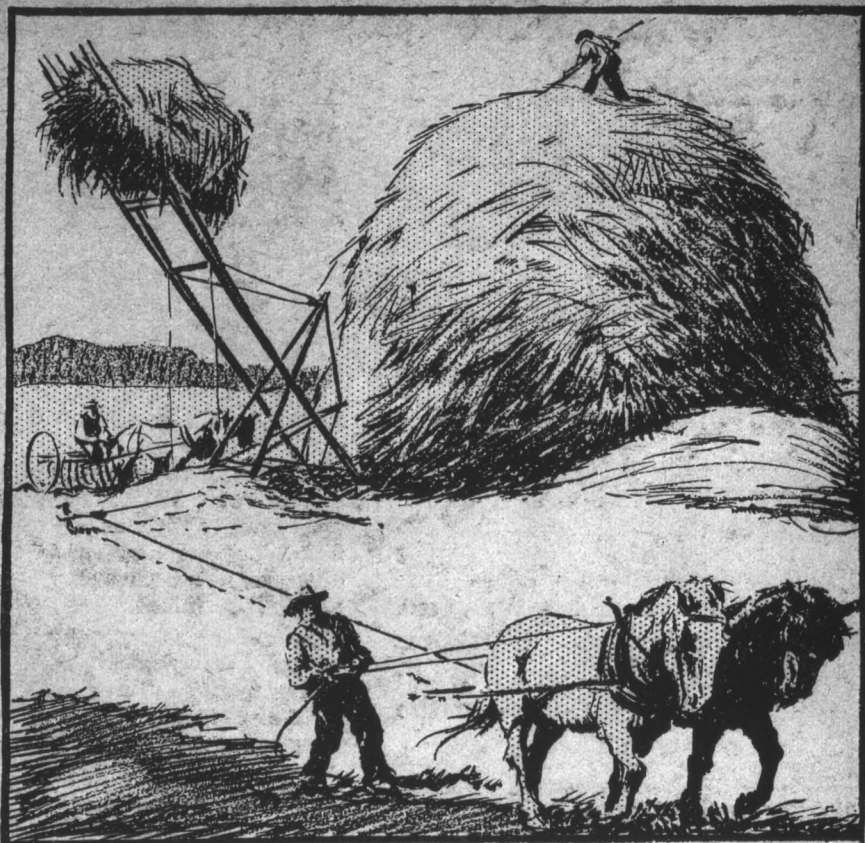
As the train trailed home, Joe sat looking out of the window and thought. He saw numerous farms about the same as his own. These were operated by small farmers, who could not secure the benefits of large scale buying because they did not need large quantities of the different materials. But the quantities of supplies needed by all of the farmers of a community was sufficiently large to enable large scale buying and bring the resulting advantages. It occurred to Joe Potter as he journeyed homeward that in the automobile plant each department was not buying supplies individually but purchases were made for the plant as a whole. If these advantages could be secured by manufacturers through central buying, was it not possible for the farmers of a community to benefit by cooperating in buying their supplies?

This trip to Detroit had taught Joe Potter a real lesson in business. It is true, as Fred had told him, that no business can prosper so long as it buys raw materials at retail prices and sells its finished product at wholesale buying. The only alternative, then, is for the farmers of a community to go together and buy jointly.

It is for the purpose of overcoming the handicap which the farmer has in buying that he has been organizing associations for the purpose of purchasing his supplies. Agriculture is becoming more of a manufacturing business. The quantity of supplies needed is becoming greater and, as in the case of the automobile manufacturer, there are great opportunities to save on purchases and thereby increase profits. Throughout the United States cooperative associations which deal in supplies needed by farmers are to be found. These organizations are most common in those sections of the country where agriculture is more intensified for there the need for them is greatest.

There has not been as extensive development of the cooperative buying association as there has of the marketing organizations. According to reports from the Bureau of Agriculture Economics, of the United States Department of Agriculture, only about 4% of the total cooperative business

(Continued on page 50)



How to save money on rope

Hard-earned money is often wasted on inferior rope that breaks down on the job—especially during the strain of haying time.

But the rope that stands the gaff of hot pulleys, heavy loads, through the whole season and is still good really costs you less. For it gives you more actual rope service for the price.

This year, make sure that you get long wearing rope for haying. Untwist the strands before you buy. Look for a thin blue thread marker—the "Blue Heart"—running between the strands. Then you may be sure you have a rope that in the end will save you money.

What the "Blue Heart" signifies

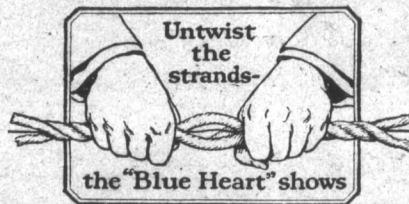
The "Blue Heart" marker means that the rope is genuine H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope spun by skilled rope makers from high grade, pure selected manila fibre.

It means also that in any size, on any job, the rope will wear longer and deliver without fail the strength you have a right to expect. For the selected fibres of H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope are drawn, spun, laid and properly lubricated so as to insure the smooth working of every fibre, yarn and strand.

Buy rope scientifically. Know what you are getting. Untwist the strands and look for the "Blue Heart"—our registered trade mark that assures you of dependable rope value.

For sisal rope

For other jobs where a high-grade sisal rope is wanted, use the best—H. & A. "Red Heart" Sisal Rope—spun from selected sisal fibre by the same skilled rope makers.



Whatever may be your use for rope you will find an H. & A. brand of cordage to meet your requirements.

Guarantee

H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila

Rope is guaranteed to equal in yardage and exceed in tensile strength the specifications of the U. S. Government Bureau of Standards. Any H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope found not to be as represented will be replaced.

Special offer

The coupon below with 25c will entitle you to our special Halter Lead made from H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope. It is 1/2 inch in diameter, 7 feet long, and is fitted with a snap at one end. It is offered to introduce to you the great strength and wonderful wearing qualities of H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope.

If your dealer does not carry H. & A. "Blue Heart" and cannot supply you with this special Halter Lead, fill out the coupon below and mail it to us with 25c, coin or stamps, and your dealer's name. A Halter Lead will be sent you prepaid at once.

The Hooven & Allison Co.		M.F. 4-5
Xenia, Ohio		
Gentlemen:		
Enclosed is 25c for which please send me one H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Halter Lead.		
My Name _____		
Address _____		
My Dealer's Name _____		
Address _____		

THE HOOVEN & ALLISON COMPANY

"Spinners of fine cordage since 1869"

Xenia, Ohio



H&A "Blue Heart" Manila Rope

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

© 1924, The Hooven & Allison Company



An abundance of melon seed is produced in Michigan by careful husbandmen.

ARCOLA made all sides warm sides

"Never will forget those winters with the old stoves. We used to speak of the 'warm side' or the 'cold side' of the house.

"When the wind blew from the north, the south side was too hot and the north side too cold. We just prayed for spring.

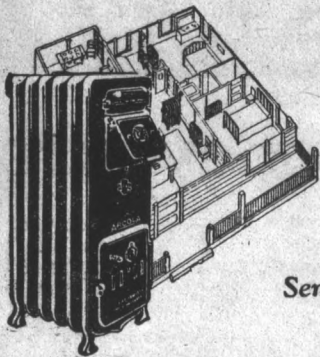
"Now it's different; with ARCOLA in the kitchen attached to a radiator in each room, all sides are warm sides—and on half the coal that the old stoves burned."



ARCOLA is a small hot-water heating plant designed to furnish radiator warmth to small houses, apartments, stores, offices, shops, schools and churches. No running water is required.

Set in the parlor, living room, dining room or kitchen and connected with American Radiators, it warms every room evenly; also heats water for bath, laundry and kitchen. And it pays for itself in the fuel it saves.

A demonstration will cost you nothing; it may save you much. Drop in today at the store of your Heating Contractor.



Send for the free
ARCOLA booklet

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators for every heating need

Dept. F39, 1803 Elmwood Ave. Buffalo, N.Y.
BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Get Healthy Vigorous, Sure-to-Grow Plants. 15 different varieties of Strawberry plants, Raspberry and Grapes. Send for price list. H. F. Larson's Nursery, Sawyer, Michigan.

FOR SALE Senator Dunlap, Dr. Burrell and Gibson Strawberry Plants. None better at any price. 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000, delivered. John J. Williams, Fremont, Mich.

REGISTERED Silver Black Fox. Most reasonably priced. Order now for fall delivery. Fairbrook Fox Kennels, F. C. Henson, Proprietor, Augusta, Mich.

STOP tire punctures!

"TIRE-DELIGHT" instantly plugs all punctures. You can drive spike into tire without flattening it. Pull nail out and tire is same as before puncture. Recommended by many satisfied users. SEND NO MONEY—Pay the postman. Half Gal. Can \$1.28—1 Gal. Can \$2.48. AMERICAN SPECIALTY COMPANY 100 W. WALNUT STREET, DEPT. D GREEN BAY, WIS.



Why a Manure Spreader

The Proverbs of a Wise Farmer to His Son

By Bert M. Mathias

MY son, hear the wisdom of thy father, and learn the way of growing bigger and better crops. Know thou first, that thy land enricheth thee, as thou enrichest it.

Learn thou that the food, or humus, that thy soil doth most desire is the humble barnyard manure. It giveth life to the weary and worn soil. It maketh mellow to plow. Manured soil gummeth not when wet. It shapeth not itself into unyielding clods when dry.

It drinketh in the refreshing moisture even three-fold above the capacity of impoverished soil.

It giveth up to the drying wind its store of moisture at a rate one-third as rapid. Its crop withereth not with the noon-day sun.

There, go to, my son, and use a manure spreader.

II

Again the second time the wise farmer spake a proverb to his son, saying:—Conserve thou the riches of thy fertilizer by conveying it to thy fields with thy spreader as it is produced.

For know thou that manure collected in heaps undergoeth chemical changes and the goodness thereof wasteth away; and that the snow and rain from heaven falling upon the litter of thy barn-yard and feed-corral doth straightway dissolve the plant food thereof and carry it into the earth, and to the creeks and rivers where it doeth good unto no man.

For seest thou a man without a spreader, the same is he whose manure collecteth and wasteth even as thy father has spoken.

Therefore, if thou wouldst be a wise farmer, procure unto thyself a manure spreader and show diligence in the use thereof.

III

Also a third proverb spake the wise farmer.

My son, if thou wilt heed the counsel I have given thee, then will thy corrals and barn-yards be of no offense to the eye, nor to the nose.

Moreover then mayest thy stock feed and lie down in comfort because their pens are not encumbered with filth and mire.

And thy servant who doeth the chores, toiling in clean yards and pens riseth up each day to call thee blessed.

Yea also, when thou keepest thy barnyard thou dost prevent the multiplying of flies! and whoso swatteth the fly destroyeth pests to his beasts, and carriers of filth and disease to himself and those that dwell within his gates.

All these things will the use of thy manure spreader do for thee.

IV

My son, listen to a fourth proverb. Whoso owneth a manure spreader, saveth much arduous labor, for behold with it his team doeth the work of many hired servants.

Or whoso hath a son should surely possess a labor-saving spreader, for so will he make easy for him a much-despised task, and thereby will he keep the boy on the farm.

V

The fifth proverb of the farmer.

My son, when the cold winds of winter have continued long into thy planting season and the manure of thy barn-yard and feeding-corral long remaineth frozen, then wilt thou rejoice if thou possessest a time-saving spreader.

For when the frost goeth, then speedily mayest thy fields be fertilized and thy crops planted in season.

VI

A proverb of the wise farmer on economy.

My son, own and use a spreader, and then will thy stack bottoms and

unused straw and forage be applied to thy fields; and thy reward shall be more sightly premises and a larger crop-yield from thine husbandry.

VII

My son, thou shouldst have a spreader because it will aid thee in keeping flocks and herds.

For knowest thou not that live-stock husbandry hath a three-fold value to the farmer?

For it provideth a home market for much of thy crops.

It tendeth to crop-diversification and needful rotation.

Moreover it maketh plentiful fertilizer for thy fields.

Seest thou a farmer wise in his calling, the same keepeth live-stock in goodly numbers, and a manure spreader; and lo, the combination keepeth him.

VIII

My son, thou shouldst exalt the lowly spreader even to the extent of ownership thereof, because it pulverizeth the fertilizer from thy corrals and barnyards, and maketh it to more readily yield up the plant-food which it containeth.

For when thou spreadest unwieldy chunks upon thy field by hand, the same doeth nuisance when plowing and profiteth thy crops but little.

XI

My son, when thou goest forth to fertilize thine acres, remember now the manure spreader.

For it covereth thy field with an even coat of goodness.

Then doth every part of thy crop come up and grow evenly and leaveth not some spots burned out by over-manuring and other spots showing lack of plant food.

X

At the last spake the wise farmer thus:

My son, every farmer should own and use his own manure spreader because as it is written "The Borrower is servant to the lender."

And when thou goest to borrow machinery from thy neighbor, then dost thou make thyself an abomination unto him.

Besides thy neighbor may be a kindly man, and suffer thee to use his machine when he hath need thereof himself.

Therefore, my son heed the words of thy father.

Own and use a manure spreader if thou wouldst leave a goodly heritage in worldly goods, and acres rich in productiveness.

Then will thy children's children rise up to call thee blessed.

PREDICTS INCREASE IN STRAWBERRY PLANTINGS.

L. M. GEISMAR, who has recently been reappointed agricultural agent of Houghton County, calls attention to the increase of strawberry culture in that county and foresees a time when the canning of strawberries may be added to the country's industries. A group of farmers near Lake Linden and Calumet, report the agent, has pooled a carload order for strawberry boxes and crates for spring delivery. This is sufficient packing equipment for ten or twelve carloads of berries, he states.

Last year, Mr. Geismar ordered about 75,000 strawberry plants of choice varieties which have become the foundation stock for many plantations of the berries in the county. The strawberries of the Lake Superior county mature late but are extremely good in quality.

One hundred and eight cities now use bus lines.

Should be used with Every Spray



Aphis Insurance In Garden, Field and Orchard.

Your Agricultural College or Experiment Station will tell you that you are not protected against Aphis, Leaf Hopper and all the other insects which cause dwarfed fruit and culls unless you use a solution such as "Black Leaf 40," the Old Reliable. Sprays you use for scale, codling moth and other insects do not kill Aphis and kindred pests.

Combines With Other Spray

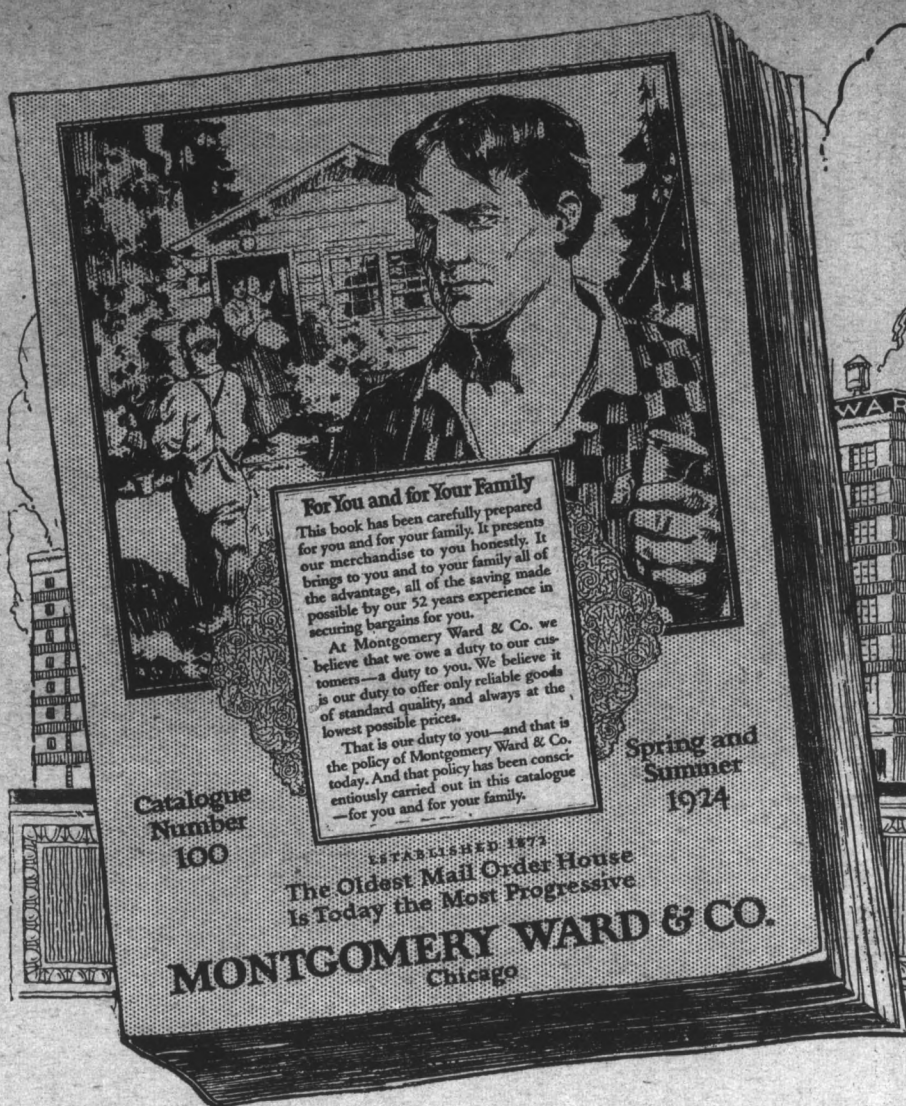
You can add "Black Leaf 40" to other standard solutions and make one spraying serve both purposes. Costs only a few cents a tree.

Ask your Dealer for "Black Leaf 40" and new leaflets, or write to

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp.
Incorporated
Louisville, Ky.

Kills
Aphis

"Black Leaf 40"
40% Nicotine



Our Policy

As we serve—so shall we succeed

This business is founded upon the solid rock of Service to our Customers.

As we are of service individually to you, so shall we win and keep your patronage.

As part of our service to you we select for you and sell only goods that will give you satisfaction—only goods that will stand your inspection and use.

As part of our service to you we always offer you a saving. Fifty million dollars' worth of goods have been manufactured and bought for cash to make possible the low prices this book offers.

Twenty-four hour service in filling your orders is part of our work for you. Most of our orders are actually shipped within twenty-four hours, nearly all within forty-eight hours.

Our platform is one of Service. To be of real service to you is the basis upon which we solicit your patronage.

That for fifty-one years we have been of service, that today we are offering Service and a Saving and Satisfaction to over five million customers is the basis of our success.

As we serve—so shall we succeed.

What Can We Do For You?

A Personal Message from the President of MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

As you turn the pages of this new-Spring and Summer Catalogue there is just one thought uppermost in your mind:

"What is there of interest in this book for me?"

How much saving is there for me?

What can Montgomery Ward & Co. do for me?"

In imagination I look into the homes of over five million customers into which this book goes, and in each I seem to hear these same questions asked.

And as I sit here in my office and look around at over one hundred acres of floor space, filled with new merchandise, I see the answer so plainly, the many advantages, the great saving, that I wish there might be some way of bringing you more closely together—you and Montgomery Ward & Co.—so that you might learn for yourself the answers to your questions.

If I could draw up a chair with you there at your own living room table and turn with you the pages of this Catalogue, I would tell you the most interesting business story you have ever heard.

It would be a story of how thousands of our bargains are secured, how our low prices are made. It would be a romance of

ready cash and the tremendous buying power your patronage gives us. And of travel—travel through every part of this land and in Europe, searching for good merchandise at the lowest possible prices.

Do you know how our goods are bought—how our bargains are found? Let me give you an example: Here is a manufacturer who has a reputation for making the best goods, who lacks capital, who lacks business, so that his plant operates on half-time part of the year.

But he knows how to make good goods. We furnish the needed extra capital, we give him orders that make the wheels turn all day and keep his employees busy all the year. His own earnings are increased and his cost of manufacture cut far below anything he has ever known. And this saving goes to those who buy goods at Ward's—to our customers. What can we do for you?

You want to buy goods at a saving. You

24-Hour Service

We have perfected our service for you. After much study and testing new systems and employing experts we have perfected a system that makes certain your orders will be shipped promptly.

Our records prove that during the past year most of our orders were shipped in 24 hours—nearly all of our orders within 48 hours.

want to buy goods that will give you complete satisfaction. You want prompt service. You want your orders filled promptly, and your letters answered promptly—and you want your patronage appreciated.

At Montgomery Ward & Co. you get all these things. These are the advantages that are waiting here for you.

A saving—yes, we try always to offer you a saving, but always a saving on goods of Ward Quality. *I cannot lay too much stress on "Quality." We do not sell "cheap" goods.* It is our policy to offer you only goods that will stand up, that will give service, that will do exactly what you want them to do.

It is easy to sell at seemingly low prices. All you need do is to buy low-priced goods. Cut something out of the quality, out of the service, and you can always make a low price. *At Ward's we never sacrifice quality to make a low price.*

And, for fifty-one years this has been the policy of Montgomery Ward & Co. For fifty-one years in every dealing with every customer we have tried to follow a "deal as you would be dealt by" policy.

Millions of people will buy from this Catalogue—at a saving. The same saving, the same guarantee of satisfaction exists for you. We solicit your patronage. We will deal with you as you would be dealt by. And your orders and letters will always be appreciated at Montgomery Ward & Co.

Theodore F. Mercier
President

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Established 1872

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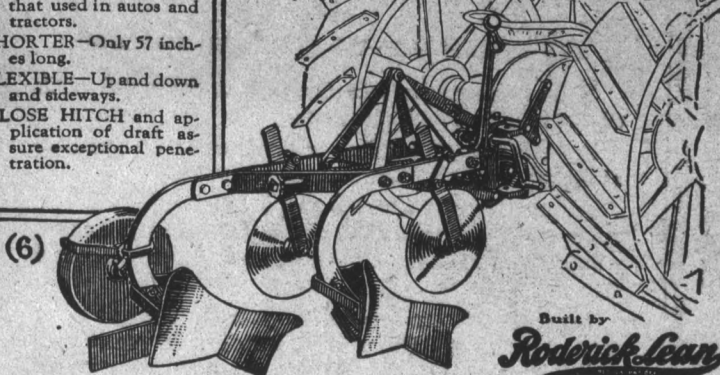
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LIGHTER—Weighs only 300 pounds.
SIMPLER—Half as many parts as the ordinary Fordson Plow.
STRONGER—Built of Alloy Steel, similar to that used in autos and tractors.
SHORTER—Only 57 inches long.
FLEXIBLE—Up and down and sideways.
CLOSE HITCH and application of draft assure exceptional penetration.

The Ferguson Plow

THE UNIT PLOW FOR THE FORDSON



LAST year in announcing the Ferguson, we said: "Here is a plow that will revolutionize tractor plowing." Since that time farmers all over the country have given the Ferguson a thorough workout—in every kind of soil, under every plowing condition. And this radically different tractor plow has fully proven to them its outstanding superiority!

Its light draft and easy handling enables them to cover more ground in a day's time—it saves fuel and oil and tractor wear—and it penetrates and stays in the hardest ground better than many plows twice as heavy.

See Your Fordson Dealer

He has the Ferguson Plow or can get it for you quickly. Write us for descriptive folder. Address

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\$3 per 1,000. Black Raspberry \$12; Red \$13, 20 Iris \$1. 8 apple trees \$1; 15 grapes \$1; 1,000 grapes \$25. We grow the best plants in Michigan. Free Catalogue. **THE ALLEGAN NURSERY, Allegan, Mich.**

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Record \$2,059.20. 1 acre set same year. Champion Everbearing Strawberries. Bears 5 Mos. first year. Trial order 250 plants \$2.75 Postpaid, direct from the **ORIGINATOR, Catalog Free, Edw. Lubke, R. A. New Buffalo, Mich.**

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Write today for free instruction book and Record of Invention blank. Send sketch or model for personal opinion. **CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent Lawyer** 652 Security Savings & Com'l Bank Bldg., directly across St. from Patent Office, Wash., D. C.

Over the Top With Alfalfa

Michigan now leads Eastern States in Acreage of this Crop

By G. W. Putnam

THE campaigners and champions of other Michigan crops have had to stand by and see this recent recruit in a very spectacular drive win a place in the hearts of Michigan's farmers, never before equaled by any crop.

Back in 1916, there was a few acres in the state where alfalfa was gaining considerable foothold because of the fact that these acres were naturally adapted to the growing of alfalfa. They were well supplied with lime, well drained and inoculated with the proper organism to insure a nitrogen supply to the alfalfa plant. The farmers who were growing alfalfa successfully were paying considerable attention to the preparation of the seed bed, and in addition, were using good seed.

There also were scattered farmers, here and there, who did not have all

alfalfa" to the farmers of Michigan who wanted to get behind this crop and give it a chance to do the things people expected of it.

Approximately 40,000 farmers have listened to these specialists at 1,913 meetings in turn have been the messengers by which this information has been passed on to neighbors.

The County Agricultural Agents have not only sponsored these 1,913 meetings, but have been independent meetings and given much valuable farm-to-farm information on this subject.

The agricultural press of the state has contributed many columns of printed matter to aid in the distribution of information on how to overcome the various cultural problems of this crop.

It is difficult to say just what each of these various agencies has contributed to the success of this movement; we know that it is a success. In 1919, Michigan had 74,059 acres of alfalfa cut for hay, according to the 1922 annual summary of V. H. Church, Crop Statistician with the State Department of Agriculture. The same authority, states that this acreage has increased to 334,000 acres cut for hay last year.

Is there a chance of overdoing this crop and getting too large an acreage? Michigan produces annually about 3,000,000 acres of tame hay of which 11% is alfalfa. There should be no cause to worry about overproduction until 50% more of the tame hay acreage of Michigan is alfalfa.



Shaded counties are those where largest alfalfa acreage is found.

of these conditions favorable to the growing of alfalfa, but who had experimented with and studied their problem until they were able to drain their soil, correct its acidity with lime, or inoculate their seed and thus make a success of growing this valuable crop, in spite of unfavorable conditions.

In 1921, the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, decided that if a few farmers could make a success by scientifically correcting the faults of their soils, more farmers would do it if they knew how, and so a systematic program was built up, incorporating the successful practices of the men who were growing alfalfa in spite of their unfavorable conditions. The scientific knowledge which the College had been years in building up was put to work to help solve these problems. The result was that a powerful movement got started, and because it was such a sound movement, it has gained the support of every agency interested in Michigan agriculture.

Those people who believed in constructively building the soil fertility saw, in alfalfa, the possibilities of the greatest of all soil building plants. The feeders of live stock who have been facing a problem of how to cut down their present cost of production so as to meet the market and show a margin of profit, welcomed with open arms this new recruit which brought with it a source of cheap protein; which was the food element that was largely responsible for making their cost of production high.

The business men who were holding mortgages on some of our lighter types of soil where potatoes, rye, and other cash crops had been over worked to the point of almost total devastation of some areas, welcomed alfalfa as the possible means of putting this land back into the ranks of fertile productive farms, if any movement could do it.

A corps of Extension Specialists have been kept in the field by the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan Agricultural College to take the message of "how to successfully grow

SPARE THE TOAD; HE'S WORTH NINETEEN DOLLARS

DURING May, June and July, the three months of greatest activity of toads, it is estimated that each toad will destroy 360 beneficial insects and 9,729 harmful ones. Although cutworms form but 16 per cent of the toad's diet, the value of his services in destroying cutworms alone equals \$19.44 per year.

This figure is obtained by allowing one cent for each cutworm eaten, since many gardeners offer their children a similar sum for each one destroyed. Some idea of the toad's appetite for insects may be had from the fact that one was known to have eaten 34 grown celery caterpillars.—Mills.

INCREASING CAPACITY OF PUMP

Is there anything on the market to make a pump throw a full stream of water from a driven well 125 feet deep? Ours has a double cylinder but only throws 1/4 in. stream. The pump is supposed to be a good pump but the pump-man apparently cannot help it.—J. W. D.

Answering your inquiry in regard to pumping, I do not now that there is anything on the market which would guarantee a pump to throw a full stream. In fact, the relation of the size cylinder and size of spout on the pump is usually such that it would be impractical to do that. However, it would seem from your letter that a good well equipped with a standard pump should give better results than you have indicated in your letter.

A frequent cause of a difficulty of this kind is either a lack of water or a closing of the water passage to the pump cylinder by sand filling the pipe or closing the screen.

In case the supply is cut off by this method the pump when pumped rapidly will usually kick back or jump because the water cannot come into the well fast enough to fill the plunger and the plunger therefore drop back on the water when it is released.

It would seem that your difficulty must be in the supply of water or in the closing of the water passage at the bottom.—H. H. Musselman.

Profits in the use of LIMESTONE

Two tons of Solvay per acre brings results the first season and for three or four years thereafter. Quick profits and lasting profits follow the use of Solvay.

After liming with SOLVAY, one farmer realized 84.3% average crop increase; another 300% on his investment. Write for FREE booklet and learn what SOLVAY can do for you.

Guaranteed 95% Carbonates

SOLVAY brings quick, lasting results because it is ground to powdery fineness. Furnace dried. Non-caustic. Booklet tells all about lime and its uses—sent FREE on request.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO.
 DETROIT, MICH.

SOLVAY
 PULVERIZED
 LIMESTONE



Oats and Sweet Clover

LAST spring we seeded about twelve pounds of sweet clover seed with our oats in one field just as we do each year in at least one field of oats. Rain came at frequent intervals up until the oats were ripe enough to cut, and under the stimulation of good soil and weather conditions, the oats, a rather tall growing variety, made an excellent growth. The sweet clover came on rapidly, so rapidly in fact that in many places in the field it was just as high as the oats. The ground was covered with a mass of oats and clover.

We made some of this into hay which the horses and cows enjoyed immensely. When we cut the rest of it with the binder the oats were well matured, but it was a little more difficult to cut than pure oats for the sweet clover stems were green. But here was a fine prospect for oats straw that was half clover. There was showery, cloudy weather at cutting time and those oat sheaves weighed like lead in places, but having a large acreage to cut and little help we went ahead and did the best we could with it.

We put the sheaves into small shocks so that they would dry out quicker. The sweet clover turned back and some of the sheaves molded next to the ground where they were set in the dense clover and oat stubble, but when a sheaf was broken open it looked good inside and had the sweet odor of sweet clover.

In threshing we blew the mows full of the straw in which one could easily see the fine clover stems. One or two sarcastic wags on the job said, they didn't see what anyone wanted to blow that "manure" into the mow for. But I have found that you can't always judge the value of a legume feed by its color. Both the horses and milch cows ate it readily. It makes a splendid roughage, superior to timothy, fodder, or straight straw, and it yields more to the acre.

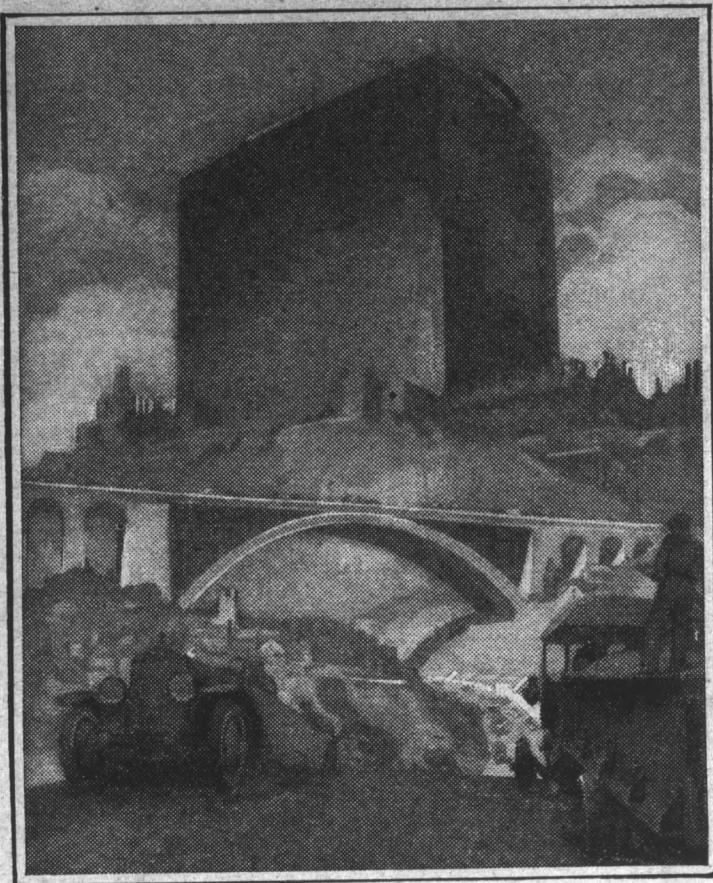
The straw of the oats at cutting time is usually dried out enough to absorb some of the moisture given off by the sweet clover and to help cure it more readily in the sheaf. Then we cut the oats about eight or ten inches high so that it would bind easier and give us more straw in the bargain. Some of the sheaves we let lie on the ground a couple of days which gave the clover a better chance to cure but made them look black on the outside. Some of the straw was blown on the bottom of a big straw shed. The sheep, during the fall and winter months, ate the entire bottom out of this pile in addition to having their feed of grain and silage, showing that they relished it as did the other livestock.—J. L. Justice.

THE SUGAR IN BEETS.

DESPITE reports current during the past growing season that Michigan beets were low in sugar content, federal reports now available indicate that the percentage of sugar in 1923 was higher than at any time in the last three years.

In 1921 the average sugar content by weight of the beets was 13.28 per cent; in 1922, 14.38 per cent, and in 1923, 15.37 per cent. While the percentage of sugar content by weight of beets was higher last year than in 1922; the factories were not able to extract as much sugar per ton as when the content was smaller. The percentage of extraction was 12.23 as compared with 12.52 in 1922, and 10.95 in 1921. Although the sugar was in the beets the factories had difficulty in extracting it on account of the texture of the beets.—Mills.

THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY FOR YOUR CAR



Drawn by
C. P. HELCK
for The Electric
Storage Battery
Company.

To stay in your car and out of the repair shop

When you get down to brass tacks, that's about all you ask from a battery.

You do want dependable, plentiful power whenever you need it, and you *don't* want worry and inconvenience and repair bills.

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Exide Batteries are made for such as you.

They are designed and built to yield the maximum in time and dependability of service at a minimum in upkeep. Many thousands of the Exide Batteries now in use have been on the job for unbelievably long periods.

EXIDE PRICES are from \$17.65 up, according to size and geographical location. There is an Exide for every car—and for your radio.

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**Purchase Celery City Trees
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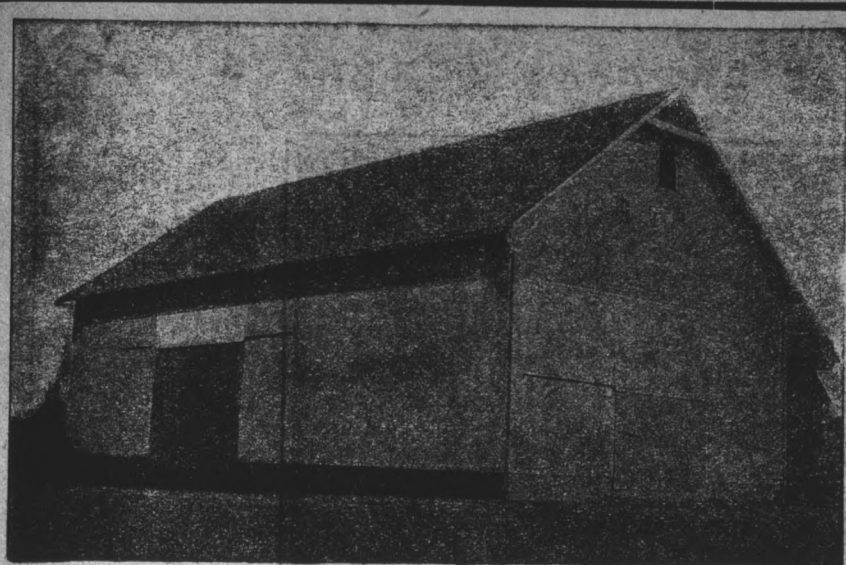


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Gives you more Trees, Shrubs and Service for your Dollar than you can get elsewhere. Write for Catalog to prove it, it's FREE.



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But it is only one of hundreds of farm buildings whose owners insisted on Reynolds Protection when building—a protection approved by the Underwriters Laboratories and recognized by insurance companies because of fire-resisting qualities.

REYNOLDS SHINGLES are made by the originators of the asphalt shingle. Into every one is put all the benefits that only twenty-three years of experience can produce. Reynolds and Quality are synonymous.

Mineral surfaced in green, red or blue-black, they permit of artistic and beautiful effects which greatly add to the appearance of farm buildings.

They are Guaranteed in writing for ten years against curling, splitting, warping or other defects. Beautiful, economical, durable and fire-safe—Reynolds Shingles are the logical roof-covering for every type of building.

Write us for name of nearest authorized dealer.

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"Originator of the Asphalt Shingle"

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The **Manvel Direct** Stroke Windmill still leads after more than sixty years' dependable service. Thousands of them have run thirty years without upkeep expense.

The **Manvel Fits Any Tower** Working parts encased; adjustable. All direct stroke; broad ball-bearing turntable. All made in our own factory—hence low price, high quality. The Manvel saves you money. Write for free book describing our wood and steel mills, towers, tanks, etc. Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co., Dept. 723 Kalamazoo, Mich.

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Type 600 Ignition System for FORDS

It is not just a timer, but a complete ignition system—Makes a wonderful improvement in Fords—insures quick, easy starts, more power on the hills, smooth running under all conditions. Ask about SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER, giving dealer's name.

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APPLE AND PEACH TREES: Improve your property. Increase your income. Plant fruit trees, vines and plants this spring. Our trees grow. Free catalog. MITCHELL'S NURSERY, BEVERLY, O.

Are you going to do your own Threshing?

If you intend to do your own threshing of grain and grass seed crops, do it with the machine which saves all the grain and thus cuts your threshing costs to zero.

SMALL
**Red River
Special**
12-BAR CYLINDER

threshes a thousand bushels of wheat per day, well cleaned, without waste.

The big Red River Special does more work in a given time. The small one has every feature which distinguishes its big brother—the "Man Behind the Gun", the Beating Shakers—every improvement that has made the Red River line famous for getting all the grain because it beats it out.

Make your tractor earn more money by using its power for threshing and after your crop is in the bins, you can make an extra profit by threshing for your neighbors.

Nichols & Shepard Co.
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Builders Exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Traction Engines.
Battle Creek, Michigan

THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

Ridding the Barnyard of Mud

THERE was a generous response to our announcement regarding methods of drying up the barnyard. It is evident that this is a common predicament on farms where livestock is kept. In the following answers, chosen to receive the five prizes offered, we believe there are suggestions that will assist many who, as yet, have not solved this barnyard problem.

USED SOFT COAL CINDERS.

FIVE years ago I moved on this place. I moved in December. It has been a very wet fall and the barnyard had been tramped to a depth of about eighteen inches. Naturally, I was disgusted and, then and there, decided to change conditions.

In the spring, I procured about 25 loads of soft coal cinders and spread

During the winter all fine litter and manure should be drawn as fast as possible. The same thing applies in the spring. Then there is left very little trash to hold the snow and water to increase the depth of mud when the break up comes. Further, remove such objects as tends to cause the snow to bank in the yard.

Approaches to the stable doors do away with the holes that invariably form there.

One more thing, I would mention which may seem to be at variance with some of the things I have given above. Every winter I feed a large quantity of cornstalks in bundle in the barnyard. These stalks are coarse enough to let the water go through and away; at the same time, they will hold up the livestock and keep them out of the mud. While somewhat disagreeable to pitch into the spreader, I believe they more than pay for the extra trouble of handling by keeping the yard cleaner and drier.—W. H. Collar.

HAS EAVE TROUGHS INSTALLED.

SPEAKING of muddy barnyards, there are two things in particular that have helped me to reduce the mud in my barnyard to the minimum. First I haul manure to the fields direct from the stables. Second, I have placed eave troughs on the barn and conducted the water away to a level below that of the barnyard with a good natural drainage. These provisions will go far toward helping to keep a yard free from mud.—T. C. Stearns.

COVERED YARD WITH CEMENT.

MY barnyard has just enough slope so the water runs off. It is heavy soil. I covered it with three or four inches of sand and leveled it off. Then I placed cobble stone from four to six inches in diameter evenly on the surface. With a tamper made by putting a handle in a block of wood, I tamped the stones well down till they were even, using a piece of board for a straight edge. Then I applied cement, mixed in the proportion of about one to six, and so it runs down from one half to an inch thick on top. When the cement began to set I tamped it again leaving a rough surface.

My barnyard has been paved about fifteen years and is in good condition.—James Edgar.

GRAVEL HELPS THIS MAN OUT.

SEVERAL years ago I hauled about fifty loads of gravel from a creek near my farm. I spread it thickly over the yard. It is almost as hard as concrete now, and is almost unaffected by rain or snow.

Several of my neighbors have used cinders from the railroad, but it does not seem to be as good as gravel.

I have a block of concrete by the watering trough. I find this a great convenience for even if the water should overflow or the trough should leak, the concrete does not get muddy and sloppy as gravel or clay would.—Arthur S. Malus.

Children can stand a whole lot of things; they are virile, strong, and cheerful. Naturally they do not protest as we older folks would, at having cold noon-day lunches. The fact remains, however, that they make more rapid gains in both weight and mentality when given hot lunches at the noon hour.

Handling Milk

HOW do you get your cans of milk from the milk house or barn to where the wagon or truck picks it up?

All together too many people are still lugging these bungling loads of clumsiness by hand. How do you get your cans of milk to the road? For the benefit of other readers, write us briefly describing your method. The five persons sending us the best letters on the subject will each get one dollar. Address your letters to The Handy Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, and mail on or before April 9.

about eight inches over the worst places. I have not been bothered since. This spring I intend to scrape away the dirt that has accumulated over the old cinders and spread on another thin layer. Then it should be good for at least another five years.—H. Cocrane.

SCRAPES THE BARNYARD.

OUR horse and cow stables are all in one building. We plan to clean cow barns first, and then the horse manure is thrown over that from the cow stables, which prevents it from freezing. This makes it possible to draw the manure at any time we desire. During the fall our barnyard is scraped all over before it freezes. Then by feeding a few stalks in the yard through the winter we are not bothered with mud. We have no set day on which to draw out the manure, but plan on doing it once each week.—E. M. Slocum.

KEEP YARD FREE OF WATER- HOLDING MATERIAL.

THERE are several things one can do to prevent the barnyard from being a mire hole.

It should be fairly well drained, and then if all manure and litter are removed as closely as possible in the fall, there is but little trash to hold the fall rains. This allows the water to run off and leave the ground reasonably dry when it freezes.

All tanks in the yard should have over-flows leading outside of the yards. If the hogs must have a wallow, let it be somewhere else than the barnyard, to avoid holes for water and mud to accumulate.

Buying Bees

By B. F. Kindig

THE season is nearly at hand when the thoughts of many turn to bees. With the coming of spring flowers a large number of people will make their advent into beekeeping. For their good and the good of the surrounding beekeepers, the beginners should get started right.

A large part of the disease that is among the bees has gotten its start through the buying of diseased bees. The prospective beekeeper should know that the bees are free from disease before purchasing. There are interested and intelligent beekeepers in every country and in most townships who are familiar with the appearance of disease and who would be glad for their own protection to look over the bees that the beginner wishes to purchase. If the beginner does not know who the beekeepers of the vicinity are he should address a request for such information to the Secretary of the State Beekeepers' Association, East Lansing, Mich. or to the Director of Apiary Inspection, State Dept. of Agriculture, Lansing, Mich. The matter of freedom from disease is the most important factor in the purchasing of colonies or nuclei and reliable, unbiased judgment should be secured before any money changes hands.

Whenever convenient, the bees should be purchased locally. It not only makes possible the careful inspection of the colonies but it saves the expense and risk of shipment and usually bees can be purchased cheaper locally than at a distance. Try to purchase from an extensive beekeeper. By doing this the bees will nearly always be in standard equipment. Standard equipment means that the bees are in ten frame Langstroth hives and the combs are built from sheets of comb foundation and wired. Bees at \$10. per colony in good equipment are cheaper than bees for nothing in an old box. The returns to be secured from bees in modern equipment are also much larger than in inferior equipment.

The bees should pay for themselves the first year if the season is good and if strong healthy colonies are secured in the season and if they are given proper attention.

Many persons prefer to buy bees in combless packages. This method is very satisfactory when the person buying has had some experience in handling bees. An inexperienced person should not buy packages. Packages require transferring into a hive and then the bees need feeding and care to build them up into satisfactory colonies. Some like to buy bees as three frame nuclei. A nucleus is a small colony usually on three combs and the combs contain brood, honey and pollen. It can be handled much more easily than a package and can easily be built up into a good colony. The purchase of a nucleus has the same objections as the purchasing of a colony in that one may easily get some bee disease along with the nucleus. Nuclei should be bought only from a dealer whose bees are under state inspection and have been free from disease for at least one year.

One more caution is necessary. Don't buy old second hand equipment. Unused equipment is unused largely because of disease killing out the bees that were in it. There are some exceptions but the rule is worth following regardless of the price at which such equipment is offered.—B. F. Kindig.

An eminent physician says that a human being is a complex organism built around a food tube. Therefore it seems that what you eat has a lot to do with what you are.

The cost of manufacturing butter by the Clarksville Co-operative creamery for the season of 1923 was 2.6 per pound.



"Where are my specs?"

Why do you have to ask that question?

WHY do four country children have defective eyesight, to every one city child?

The answer to both questions is the same—inferior light.

The J. B. Colt Carbide-gas system furnishes an illuminant which science proves to be the nearest to sunlight of all artificial lights. And, in addition to thus protecting eyesight, the Colt system supplies cooking and ironing facilities.

No lamps to clean—no parts to replace—no matches; nothing to bother with except recharging (average: two or three times a year) of the "gas-well" with Union Carbide, and removal of residue which then gives useful service as a whitewash, soil corrective or germicide.

The Colt generator is buried in a convenient place in the yard, and from it the carbide-gas is carried throughout house, barn and outbuildings by concealed iron pipes.

It has a capacity of 200 pounds of Union Carbide; this greater capacity makes recharging necessary only at long intervals. In spite of these and many other advantages, the Colt system costs no more than smaller or inferior plants.

A line to us today will bring complete information on how you can use Union Carbide-gas, and the very generous terms on which you can buy a Colt plant.

N. B. Do not be deceived by agents selling inferior plants on the claim that they are made by J. B. Colt Company. Colt representatives carry credentials.

Union Carbide for use in the Colt system is distributed from more than 150 conveniently located Union Carbide warehouses throughout the country—direct to the user, at factory prices. There is one near you.

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Oldest and largest manufacturers of Carbide lighting and cooking plants in the world

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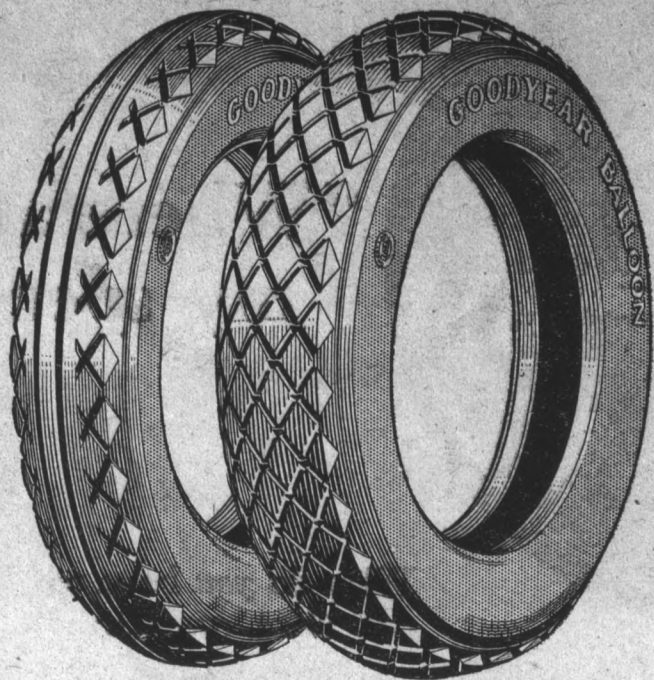
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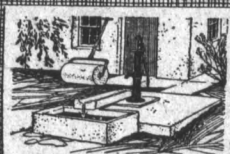
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CEMENT

A Better Lime-Sulfur Spray

Makes Summer Spraying Easier

By E. A. Kirkpatrick

THERE is no doubt in my mind that the dry-mix sulfur-lime spray developed by Professor A. J. Farley, of New Jersey, is a better lime-sulfur spray, especially for peach growers. I attended the small annual meeting of New Jersey fruit growers early in December, and their experience as related in connection with Professor Farley's report, convinced me of the value of this new spray. Results in Michigan with this new spray have, I believe, been favorable.

To put the whole matter briefly, the dry-mix spray is more convenient than home-boiled lime-sulfur, and more safe than concentrated lime-sulfur. It is the standard summer fungicide in many states. In view of the fact that the dry-mix is only three years old, this widespread use indicates that it is more than fad and that it must have merit.

Tests with the dry-mix on Delicious, Winesap and Gano indicate that this new spray for apples is on a par with concentrated lime-sulfur 1-50 for all applications after the pink bud stage. Table gives data on scab control on apples last summer:

The table shows that Dry-Mix is fully effective as concentrated lime-sulfur as a summer fungicide for apples, provided its use starts with the petal fall application. The figures also indicate that concentrated lime-sulfur 1 to 40 is slightly more effective against scab than Dry-Mix when used for the pink bud application, combined with the fact that it seldom if ever burns the foliage or causes resetting of the fruit at that time should be sufficient to convince the apple grower that the concentrated material and not Dry-Mix is the proper mixture at that particular time.

Not Fool Proof.

"But the Dry-Mix is not fool proof," says Professor Farley. "Some growers who got good results with it owe their success to the weather and to the absence of scab."

The standard formula for making dry-mix is:

- 8 pounds sulfur.
- 4 pounds hydrated lime.
- 8 ounces calcium caseinate.

These amounts are enough to make 50 gallons of spray material.

How to Mix the Material.

Weight out the proper amounts of sulfur, hydrated lime and calcium caseinate. Sift the sulfur through a screen to eliminate all lumps. Mix the proper amounts of sulfur, lime and calcium caseinate together dry, being careful to secure a uniform mixture. The dry mixture thus obtained constitutes what is known as Dry Mix Sulfur-Lime. Fruit growers who do not find it convenient to make this dry mixture themselves may have it mixed in quantity by any commercial concern or dealer equipped to prepare dust mixtures. After the materials have been weighed out and mixed, there are two methods of procedure.

Method 1—Place the proper amount in a barrel, or other container which will hold water. Add water slowly stirring the mixture until the grains of sulfur are wet, and a thin solution is obtained that will pass readily through a strainer into the spray tank. Strain the material into the spray tank after same is at least one-half full of water.

Method 2—Wash the proper amount of Dry Mix Sulfur through the strained into the spray tank with the agitator running. This method can only be used to advantage where a strong flow of water from an overhead pipe or hose is available. The strainer used should not have more than 12 to 14 meshes to the inch.

A high grade of superfine dusting

sulfur has been recommended for use in preparing Dry-Mix, but there is reason to believe, judging by New Jersey tests, that good grade of commercial ground sulfur flour will make just as effective a mixture. The flour is not only cheaper, but easier to handle.

It is very important that fresh hydrated lime, free from grit and dirt, be used in preparing Dry-Mix. The grade of lime designated as "finishing lime" will be found more satisfactory than any of the lower grades. Low grade lime usually contains grit that clogs nozzles and strainers, and wears out pump cylinders.

Experience of New Jersey peach and apple growers justified these recommendations.

1. Dry-Mix Lime is recommended as a substitute for self-boiled lime-sulfur and atomic sulfur, as a summer fungicide for tree fruits.

2. Beginning with the petal application, Dry-Mix is recommended as a substitute for concentrated lime-sulfur on apples except where such diseases as blotch, bitter rot and cedar rust are serious.

3. Dry-Mix is strongly recommended as a substitute for concentrated lime-sulfur for use as a summer fungicide on varieties of apples that are easily russeted.

4. Home made Dry-Mix is recommended in preference to the commercial forms because of the great savings involved.

Table.

Dry-Mix and Concentrated Lime-Sulfur Compared.

Variety	Treatment	Free from Scab
Delicious	1	87.3%
Delicious	2	85.5%
Delicious	3	78.4%
Delicious	Check	22.0%
Winesap	1	99.2%
Winesap	2	96.0%
Winesap	3	100.0%
Winesap	Check	43.4%
Gano	1	95.4%
Gano	2	95.8%
Gano	3	96.3%
Gano	Check	54.8%

Treatment 1: Concentrated lime-sulfur 1-40 at pink bud, followed by concentrated lime-sulfur 1-50 during balance of season.

Treatment 2: Concentrate lime-sulfur 1-40 at pink bud, followed by dry-mix during balance of season.

Treatment 3: Dry-Mix throughout the season, starting with pink bud spray.

Check: No spray applied.

HOT WATER BATH DESTROYS GERMS.

HOT water is a good medicine for sick cabbages as determined by college pathologists, who have discovered a new cure for black leg, an infectious disease which has caused a loss of thousands of dollars to cabbage producers.

The corrosive sublimate treatment which has been used for black rot and recommended for black leg is not altogether satisfactory, so the experts say. Now they have found that seed immersed for thirty minutes in water kept at 122 degrees is free from both infections, but the hot water also reduces the germination. Plump and healthy seed stand the treatment much better than poor seed and there is no doubt that the advantages gained in freeing the seed from the disease overbalances the reduced germination.

If snow is the poor man's manure, crops ought to be good this year.

The radical is usually the man who likes to blame somebody else for his own mistakes.

Fruit Farm Notes

By L. B. Reber

A BERRY patch may seem a piffling thing to the men who raise fields of potatoes, beans, grain and beets but the berries bring hundreds of thousands of dollars into our state every year. It is nothing unusual for the twin cities of Benton Harbor-Saint Joseph to ship forty thousand cases of berries in one night while South Haven, Muskegon, Saugatuck and Ludington also make huge shipments. Those cases will probably average two dollars each; the season is about eight weeks long so you see that runs into dollars.

Now the fruit marketing commission has made many stringent rulings regarding grading and packing tree fruits and grapes but it has paid little if any attention to berries. I wish to voice one loud complaint regarding berry crates. You see the farmer is helpless regarding the crates he must ship in. He must accept whatever the manufacturer sends out. Berries are soft fruit and the raspberries are semi hollow; a pint of berries heaping full when set into the crate arrives at the market, after numberless shakes and jolts, not much more than two thirds full. Berry men know this and make allowances for it by heaping the boxes of berries. That is why the sides of the box project beyond the bottom.

Three years ago the crate manufacturers made a radical change in the pint crates. The old crate was a flat with twelve pints on each side set two tiers high. The new crate is shaped like the quart crate, twelve pints to a side but three tiers high. It does not allow for ventilation but this is not its worst fault. The pint boxes have the sides almost even with the bottoms and the three boxes just reach the side of the crate when set on top each other. If the lower pints are filled more than even full, the top berries are mashed and made messy when the upper pints are put into the crate; if the top pints are heaped the least bit, the crate top mashes the berries when it is nailed on.

The farmer has no alternative but to so pack his berries that they arrive at the market apparently slack packed or else have the top berries mashed and messy. Michigan berries are discriminated against by the commission men and the consumer largely because of these poorly planned crates. Indiana red raspberries bring from two to six dollars more per crate than Michigan berries. Michigan berries get a bad name and Michigan berry men get the reputation of cheats and slack packers all on account of these poor crates. It does no good whatever to kick to the local dealer as the crates are made in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin.

The Michigan berry consumer is vitally interested in this also as he gets a slack pint or a messy pint instead of a full pack of good quality berries. This is a mighty sore point with all us berry men but we have kicked in vain. Now lets see whether a little publicity will do any good.

I can give the potato men a little pointer too. A certain Indiana farm paper has been publishing a number of complaints all winter about Michigan certified seed. The complainers say that home seed potatoes produce more and better spuds than the certified. Now everyone knows that one kicker makes more noise than a hundred satisfied customers but the general effect of publishing these kicks means a diminished demand for the certified seed from Michigan.

That was a good huckleberry piece in a late issue but I had to grin a little. I bought plants two years ago from another dealer. They were to be seedless and as big as grapes. Actually they are low bush, seeds and all and no larger than the wild kinds. I wanted some of those Whitesbog

plants but they only asked me a \$1.75 for each plant and you may guess how many I planted.

My Syracuse red raspberries were pictured as large as baseballs and hundreds to a bush. So far they have been almost a failure with a few scrawny, little plants and a few rusty, crusty berries. Maybe they will do better this year. My wife is looking over the flower seed catalog, it pictures gorgeous blossoms as large as dinner plates so I think I will let the better half do the biting this year.

It will soon be time for spring housecleaning and I am planning jobs which will take me the farthest from the house during the annual cyclone. Do you remember way back when Ma did the weekly washing with soft soap and the kitchen smelt like a glue factory?

THE FARMER'S HANDICAP.

(Continued from page 499.)

for the year 1921 was that of buying. The greatest emphasis is being placed on the problem of marketing associations as it is in this field that the need of organization seems to be the greatest. However, we find many real active cooperative associations in the southeastern exclusively in things needed by the farmer. Especially in the dairy section of the state, the cooperative buying association is the one of greatest importance. These organizations are rendering a real service to the farmers of the community.

The benefits which come from such associations are first of all, better prices for the materials purchased. In addition to this come advantages such as aid in securing the proper kind of feeds, fertilizers, spray and other mate-



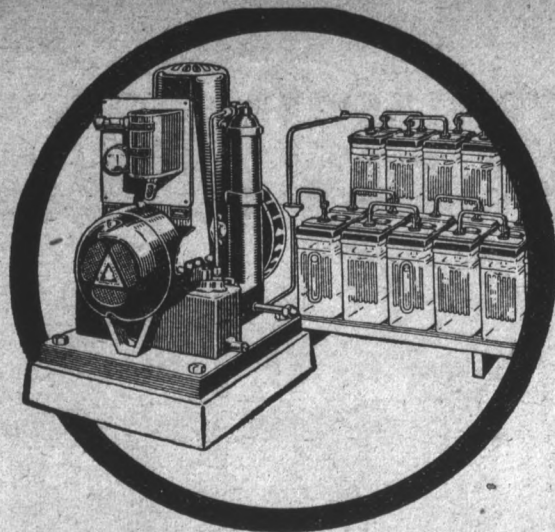
A Foxy Grandpa.

rials. The cooperative organization is in business for the primary purpose of providing the farmer with the things he needs to help him make farming more profitable and not to build up a business and make a profit. There is not the incentive to sell the farmer something he doesn't need, or to sell an inferior product.

Cooperative buying associations such as are referred to are those for the buying of materials used in agricultural production and not associations for the purposes of supplying farmers' families with groceries and other domestic requirements. It is very doubtful whether it is feasible to mix this two types of services. There are some instances where the farmers' cooperative grocery has been conducted successfully. However, in most instances, the supply and grocery business should not be combined.

Farmers must cease buying their supplies at retail prices and secure the benefits of large scale buying if they are to conduct their business on a more profitable scale. Through cooperative buying, the small farmer can secure these benefits of large scale buying. Cooperation in whatever phase it is practiced is for the assistance of the small farmer as well as the large.

Buying at retail and selling at wholesale is a game which is hard to beat. A well managed cooperative buying association will help your community solve this problem.



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The Delco-Light is no luxury, but a necessity.

Mr. J. P. Milliken,
Tridelfia, W. Va.

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Mrs. Nettie Piker,
Slaughter, La.

I think Delco-Light is the best plant made. It has given no trouble during the four years I have owned it.

Mr. Jos. Sikorski,
Custer, Wis.

I could not do without Delco-Light. It is one thing a farmer needs.

Mr. O. H. Niencamp,
Treloar, Mo.

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Mr. Henry Didinger,
Killbuck, O.

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Mr. W. H. Hager,
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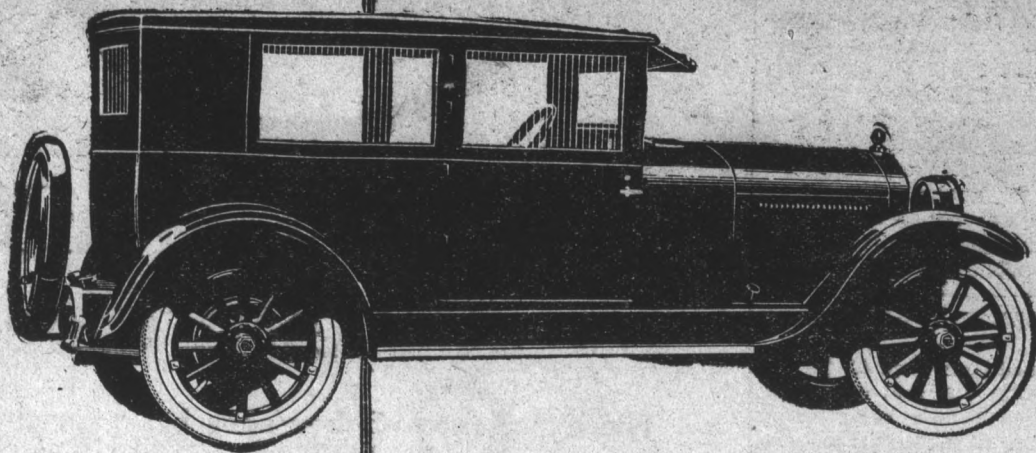
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WHAT FARMERS INTEND TO PLANT.

Results of Survey Made by Department of Agriculture.

THIS is the second year that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has taken a spring survey relative to what farmers intend to plant. The survey last spring proved so successful that it was carried out again this year.

The statement of farmers' intentions to plant is not a forecast of the acreage that will actually be planted. It is simply an indication of what farmers had in mind to plant at the time they made their reports, compared with what they harvested last year. The acreage actually planted may be larger or smaller than these early intentions reports indicate due to weather conditions, price changes, labor supply and the effect of the report itself upon producers action. Therefore the first acreage reports issued in June should not be expected to show the same increases or decreases as the intentions reports.

The following report is issued by L. Whitney Watkins, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician. Comparisons in acreage of principal crops intended to be planted in percentage of last year's crops grown for harvest is as follows:

	United States	N. Central States E. of Miss. River	Michigan
Spring Wheat	86	85	70
Corn	103	102	102
Oats	107	106	107
Barley	109	109	105
Potatoes, white	98	95	92
Hay, tame	104	105	101

For the United States farmers have expressed the intention of planting as much or a larger acreage of the main crops as listed above except wheat and white potatoes. The same relative comparisons are true for the North Central group of states east of the Mississippi River. In Michigan the tendency is also to increase the main crops as listed above with the exception of spring wheat and white potatoes. An increase of two per cent in corn, 7 per cent in oats and 5 per cent in barley are reported. The hay shows a slight increase due to the interest in alfalfa. Spring wheat continues to show a downward tendency and the acreage in the state at present is small. Intended plantings of white potatoes in the state are reported at 8% below last year's acreage. Beans and sugar beets were not included in the inquiry, but comments of reporters indicate an increased acreage of the latter will be planted and the bean acreage will probably be the same as last year. The intended increase in spring crops is to replace the marked decrease in the acreage of wheat and rye sown last fall, and do not represent an increase in the total acreage of all crops.

ANNUAL SPUD MEET TO BE AT TRAVERSE CITY.

THE Michigan Potato Producers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Traverse City, as announced by Henry C. Moore, secretary of the association. The dates have not been definitely set, but probably will be either April 15 and 16, or April 22 and 23.

It originally had been planned to hold the meeting at Cadillac or Petoskey, but the switch to Traverse City was made as a result of increased interest shown by Grand Traverse, Leelanau and Benzie county farmers in the production of certified seed potatoes.

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Moline, Ill.

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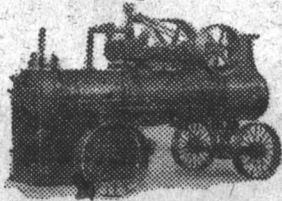
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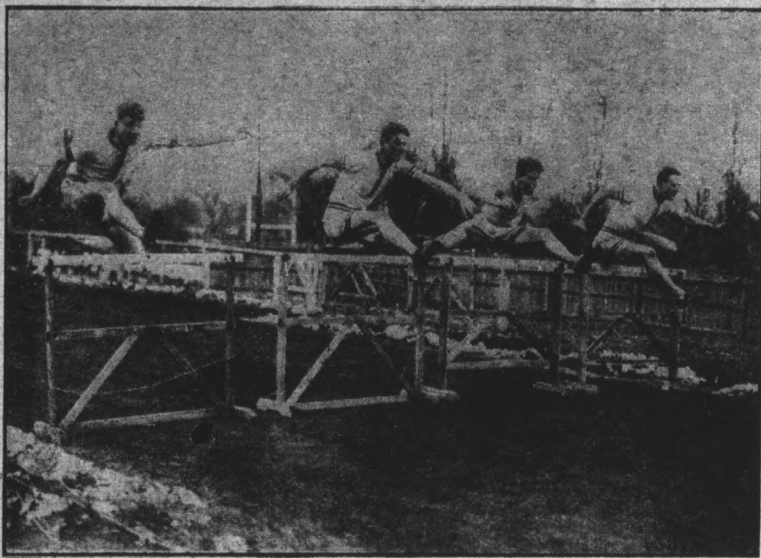


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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



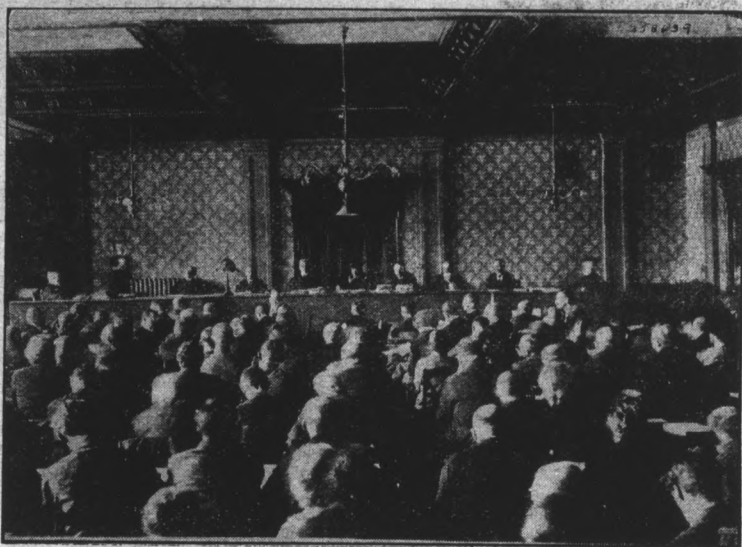
In Germany a radioman with his portable set is driving out the Hurdy Gurdy man.



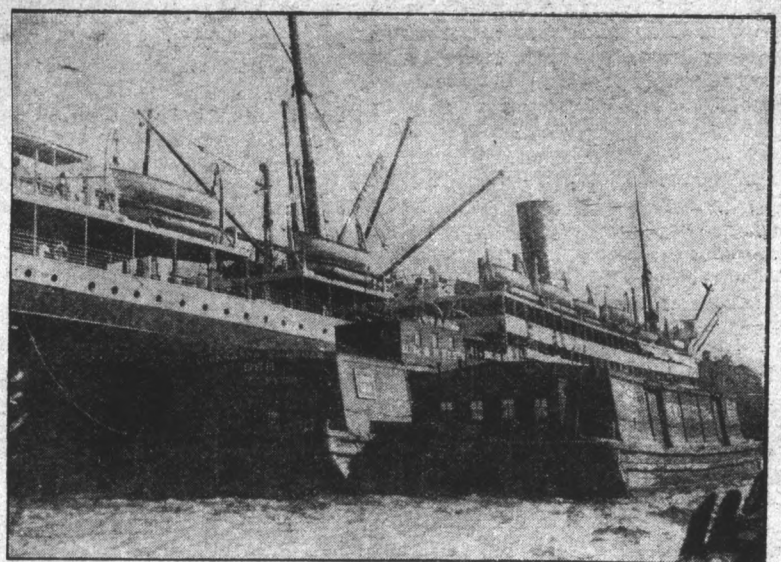
S. H. Thompson, extreme right, a former Princeton student, won the 120-yard high hurdle at the recent Oxford University Inter-collegiate Meet.



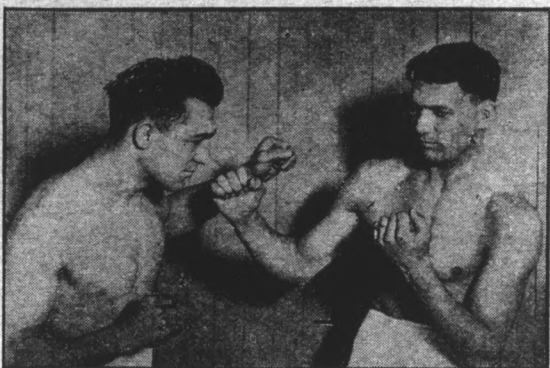
Tris. Speaker, manager for Cleveland Indians, feels kittenish when baseball season opens.



Scene in the courtroom in Munich at the opening of the trial of Adolf Hitler, Gen. Ludendorff and eight others charged with treason, the result of unsuccessful Monarchist "Beerhall Putsch."



The S. S. Orduma has been seized by the U. S. Government as a smuggler of liquor and narcotics. The ship is said to have cost \$3,000,000 to build.



Paul Berlenbach has a record of 23 consecutive knock-out, ten of them professional, but met a strong antagonist in Jack Delaney.



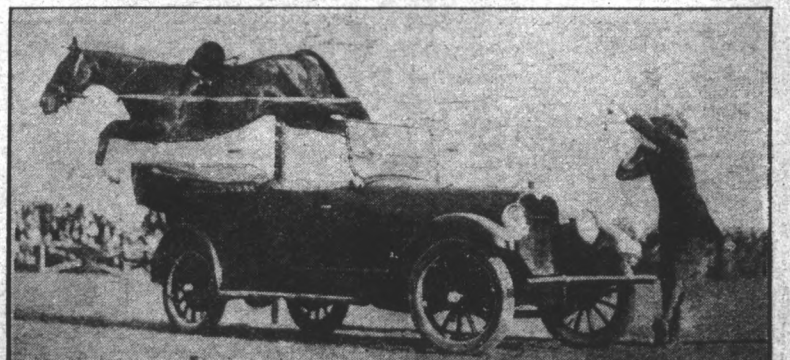
Senator Ladd of North Dakota succeeds Senator Lenroot as chairman of Senate Committee.



Lieut. R. E. Davison and his bride. The Lieutenant starts soon on flight to the north pole with Amundsen, Arctic explorer.



Messrs. Brody and Moon of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, were instrumental in signing a contract whereby Michigan wool will be pooled through Growers' Association.



Riderless and without a scratch Tipperary, the wonder horse owned by Jack Prestage, jumped clear of a touring car at Augusta, Ga. Horse and Hound Show.

A MILE further, and the railroad telegraph poles appeared. Houston saw them with grateful eyes. He knew to a certainty that there was no priest in Tabercale, and what his story would be when he got there was a little more than he could hazard. To Ba'tiste, he would tell the truth; to others, there must simply be some fabrication that would hold for the moment and that would allow him to go on—while Ba'tiste—

But suddenly he ceased his plans. Black splashes against the snow, two figures suddenly had come out of the sweeping veil—a girl and a man. Something akin to panic seized Houston. The man was Lost Wing, faithfully in the background as usual. The girl was Medaine Robinette.

For once Houston hoped that she would pass him as usual,—with averted eyes. He did not care to make explanations, to be forced to lie to her. But Fate was against him. A moment more and the storm closed in again, with one of its fitful gusts, only to clear at last and to leave them face to face. Medaine's eyes went with womanly instinct to the bundle in his arms. And even though she could see nothing but the roundness of the blankets, the tender manner in which Barry Houston held the poor, inanimate little parcel was enough.

"A baby!" There was surprise in her tone. Forgetting for the moment her aversion to the man himself, she came forward, touching the blankets, then lifting one edge ever so slightly that she might peer beneath. "Where did you find it? Whose is it?"

Houston sought vainly for words. He stammered,—a promise made to an enemy struggling for supremacy. And the words seem to come unbidden:

"Does it matter?"

"Of course not." She looked at him queerly. "I merely thought I could be of assistance."

"You can. Tell me where I can find a priest."

"A priest?"

"Yes, I need him—the baby is dead."

"Oh." She touched the bundle ever so softly. "I didn't know." Then with a sudden thought; "But her mother. She must need—"

"Only a doctor. I will try to get Ba'tiste to come out."

"But couldn't I—"

"I'm sorry." Barry tried in vain for the words that would tell her the truth yet tell her nothing. He felt that he was miring himself hopelessly, that his denials and his efforts at secrecy could cause only one idea to form in her brain. He wanted to tell her the truth, to ask her aid, to send her back into the woods to the assistance of the stricken woman there. But he could not frame the request. Instead, "I—I can't tell you. I've given a woman my word. She wouldn't understand—if you went there. With Ba'tiste, it is different. He is a doctor. He has a right. I—I—"

"I understand," came quietly, and in those two words Houston felt that her opinion had been formed; that to her, he was the father; the quiet form in

The White Desert

By Courtney Ryley Cooper

his arms his own child! It was like a blow to him; yet it was only what he had expected from the moment that he had recognized her. And after all, he felt that it did not matter; it was only one more false accusation to be added to the total, only one more height to be added to the barrier which already existed between them. He accepted her attitude—in spite of the pain it brought—and faced her.

"You were willing to help—before you—knew. You would have been glad to help in the case of a stranger. Are you still willing—now?"

She hesitated a moment, her eyes

you would not go in and that you know nothing about the woman. Tell Ba'tiste that her name must stay a secret until she herself is willing that it be otherwise. Do you understand?"

"A'ri." The Indian went then toward his mistress, waiting her sanction to the mission. She looked at Barry Houston.

"Have you given him his directions?"

"Yes."

"Then, Lost Wing, do as he has told you."

The Sioux started on, soon to be engulfed in the swirling veil of the

then bent to tighten the fastenings of her snowshoes.

"I know the way," came quietly. "I have been over it—in summer and winter. I will show you."

"You! Medaine! I—I—beg pardon." The outburst had passed his lips almost before he realized it. "Miss Robinette, you don't know what you're saying. It's all a man could do to make that climb. I—"

"I know the way," she answered, without indicating that she had heard his remonstrance. "I am glad to go—for the sake of—". She nodded slightly toward the tenderly wrapped bundle on the pack. "I would not feel right otherwise."

"But—"

Then she faced him.

"I am not afraid," came with a quiet assurance that spoke more than words. It told Barry Houston that this little woman of the hills was willing to help him, although she loathed him; that she was willing to undergo hardships, to quell her own dislike for the man she aided that she might give him assistance in a time of death. And he thrilled with it, in spite of the false beliefs that he knew existed in the mind of Medaine Robinette. It gave him a pride in her,—even though he knew this pride to be gained at the loss of his own prestige. And more than all, it made him glad that he had played the man back there in the little, lonely cabin, where lay a sorrow-crazed woman, grieving for a child who was gone; that he too had been big enough and strong enough to forget the past in the exigencies of the moment; that he had aided where he might have hindered; that he had soothed where a lesser nature might have stormed. He bowed his head in acknowledgment of her announcement. Then, side by side, affixing the stout cord that was to form a bond of safety between two alien souls, they started forth, a man who had been accused, but who was strong enough to rise above it, and a woman whose woman-heart had dictated that dislike, distrust, even physical fear be subjugated to the greater, nobler purpose of human charity.

CHAPTER XXI

SILENCE was their portion as they turned to the mountains. There was little to say. Now and then as Houston, in the lead, got off the trail, Medaine jerked on the cord to draw his attention, then pointed, and Barry obeyed. Thus their pilgrimage progressed.

An hour found them in the hills, plodding steadily upward, following the smoother mounds of snow which indicated heavy, secure drifts, at times progressing easily, almost swiftly, at others veering and tacking, making the precipitous ascent by digging their shoes into the snow and literally pulling themselves up, step by step. Here, where the crags rose about them, where sheer granite walls, too steep, too barren to form a resting place even for the driven snow, rose brown and

(Continued on page 515.)

April Foolish—and Wise!

By James Edward Hungerford

Some folks are April foolish,
And some are April wise,
And some are just plain mulish—
And cop the donkey prize!
Some kick the hat with brick in,
And smash their big toes flat,
And others cash the trick in—
And walk off with the hat!

Some get "the laugh" on others,
And chortle at the joke,
And make fun of their brothers—
Who help them when they're broke;
Some step around a bill-book,
They don't think holds a yen;
One grabs it with his pill-hook—
And finds inside—a ten!

Some think they'll "put it over"
On "soft ones" they can "carve,"
And spend their days "in clover"—
And let the victims starve;
But when at last they waken,
And take stock of their wares,
They find they were mistaken—
The "booby prize" is theirs!

Some folks are April foolish,
And also May and June,
In other months, unrollish—
And imitate the loon!
Some others use their "thinkers,"
Also their hands and eyes;
Their brains are clear of clinkers—
And these are April wise!

downcast, at last to force a smile.

"Of course. But you are asking something almost impossible. The nearest priest is at Crestline."

"Crestline?" Houston instinctively turned toward the hills, a bleak, forbidding wall against the sky. "I—"

"Rather, a mile below there at the Croatian settlement on Mount Harris. I am afraid you couldn't find it."

"I can try. Will you lend me Lost Wing to run an errand? I want to get Ba'tiste—for her."

"Certainly."

"May I talk to him privately? He understands English?"

She nodded. Then:

"I will tell Lost Wing that anything you have to say to him shall be a secret even from me. I—do not want to know it."

She spoke to the Indian in Sioux then and drew away, her eyes on the tracings of a snowshoe. Houston, pointing with his head, gave the Indian his directions.

"A women is sick in a cabin, two miles straight west from here. Get Ba'tiste Renaud and take him there. Turn away from the stream at a tall, dead lodgepole and go to the left. You will see the cabin. I would rather that

storm. Barry turned again to the girl.

"Just one more request: I can't carry the child up there—this way. Will you help strap her to my pack?"

Silently she assisted him in the grim task of mercy. Then:

"Do you know the Pass?"

"I can find my way."

"Do you know it?"

He shook his head. She tapped one glove against the other.

"It is impossible then. You—"

"I'll make it some way. Thank you—for helping me."

He started on. But she called him back.

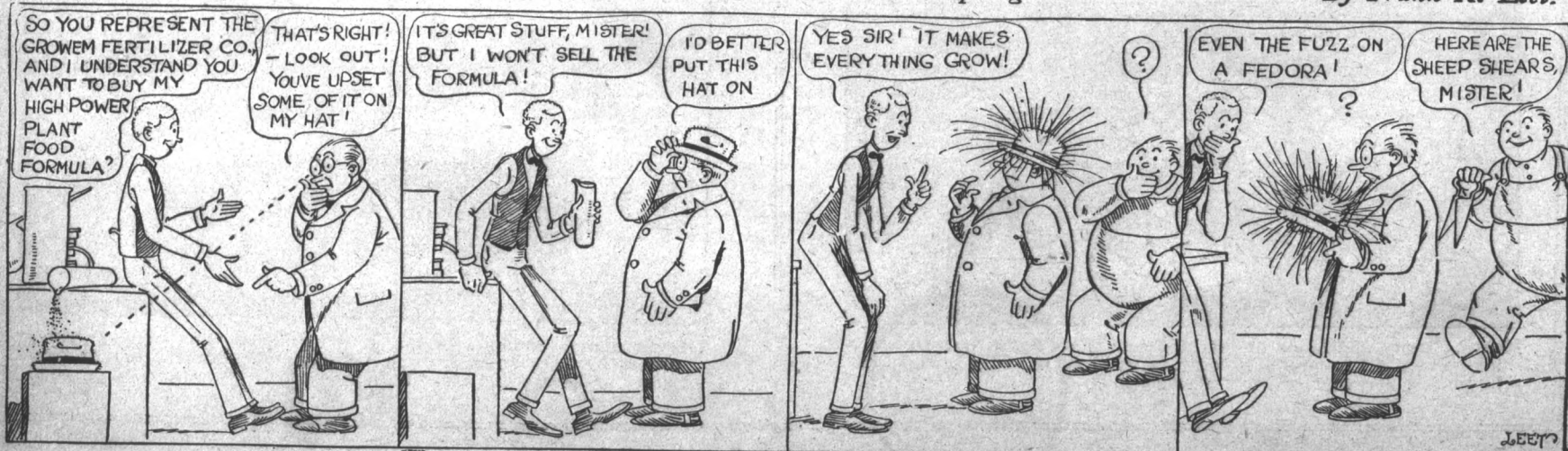
"It's dangerous—too dangerous," and there was a note of pity in her voice. "It's bad enough on foot when there's no snow—if you're not familiar with it. I—"

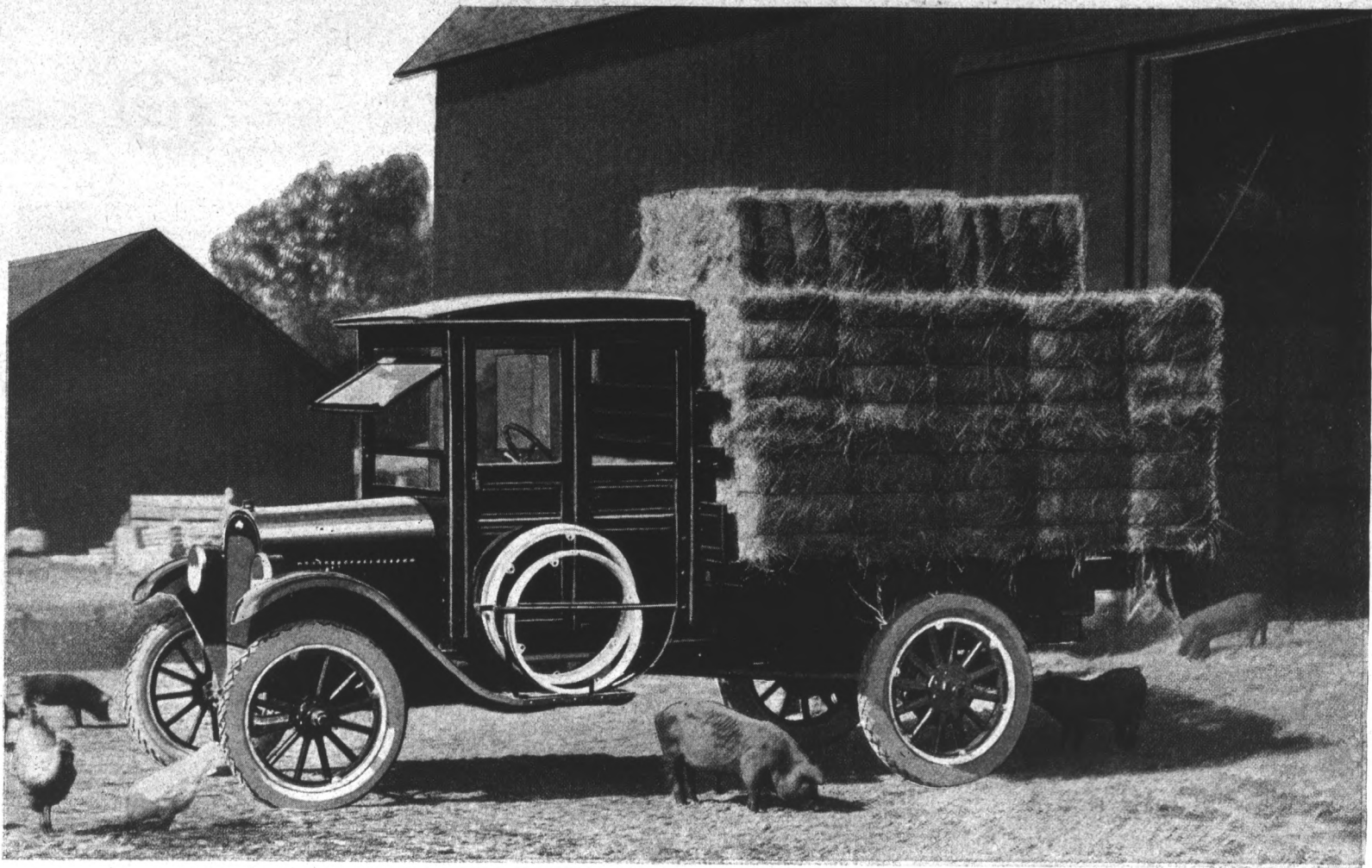
"Tell me the way. Perhaps I could find it. It's not for myself. I made a promise to the child's mother. I'm afraid she's dying."

A new light came into the girl's eyes, a light of compassion, of utmost pity,—the pity that one can feel for some one who has transgressed, some one who faces the penalty, who feels the lash of the whip, yet does not cry out. Slowly she came toward Houston,

AL ACRES--Al Demonstrates His High Power Plant Food and Grows a Spring Hat

By Frank R. Leet.





Utility Express Truck

\$550 Chassis only
f.o.b. Flint, Mich.

for Economical Transportation



Chassis only **\$550**
f.o.b. Flint, Mich.

Farmers need power, and economy in a truck. They get both in the Chevrolet Utility Express truck. In addition, this truck is speedy under load, saves much time and converts a long horse haul into a quick and easy job.

The chassis is built for hard work, fits any standard ton-truck body—whatever type suits your requirements—and is very economical in gasoline and oil consumption. Has modern equipment, including electric lights and starter, pump cir-

culating cooling system, standard transmission—three speeds and reverse, demountable rims, and more strength and power than is required for its one-ton rating.

Every farm needs this truck and will quickly save its cost through increased haulage and marketing facilities, releasing the horses for other work.

See it at any Chevrolet dealer's show room.

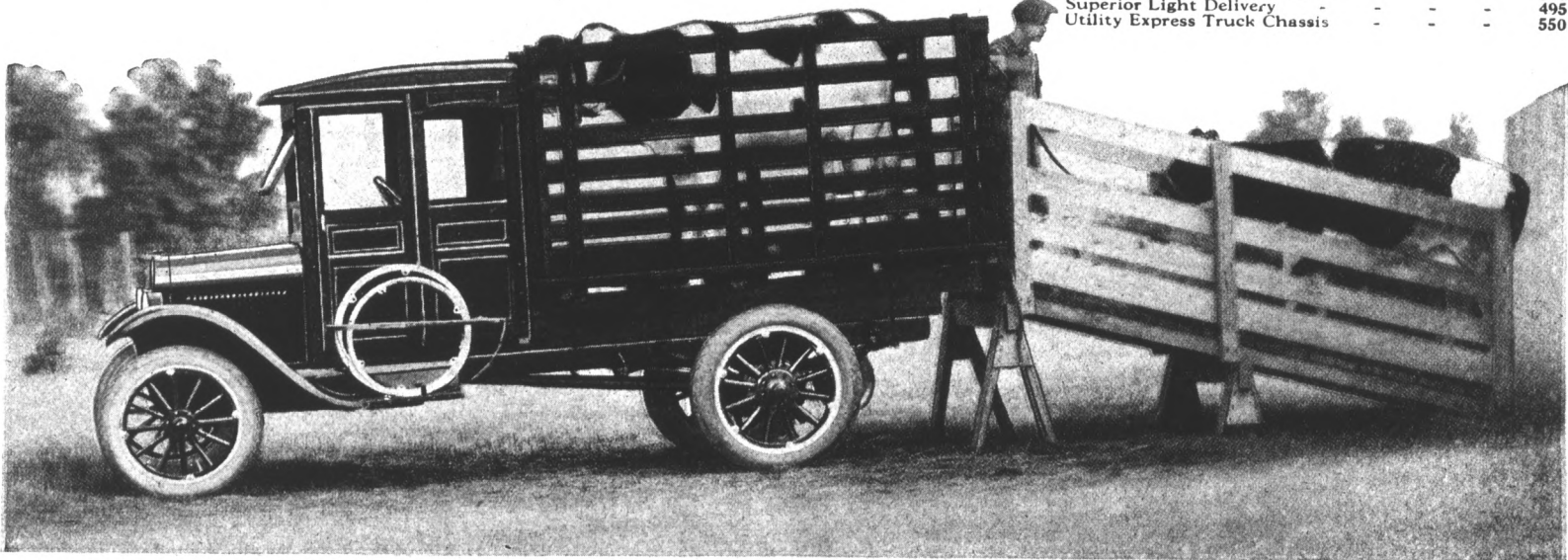
Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan
Division of General Motors Corporation

Chevrolet Dealers and Service Stations everywhere. Applications will be considered from high-grade dealers only, for territory not adequately covered.

Five United States manufacturing plants, seven assembly plants and two Canadian plants give us the largest production capacity in the world for high-grade cars and make possible our low prices.

Prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

Superior Roadster	-	-	-	-	\$490
Superior Touring	-	-	-	-	495
Superior Utility Coupe	-	-	-	-	640
Superior 4-Passenger Coupe	-	-	-	-	725
Superior Sedan	-	-	-	-	795
Superior Commercial Chassis	-	-	-	-	395
Superior Light Delivery	-	-	-	-	495
Utility Express Truck Chassis	-	-	-	-	550





The art of soup making is an important part of cookery and is more easily mastered than at first appears. The well made soup is the proper introduction to the meal. A hearty dinner is best begun with a thin soup. Contrary to popular opinion, the hot liquid acts as a stimulant to appetite rather than as an article of definite food value. You can add to the attractiveness, the flavor and the food value of thin soups by adding noodles made from Gold Medal Flour.

The Housewife's First Assistant

Flour goes into more different kinds of foods than anything else. It can make or mar any housewife's reputation.

We are apt to think of flour only in relation to bread because in bread the most flour is used. Good flour is just as important in soups and in gravies as it is in bread and pastries.

To be sure the flour you use is always uniform and of the highest quality produced by the milling art, insist upon getting nothing but GOLD MEDAL FLOUR.

Washburn Crosby Company doesn't stop with the making of the flour. Its Educational Service Department will be glad to answer any questions on cooking and is prepared to send you special recipes for soups if you write for them.

Washburn Crosby Company

General Offices, Minneapolis, Minnesota

WASHBURN'S

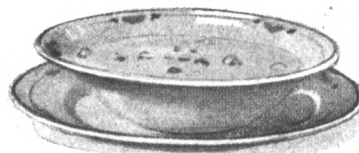
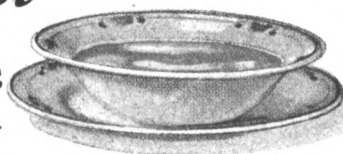


Eventually

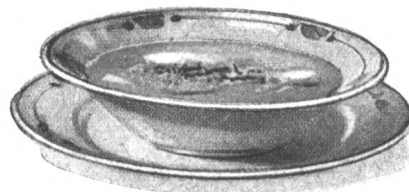
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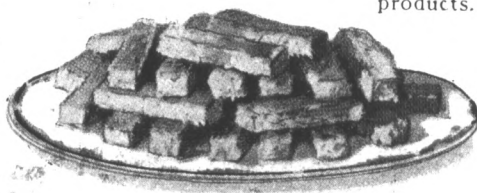
WHY NOT NOW?



Write the Educational Service Department, Washburn Crosby Company, Minneapolis, Minn., for recipes of the soups and noodles shown here, and also additional soup recipes.



Cream soups are very nutritious and are therefore served where the meal following is not so hearty. The careful housewife and hostess realizes that in making cream soup much of the flavor depends on the thorough cooking of the flour with the melted shortening, and also after the liquid is added. This brings out the wheaty, nutty flavor of the flour. She depends on the superior flavor of Gold Medal Flour to bring her success with soups as she does with baked products.



Toast Strips—Cut stale bread into 1½ inch slices, remove crust and cut into strips 1½ inches wide. Place in slow oven to dry, turning strips several times. Increase heat for browning or place under flame, turning until all four sides are well browned.



Stuck in the Mud for 13 Days but Valspar-Enamel sees it through—

Friends told him the road was impassable. But R. C. Allen of 3906 Central St., Dallas, Texas, determined to take a chance!

Knowing what he was up against he was not greatly surprised when his car got stuck in a mud hole. But the subsequent developments, told in his letter, *did* surprise him.

He writes, "Repeated rain kept me from removing the car for *thirteen days*. Naturally I supposed my new paint job would have to be done over again. But when the car was thoroughly cleaned the Valspar-Enamel was as good as new. Thirteen days in the rain and mud had not injured it a bit."

And Mr. Allen further states, "I have never seen anything like the way Valspar-Enamel holds up. The car has been washed scores of times and each time a soft cloth applied brings it right back to a new looking finish."

Besides being absolutely waterproof, Valspar-Enamels are weather-proof and accident-proof. Oil or grease cannot spot

or dull them. Not even boiling water from the radiator can dim their lustre and color.

Why drive a shabby car?

Make the old car look like new. Give it a durable, lustrous finish that will protect it from water and weather. You can do it yourself, at a trifling cost, with Valspar-Enamel.

Valspar-Enamel is the most brilliant and lasting finish you can put on your car. Made of the finest pigments carefully ground in Valspar Varnish, it affords absolute protection combined with beautiful fadeless colors.

They are easy to apply and come in Red—*light and deep*; Vermilion; Blue—*light, medium and deep*; Green—*medium and deep*; Ivory; Bright Yellow; Gray and Brown. Also Black, White, Aluminum and Flat Black.

Send in the money-saving coupon below for a sample can. Get acquainted with Valspar-Enamel today.

Postscript

If you do not care to re-finish the car yourself go to an automobile painter for a professional job. In a few days and at a reasonable price he will refinish your car with Valentine's Automobile Varnishes and return it as bright and new as the day you bought it.

Largest Manufacturers of High Grade Varnishes in the World

VALENTINE'S VALSPAR ENAMEL



U.S. Pat. Off.
The famous Valspar
boiling water test

This Coupon is worth 20 to 60 Cents

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 460 Fourth Ave., New York

I enclose dealer's name and stamps—20c apiece for each 40c sample can checked at right. (Only one sample per person of each product supplied at this special price.) Print full mail address plainly.

Dealer's Name

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Your Name

Your Address

Valspar-Enamel ☐
State Color.....
Valspar ☐
Valspar-Stain ☐
State Color.....

City.....

Sid. F. P.—4-24



HOOD
Extra Quality Boot
Made in Black,
and Red

HOOD
First Quality
Red Tread Boot
Black upper

Telling you about future plans

How we will make it easier for you to identify genuine **HOOD** Boots

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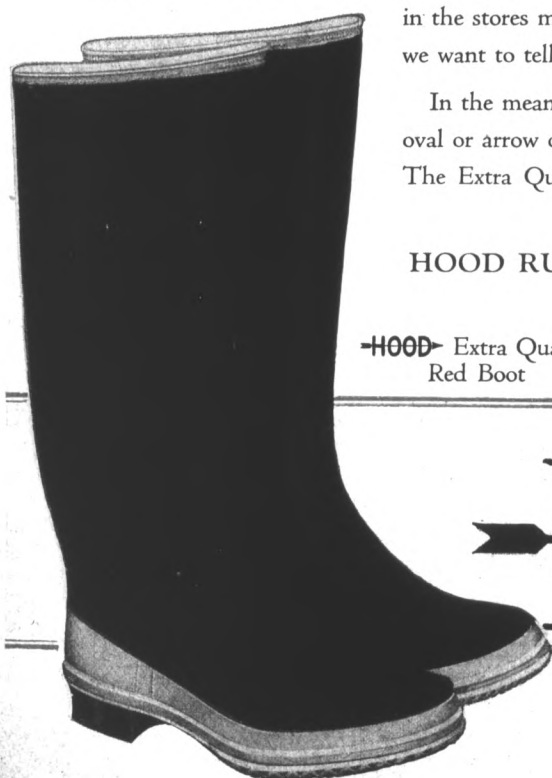
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Send for the HOOD Buying Guide

HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS CO., Inc., Watertown, Massachusetts

HOOD Extra Quality
Red Boot

HOOD First Quality
Red Tread Boot



RUBBER
LOOK FOR THE NAME
HOOD
FOOTWEAR

THE WHITE DESERT.

(Continued from page 510.)
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The tiny, soft, porous flakes of Colonial Special Farmers Salt make it the quickest dissolving salt.

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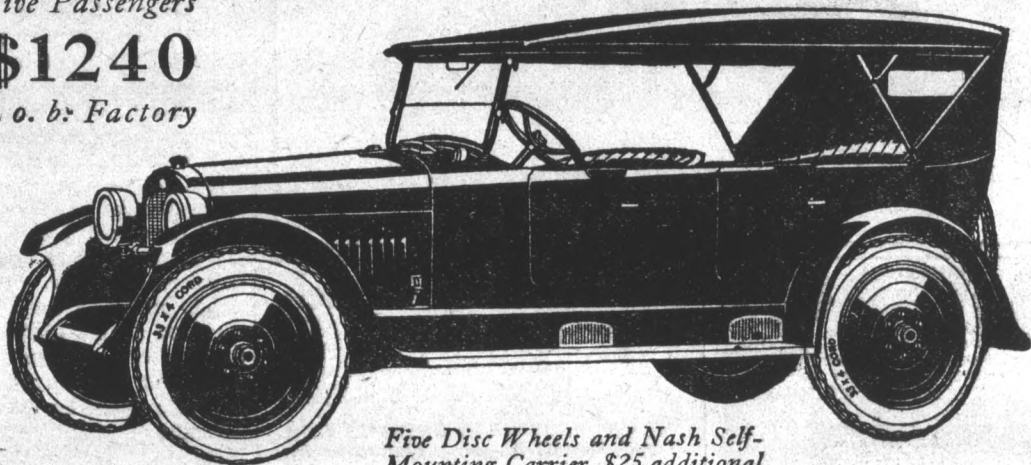
NASH

Six Touring Model

Five Passengers

\$1240

f. o. b. Factory



Five Disc Wheels and Nash Self-Mounting Carrier, \$25 additional

In the practical employment a farmer finds for his motor car this Nash Six touring model is proving itself well above ordinary calibre. The carburetor stove completely vaporizes the gasoline and while saving fuel also increases the volume of smooth power. The chassis frame is built with bridge-like solidity. Five great cross-members, *two of tubular type*, hold it rigid in hardest duty.

FOURS and SIXES

Prices range from \$915 to \$2190, f. o. b. factory

The Nash Motors Company, Kenosha, Wisconsin



-HOOD-
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Made in Black,
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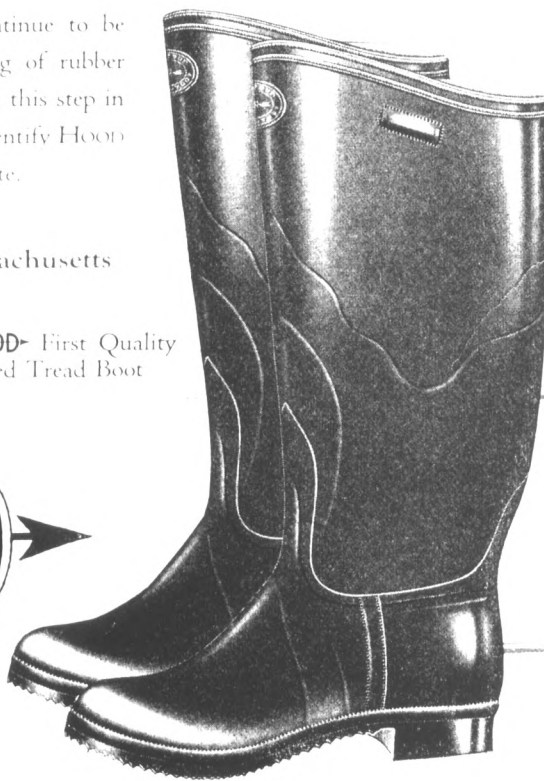
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THE WHITE DESERT.

(Continued from page 510.)

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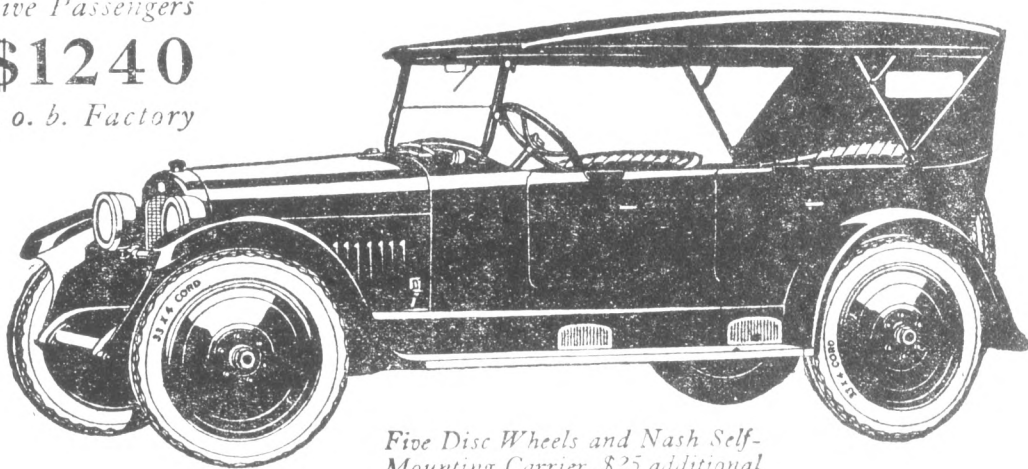
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The Nash Motors Company, Kenosha, Wisconsin

(2868)



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Kodak pictures play a definite part in your business. The illustration above, for example, plus the title and date you wrote on the film at the time by means of the autographic feature, is a complete picture-record. Each year you'll find it invaluable for reference.

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Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up

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Reaping the Whirlwind

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

REHOBAN, Solomon's son and successor, was in a hard place. The burden of taxes under the splendor-loving Solomon had become very heavy. The northern and southern kingdoms had been united under the popularity of David, but they did not love each other any too heartily. Now that an inexperienced monarch had come to the throne, was the time to demand reforms. They requested a lightening of the taxes. If Rehoboam had known the dynamite there was in this request, he might have changed the history of the Hebrew people. He advised with his friends. The old men, who had seen much of politics, and who knew the temper of the petitioners, advised a mild course, and concession of some at least of the demands. The king then counselled with the younger politicians, many of whom had probably assumed office by his appointment, and they said, "Your Majesty, don't yield an inch. Make them pay, that's what these common people are for. Tell them that from now on, they will know who is king."



"Old men for counsel, young men for war!" The young men prevailed and they got war.

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide," Rehoboam decided.

Within three months he would have given a year's revenue if only he might decide it over again. For, he was dealing with a proud, aggressive, warlike people, whose temper he did not understand. Do you remember a few weeks ago, we spoke of the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh going up into the hill country, where the giants lived, to clear a settlement in the forest? Rehoboam was negotiating with the descendants of those thick-chested woodcutters. They loved to fight. A small war was good, a big war was better. When Gideon pared down his army from several thousand to three hundred men and won a victory over the Midianites, he did not invite the Ephraimites to assist him. They were highly indignant, and told him so. It required all his diplomacy to appease their offended dignity. Later, Japhthah was suddenly summoned to defend his tribe, he did not ask help of Ephraim. "And the men of Ephraim gathered themselves together, and went northward, and said to Jephthah, 'Wherefore passedst thou over to fight against the children of Ammon, and didst not call us to go with thee? We will burn thine house upon thee with fire.'" I just said, they loved a good war. But this time they picked on the wrong man. Jephthah called in his fighting men, and smote Ephraim, so that they did not recover for many years. The record says the Ephraim lost forty two thousand men. They had enough for that time.

WELL, these were the tribes with whom the new king was dealing. It was a ticklish problem, and Rehoboam did not solve it. He bungled it. He did not even muddle through. There would be no reforms. The income taxes, the property taxes, the road taxes would be the same as usual, unless they were increased. Immediately the old war-cry sounded out, "To your tents, O Israel!" Good bye, Rehoboam. Sorry you could not have seen things differently. You go your way, we will go ours.

Who are the makers of history? Not always the men who hold the highest office. King George holds the highest office in Great Britain, but he does not make its history. That is left to peers, attorneys, and self-educated workingmen. Back of this secession by the

northern kingdom there were two men, one a kind of Lenin, the other a prophet. The prophet acted first. Without Ahijah the movement would not have been successful. Apparently he was a hard-thinking, bold, duty-worshipping man, who stopped at no obstacles. And with him was Jeroboam, the king-to-be, of the northern kingdom. But now, he returns as the hero of the hour. He is promptly crowned as monarch, and the long struggle between the north and the south begins. Unhappily for the Hebrews, when the revolt took place, there was no Lincoln to stand for a united nation, and to bring the secessionists back again.

THE man Jeroboam is interesting and profitable to study. He is a man of ability. First Kings calls him a man of valor. Solomon liked him, and gave him an important political post. It was Ahijah, the prophet, who put the notion of the kingship in his head. Jeroboam was not a good ruler. He led his people into idolatry and debased their moral standards. He was known forever after as "Jeroboam the son of Nebat, which made Israel to sin." When a writer wanted to describe a bad man in a few words he said that he "walked in all the ways of Jeroboam." That is an ugly appendage to cling to one forever. Every man has his trade mark.

HE was at least twice rebuked. Once more the unknown man enters the scene. A man who is not even named suddenly appears, performs his mission, and disappears. It is something like standing by the grave of the Unknown Soldier. "And behold, there came a man of God out of Judah by the word of the Lord unto Bethel, and Jeroboam stood by the altar to burn incense." The unknown man gave the derelict king a severe rebuke for his evil ways, and disappeared. A child becomes one of the actors on the stage. Jeroboam's son lay very ill, and the king asks his wife to go to the prophet Ahijah, now blind with age, and ask that he restore the sick one. The old man has not lost the stern sense of duty which has gone with him all the years. Never will he compromise his capacity as ambassador of God, for popularity. The child, he says, will die, as soon as its mother arrives at the threshold. Moreover, the dynasty of Jeroboam will be cut off forever, because of the king's sin.

The king of Israel was aptly called, "The man who made Israel to sin," for he was followed by kings, all second rate except in their capacity for wrong doing. The first reigned two years, and was assassinated; the next for twenty-four years; the next for one year, was murdered in a drinking bout, and the murderer reigned for about a week, when he was attached and committed suicide by burning the palace with himself in it. The next monarch was a strong man, but "did evil before the Lord" beyond all others, Joseph Parker, the famous London preacher sums it up thus: I. God is the King of Kings. II. Great power without great wisdom, becomes tyranny. III. Loyalty to kings must bend before loyalty to God. IV. Let nations put their trust in God, and he will work out their deliverance.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR APRIL 6.

SUBJECT:—The Kingdom Rent Asunder. 1 Kings 12 to 16.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Pride Goeth Before Destruction, and a Haughty Spirit Before a Fall. Prov. 16. 18.

The difference between men and motors is that usually motors knock when they go uphill while men generally knock when they are going down hill.

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Keep Musterole on the bathroom shelf

Years ago the old-fashioned mustard plaster was the favorite remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, colds on the chest and sore throat.

It did the work all right, but it was sticky and messy to apply and my how it did burn and blister!

The little white jar of Musterole has taken the place of the stern old mustard plaster.

Keep this soothing ointment on your bathroom shelf and bring it out at the first cough or snuffle, at rheumatism's first warning tingle.

Made from pure oil of mustard, with the blister and sting taken out, Musterole penetrates the skin and goes right down to the seat of the trouble. To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

35c and 65c jars and tubes; hospital size, \$3. The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

MUSTEROLE

WILL NOT BLISTER

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



Doings In Woodland

The Trick Is Turned on Bennie Fox

SCHOOL was out in Woodland and all the little animal boys and girls were hurrying home. At just his usual time, Willie Woodchuck went romping into the door of his little wood-colored house.

"Please, mother, I am so hungry. Can't I have some bread and honey?" he asked.

"Yes, Willie, you may if you will be careful with the crumbs," answered Mrs. Woodchuck.

"I will be very careful, mother. I'll take it out doors to eat," said Willie.

And so in a few minutes Willie was out in his swing munching a nice big slice of home-made bread spread all



"What can that be," Bennie wondered to himself.

over with honey and he certainly did like honey.

Just then Bennie Fox came along on his way home from school. How good that bread and honey looked to Bennie. It just made his mouth water, and his dinner pail was empty.

"Willie, let's get your little red wagon and take a ride down the south hill," he suggested.

"That will be fun," said Willie. "Just wait a minute until I get my wagon." So, laying his bread and honey down in the swing, he scampered off after it.

As soon as Willie was out of sight,

Bennie Fox grabbed up the bread and honey and ran down the road.

"How fine my scheme worked," chuckled Bennie to himself as he climbed upon the stone wall just around the bend in the road so that he might fully enjoy his delicacy.

He was just ready to take his first big bite when he spied something hanging from the branch of the tree above him.

"What can that be," he wondered to himself. He never saw anything that looked like that before. It was like a big paper sack full of air, but there were some little black holes in it and he could hear a funny buzzing noise on the inside. It really was the oddest looking thing he ever saw.

"When I finished my bread and honey," he thought to himself, "I'll climb up there and see what that is." And he turned quickly to take a big bite of his bread and honey without even looking at it.

Then "Ouchie Ow, Ouchie Ow!"

Some bees from what Bennie thought was the big paper bag up in the tree had flown down to get some of the honey that was on Bennie's bread. They had stuck fast and when Bennie had taken the bite without looking, he had gotten one right in his mouth and it stung him.

Off the stone wall he jumped and down went the bread and honey with the rest of the bees into the dirt. Bennie went crying home with a very sore tongue and he thought he never would try to play a trick on anyone again.

A GOOD RECORD.

Dear Aunt Martha:

I am a reader of Doings in Woodland. I am a boy eight years old and in the third grade at school. I like school. My father takes me to school most every morning. I go to the Case School. I have not missed any school this year. I am sending in a drawing.—Ali Jarman.

The White Desert

(Continued from page 515.)

later a fire was booming; a girl tired, bent-shouldered, her eyes drooping from a sudden desire for sleep, huddled near it. Houston walked to the pack and took food.

"You would rather eat alone?"

"Yes."

"I shall be in the next cabin—awake."

"Awake?"

"Yes. I'd rather—keep watch."

"But there is nothing—"

"Illness—a snowslide—afresh drift. I would feel easier in mind. Good night."

Then with his snowshoes and his pack of death, he went out the door, to plunge through another drift, to force his way into a cabin, and there a plodding, dumb figure, go suddenly about the duties of comfort. And more than once in the howling, blustery night which followed, Houston shivered, shook himself into action and rose to rebuild a fire that had died while he had sat hunched in the hard, uncomfortable chair beside it, trying to fathom what the day had meant, striving to hope for the keeping of the promises that an hysterical woman had made, struggling for the strength to go on,—on with this cheery, brave little bit of humanity in the next cabin, without a word in self-extenuation, without a hint to break the lack of estimation in which she held him,

without a plea in his own defense. And some way, Houston felt that such a plea now would be cheap and tawdry; they were in a world where there were bigger things than human aims and human frailties. Besides, he had locked his lips at the command of a grief-ridden woman. To open them in self-extenuation would mean that she must be brought into it; for she had been the one who had clinched the points of suspicion in the mind of Medaine Robinette. Were he now to speak of proof that she had lied—

It was impossible. The wind-swept night became wind-swept dawn, to find him still huddled there, still thinking, still grim and drawn and haggard with sleeplessness and fatigue. Then he rose at a call from without:

"Are you ready?"

He affixed the pack. Together they went on again, graceless figures in frozen clothing, she pointing the way, he aiding her with his strength, in the final battle toward the summit of the range,—and Crestline.

(Continued next week.)

The corn field as a rag-doll tester is too expensive.

Do not over-look the guard rails in the farrowing pen. They will prove a heaven to the little fellows, especially if the mother is large and clumsy.

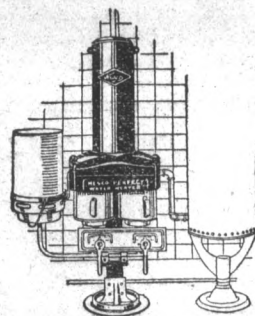


Boils Ham — and Everything



Send for Refrigerator Bowl

You may have this refrigerator Bowl with cover, if you will send 15 cents in coin and your dealer's name. You will find it useful for storing foods. It is made of famous blue-grey Nesco Royal Granite Enamelled Ware.



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Woman's Interests



Chasing Out the Wily Moth

Air Winter Clothing and Seal in Paper Bags or Moth-proof Chests

THE advent of spring brings with it the usual problems of housecleaning. There is a degree of real satisfaction when the warm days come to open wide the doors and windows and chase out the dirt and accumulations of the winter months.

But along with the other housecleaning problems, there is the one of storing the winter clothing. It is here that the old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," applies, for to save silk and woolen and furs from the wily moth, one must use every preventative.

To store unused woollens, silks and furs in an attic or clothespress will serve as an excellent breeding place for the moth. It is best that all such material should be carefully cleaned before storing in order that no moths be present.

They may be put up in several different ways with a degree of safety. Paper bags or pasteboard boxes may be used for storage of these materials, but care must be taken to seal them carefully with gummed strips before putting them aside. A generous supply of moth balls may be sprinkled in to serve as an added precaution.

Clothing free from moths may be stored in cedar chests or tight wooden boxes which have been painted on the inside with the oil of red cedar wood. This method is much to be preferred since odor of red cedar wood is pleasant to most people.

All washable woollens should be washed and ironed before storing. Clothing must be aired, brushed and sponged before being packed away. Carpets and rugs should be cleaned and swept with a damp broom dipped in kerosene. Infested areas of carpets may be steamed, using a wet towel and a hot flat-iron.

Closets from which moth-infested clothing has been removed should be wiped down with a damp mop moistened with kerosene, since the larva, when ready to pupate, oftentimes migrate for their food supply and fasten themselves to the ceiling and shelves.

MAPLE SYRUP TIME.

ARE you already looking forward to the maple syrup goodies, and have you planned your favorite maple desserts to serve the family? On days when you are too tired to fuss with an elaborate dessert, try this one:

Cover a fresh slice of bread, cut about an inch thick and two or three inches square, with fresh maple syrup or shaved maple sugar. Serve with thin cream.

Maple Cream Filling. Cook three-fourths cupful of maple syrup, and a tablespoonful of butter, then pour gradually into the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. When mixture is smooth, add one half cupful of whipped cream, and a few drops of maple syrup.

Maple/Syrup Cake

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter 2 tsp. soda
3 rounding tablespoons 2 eggs
sugar 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups maple syrup 1 teaspoon cream of tar-
tar
4 tb. cream
Buttermilk

Cream the butter. Add the maple syrup. Put cream in a cup and fill with buttermilk. Add soda and stir. Add well-beaten eggs and flour to which cream of tartar has been added. Spices, nuts or fruit may be added if

one wishes to change the maple flavor. Bake in a loaf.

MODERN GIRLS' DRESS IS HEALTHY.

WILL girls of today be a weakened group of mothers because of the modern methods of dressing for winter?

"Not at all, for the present kind of clothing if worn properly is preferable to the old fashioned type," answers Hazel Manning, clothing specialist of the University of Wisconsin.

"Heavy woolen underweares formerly worn, did not allow sufficient air to reach the body. Wool takes up and

ings are plenty warm enough. The many petticoats are replaced satisfactorily by a pair of bloomers or petti-cockers. Slippers and woolen stockings are preferable to high shoes because of the ease of wearing them.

Silks Not Practical.

"Silk underwear is warm enough but it is too expensive and hard to keep in good condition to be very universally used. Dark silk which would at first glance seem good is generally not advisable because the tendency is not to launder it frequently enough.

"The bitter cold is met by golashes, heavy cloth and fur coats, and warm gloves which can be removed when in warm rooms. The modern close fitting

Little kerosene added to the water used for washing linoleum helps to cleanse and brighten it.

To improve shiny serge or other woolen cloth, lay it flat on a table and rub gently with a piece of fine sandpaper. The sandpaper will roughen up the nap, but be careful not to wear a hole in the material.

How many bake dumplings instead of boiling them? If the dumplings are dropped in meat stock and put in the oven to bake they will not fall.—Mrs. G.

TO CLEAN SILK, WOOLEN OR COTTON.

TO clean silk, cotton or woolen fabrics so as not to injure the fabric or the color is sometimes difficult. This is a well tested method of cleaning these kinds of material. Grate two good-sized potatoes into a pint of clear soft water. Strain through a coarse sieve into a gallon of water and let the liquid settle. Rub the soiled fabric gently with the liquid, rinse in clear water, dry and press.

TESTED RECIPES.

Apple Meringue Pudding.

Pare and quarter and stew six tart apples. When done pass through a sieve and season with butter and one-half teaspoon lemon juice. In the double boiler put four egg yolks, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white sugar, and 1 quart sweet milk. When boiling, add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cornstarch, and the beaten whites of the eggs. Pour the custard over the apples in a pudding pan and bake for a few minutes. Flavor with vanilla.

Peach Pudding.

1 pint canned peaches $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar 1 tb. butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water 1 tsp. baking powder
Put peaches in greased pan and place in oven until hot. Pour batter over them and bake. Serve hot with peach juice boiled with one-half cup sugar.

Creamed Turnips and Onions.

12 small white onions $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt
6 medium-sized white 1-8 tsp. pepper
turnips 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
3 tb. butter Minced parsley
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup vegetable liquor Paprika or grated cheese
3 tb. flour

Skin the onions and pare and dice the turnips. Place both together in a sauce-pan and cover with cold water. Bring quickly to the boiling-point and boil for 5 minutes. Drain and cover with boiling water and add 1 teaspoonful of salt. Cook until tender. Drain, saving one-fourth cup of liquor. Melt the butter in a saucepan; add the flour, pepper and the rest of the salt. Cook, until thickened. Place the diced turnips on a serving dish, make a hollow in the center in which place the onions. Pour the white sauce over all, and sprinkle the turnips with parsley and the onions with paprika or grated cheese. Green onions may be used in their season.

Potato Omelet.

1 cup cold mashed potatoes 1 tsp. baking powder
toes 1 tsp. salt and pepper
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup hot milk 3 eggs

Whip potato light with the hot milk. Beat the eggs separately. Add yolk to the milk and potato, 1 teaspoon baking-powder and salt and pepper to taste. Then add whites beaten stiff. Cook on griddle until brown. Put in oven for 5 minutes, then fold over on hot platter.



In this beautiful farmhome near Lake Mich. lives Burt Scott with his family.

holds body moisture causing a dampness to surround the body constantly. When high shoes, unlimited petticoats, and even bustles were worn, to say nothing of the woolen underwear, the houses were poorly heated. If such an excess of clothing were worn in our well heated homes, girls would become so sensitive to cold that the addition of a coat and the usual outdoor protection would be insufficient.

"Heavy cotton gauze union suits or cotton underwear which extends over the knees to meet the woolen stock-

small hat is so much more practical than the large hats which sat high on the head and furnished no warmth."

AS ONE FARM WIFE DOES IT.

I PREFER to use benzine instead of gasoline for cleaning.

If windows are washed with a cham-
ois skin, wrung out and wiped dry,
they will need no polishing.

Guilt picture frames may be bright-
ened by rubbing with turpentine.

One Thing Well Done

TO some, concentration in children may seem like something foreign and too grown-up for a child's mind. But the habit of finishing what is started and finishing it well cannot be taught too early in a child's life.

When mother places the little one-year-old on the floor and empties a whole basket of playthings before him, it is interesting to note what he does. In the majority of cases he seems to be frustrated with the heap. He picks up his toy elephant, and after turning it over one or twice, it is thrown down for his ball which he dingles a few times and down it goes. Perhaps he will then stack up two or three blocks and give them a kick. In a short time his supply of playthings is exhausted and he is again restless and demanding entertainment.

In a similar state of mind is the grown-up who attends several entertainments in succession. The programs become too taxing. There is too much happening at once and as a consequence nothing is fully enjoyed.

If the baby is given only one plaything at a time, he will be much more interested in it. If he is playing with blocks, see that he really builds something. When little sister first starts to color a picture in her drawing book, see that it is finished before she begins another. When little brother begins to make a windmill with his construction blocks, see that he finishes it before starting to make a barn.

Yet in teaching children to do one thing and do it well, we need not inject monotony into their playing. By just a little watching mother may guide her children in such a way that without friction they will form the habit of concentration during their playtime. Let them learn to finish what they begin, for it is usually the haphazard young folks that were the restless, discontented children. It takes a good deal of patience to achieve success, but the reward comes in full measure in knowing that the child is entering life equipped with that most essential qualification, the power to concentrate and do one thing well.

Makes Housecleaning Easy

AS I am a Mother of four little folks all under six years of age, I find that any short cuts or hints pertaining to lighter housework very acceptable.

There are many tasks which one may get out of the way during the early spring weeks before the actual housecleaning begins; such as going through all drawers, airing and sorting winter clothing and preparing moth-proof receptacles for same. Any boxes of remnants or pieces of clothing can be gotten ready to be made into rugs or quilts. Contents of store rooms and attics can be gone over, aired and neatly arranged.

Before beginning the real cleaning see that the washing, ironing and mending are well taken care of. A crock of doughnuts, another of cookies and several baked pie crusts will be found to be time-savers. Also a quart can of salad dressing—for quick lunches, sandwiches, etc.,

When cleaning the silver drawer, place all tarnished pieces in buttermilk over night. After a bath in hot soap-suds they may be replaced shining like new.

Eliminate the hard work of rubbing



and polishing windows or any glass by simply washing with a chamois skin wrung out of clear, warm water.

Woodwork or any waxed surface can easily be restored to original finish by wiping off with a soft cloth wrung out of clear, luke warm water, followed by a cloth saturated with equal parts of turpentine and linseed oil.

In laundering badly worn curtains which will not stand the strain of stretching, simply arrange them on the rods, straighten as much as possible, and let dry. They will look fresh and new, with no unsightly rents to show.

An easy way to brighten the colors of a rug is to lightly wash the surface with a brush dipped frequently into warm soap and water containing a few drops of ammonia.

I find after my kitchen linoleum has received the following treatment about every three months, mopping and sweeping are rendered much easier

A WOMAN has two smiles that an angel might envy—the smile that accepts a lover before words are uttered, and the smile that lights on the first-born baby.—Haliburton.

besides adding much to durability. After thoroughly cleaning it with soap and water, I apply a coat of boiled linseed oil with a soft cloth, rubbing it in while oil is still warm. This effectively renews the colors and finish.

By attacking this house cleaning problem early and in a systematic way, making use of any labor saving methods or ideas, much of the dreaded drudgery is overcome and the housecleaning is soon over, allowing one more freedom to enjoy the first Spring days such as only the farm woman knows and should not be deprived of.—Mrs. M. A. G. Owasso, Mich.

APPLY THESE RULES TO BEAUTIFY ROOMS.

APPLY a few simple principles, and an unattractive room is transformed.

It works that way in the choosing and hanging of draperies, says M. Wirt, extension specialist in home economics at the Ohio State University.

"Windows are draped to soften the glare of light, to secure privacy, and to add beauty.

"All draperies should hang in straight lines and may, if desired, completely cover the window trim. If curtains and over-drapes are both used, they should be of the same length. When measuring allow for casings.

"It is economical to buy firmly woven and well-dyed drapery material. Such material will keep its shape longer, hang better, and retain its color after being used for several seasons more satisfactorily than cheap stuff.

"It is economical to buy drapery material wide enough to cut in the middle so as to make two strips. This material may cost more by the yard, but the two strips will, when cut, cost less than two narrow strips bought separately.

"If the wallpaper is figured or mottled, use plain draperies. Choose a color which will blend with the predominating color in the wall paper and which will duplicate some other soft color in the rug or upholstering. If the wallpaper is plain, use a figured or striped drapery. Choose touches of

color that appear in the rugs, walls, and upholstery."

HAS A DOUBLE USE.

A BOTTLE of liquid court plaster is handy to have in the house to coat over a scratch which has been cleaned and disinfected, or to keep a burn from the air. Further than this, kid shoes or gloves which have been barked, can be touched up with the liquid court plaster and will scarcely show.

HINTS TO THE HOME COOK.

IT is difficult to estimate just the amount of toast the family will eat each morning. Save these slices as they are of good bread, heavily buttered. When enough of them collect to cover the bottom of a good-sized platter or to serve the family, prepare a dish of creamed meat of some kind.

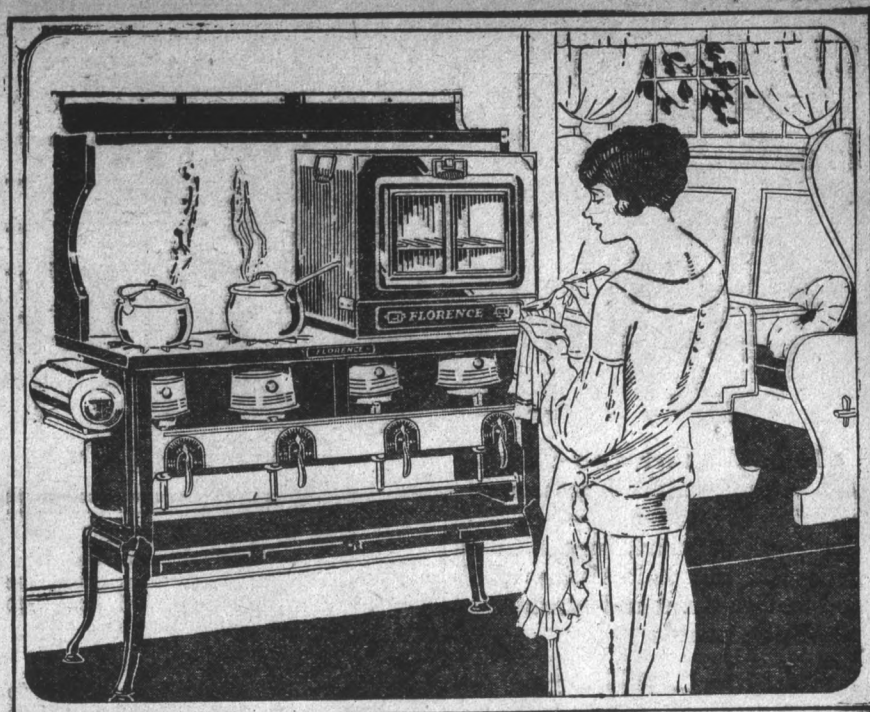
This may be creamed chicken, creamed lamb, creamed salmon, creamed dried beef, or cold roast beef in brown gravy. Pour the hot creamed meat over the cold toast and set the platter on an asbestos mat in a hot oven for ten minutes. This last step is important as it gives the hot cream or brown gravy a chance to moisten the toast, and the toast itself becomes well heated by this means.

Pieces of stale bread may be dried, put through the food chopper, and used for breading, for making dressing, bread puddings, or anything of that kind. They may also be used for simple puddings by buttering the bread, cutting it in small squares, and putting layers of the buttered bread and berries or other fruit in a baking dish. Pour a custard over this and bake.—E. G. W.

SAVE TEARS WHEN HANDLING ONIONS.

WHEN paring strong onions the tears always come. But, if you will place the onions on a wet cloth when paring them or dicing them, it will save much of the uncomfortableness. This method is particularly fine when dicing onions to be used for seasoning.

Truth sleeps when money speaks.



There is no waiting for breakfast, with a Florence Oil Range

Quick heat for cooking and a clean, attractive kitchen without the drudgery

WHEN you are rushed to get your meals promptly, you won't have to waste time fussing and fuming over a slow stove if you cook on a Florence Oil Range.

The Florence gives you intense heat for speedy cooking. You turn a lever, touch a match to the Asbestos Kindler, and in a few minutes the kettle begins to sing and the pot to chuckle. You can roast a chicken, bake

bread, make pies—in fact, cook anything with a Florence Oil Range.

There are no soot and ashes, no shaking the fire, no heavy work. The Florence makes it easy for you to keep your kitchen neat and attractive.



The Big Burners keep the flame close under the cooking. This means economy of fuel.

Does not burn from a wick

The blue gas-like flame comes from kerosene vapor. It is not a wick flame, such as you see in the ordinary oil lamp. The blaze is close up under the cooking, and the heat does not spread out into the room.

You will notice how quickly your fuel bills shrink when you use a Florence Oil Range. Kerosene is one of the cheapest fuels you can get. And you don't have to waste fuel heating the

stove to the cooking point, as you do with an old-fashioned stove.

Beautiful—and sturdy

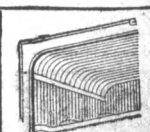
The Florence is beautifully finished in durable blue or white porcelain enamel, with black frame and nickel trimmings. The stove is sturdy and simple in construction, and easily cleaned.

There are many refinements about the Florence that will appeal to you. The ingenious leveling device enables you to adapt the stove to an uneven floor by merely turning a screw. The Portable Oven is built with the "baker's arch" and our patented heat-spreader to distribute the heat properly for even baking.

The Florence simplifies cooking and takes drudgery out of kitchen work. You will enjoy cooking on a stove that offers so many conveniences.

Send for free booklet

You will find much interesting and useful information in our booklet, "Get Rid of the 'Cook Look'." Drop us a line today and we will mail it to you. A critical inspection of the Florence Oil Range at a hardware or furniture store should convince you it is the stove you need in your kitchen. If you don't know the name of the nearest dealer, write us for his address.



Portable Oven The "baker's arch" and the special heat-spreader assure best results in any kind of baking.

Florence Stove Company, Dept. 633, Gardner, Mass.

Makers of Florence Oil Ranges, Florence Ovens, Florence Water Heaters, and Florence Oil Heaters
Made and sold in Canada by McClary's, London, Canada

FLORENCE OIL RANGE

Entire Contents
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ANIMALS thrive on cleanliness, just like humans. A solution of Red Seal Lye quickly destroys vermin, insect and germ life and makes barns and stables healthful and comfortable for the stock.

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FACTS FOR FARMERS

Things Our Readers Want to Know

For cleaning automobile transmissions and all farm machinery, Red Seal Lye will be found to be most efficient.

* * *

Whenever you find it necessary to make an insecticide solution that will do its work quickly and permanently—use Red Seal Lye.

* * *

Wash the trunks of fruit trees with a solution of Red Seal Lye if you would prevent scale or remove it.

* * *

Red Seal Lye softens the water used for washing clothes and loosens the dirt so that there is no longer any necessity for rubbing and scrubbing.

* * *



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

WHY CUSTARD CURDLES.

I have difficulties in making a good custard. Oftimes it curdles. Can you tell me why?—Mrs. H. P.

Curdled custard may be due to too long cooking or to cooking over hot water or to pouring the egg mixture into hot milk instead of the hot milk into the egg mixture. A lack of stirring will sometimes cause the custard to curdle, or of cooking over hot water too long. Custard should be removed from the fire as soon as it coats on the spoon.

WHAT MAKES CLOUDED COFFEE.

The coffee I make is often cloudy. Is this because of the kind of coffee or the way it is made?—Mrs. M. D.

Cloudy coffee may result because the dry coffee has not been thoroughly mixed with a small amount of cold water or with cold water and egg before the full amount of hot water is added. Coffee should be given two or three minutes to settle after the boiling, before it is poured into the cups.

THE NAP SHOULD GO UP.

In making dresses from material with nap, which is the best way to have the nap go?—Mrs. T. M.

Some materials like velvet, plush and broadcloth are made with a pile or nap which has an up and down. With a pile fabric you can tell which is the up and which is the down by running the hand back and forth on the material. The nap will flatten

under the hand and feel smooth when the hand runs down the material. When it runs up it will be against the nap and feel rough. In velvet, plush and similar fabrics the pile should run up in each piece so that it will fall out and give full depth and richness of color to the material. In panne velvet, broadcloth, etc., the nap should run down in each piece. If it runs up it will roughen and wear badly.

TO CLEAN BRASS.

I have a brass bedstead. Can you tell me how to clean it?—Mrs. B. U.

Rottenstone is fine for cleaning brass. Mix it to a creamy consistency with oil and apply to the metal. Then polish with a soft cloth. A final rubbing with dry rottenstone or whiting will give the metal a brighter luster. Warm buttermilk or vinegar is also good for cleaning brass, but after rubbing the metal with these be sure to wash every particle of the acid away with clear water. Then polish with whiting.

TO REMOVE INK STAINS FROM LINEN.

Would you tell me how to remove ink stains from white linen napkins?—Mrs. H. C. H.

Soak the ink stains for a day or two in milk, changing as often as the milk becomes discolored. If the stains are old, soak for a few seconds in a saturated solution of oxalic acid. Rinse in clear water and finally in water to which a few drops of ammonia has been added.

Time will finally arbitrate all our perplexities.

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Easy Terms—Write at Once Just send name and address. A postal will do. W. S. Dewing, "The Stove Man."

Kalamazoo Stove Company
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A Kalamazoo Direct to You

Busy Work for Little Folks

By Rebecca R. Bailey

WE have four children, three of whom are in school now. The oldest was nearly ready for the third grade when she entered school and the second, a boy, was ready for the second grade when he began attending regularly. Besides teaching them their reading and numbers, I have planned their "busy work" for which I also have gathered materials.

I believe that if a mother can direct her child's play so as to develop the small brain and muscles in the right direction, she need not worry if he does not get an early start in the average country schoolroom. It takes some time and oversight on the part of the mother to do this, but if there are a number of children in the family, the older ones are anxious to help the little tots learn to "do things." Here are some of my ideas, the materials I use, and the way in which I use them.

First, I let each child have a place for his own treasures. One has a drawer in the kitchen, the others have each a dresser drawer and a box. They also have a large box that contains material, toys, etc., for common use of all. I try to make their work teach them something and encourage them to save their best efforts and put them to some kind of use.

I have gained much help from the pages of a primary teacher's magazine and from catalogs from kindergartens and school supply houses. There are many things one can buy to amuse and instruct children, but I have used mostly what we have in the home and on the farm. A pair of scissors and a box of carola pencils are about the only things I have bought for the little

ones. I have all old magazines and catalogs and save squash and pumpkin seeds and peas for their busy work.

One of the first things a child likes to do is to sew. Our children have sewed carpet rags at three and four years of age, and sewed buttons all over their dolls. They like to string buttons, but those have to be given back to mother and they like their own material to use. In the fall before threshing I cut a quantity of oat straws in half-inch lengths and let them string these alternately with squash or pumpkin seeds or bright colored paper cut in circles, squares or diamonds. In this work they learn to use the needle and learn color and shape.

The children like to make clay objects such as birds and nests with eggs in, apples, all kinds of animals, etc. I make a variety of clay which is as follows: one tablespoon salt and one tablespoon flour, mix thoroughly and moisten with just enough water or harmless dye of the desired color to make it knead easily.

Another of their first occupations is cutting out pictures. These pictures they paste into scrap books. I make the books with several sheets of heavy paper or sometimes they use an advertising catalog and paste the pictures in it. Strips the correct length and width from wall paper samples and magazine pages are cut for the children to make into paper chains. I also make "home-made" sewing cards for the children. They use the chains, straw and paper strings and other pretties to trim the Xmas tree or drape their own windows or have them for their play house in summer.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

HEART DISEASE AT FIFTY.

WE think of heart disease as a terrible handicap, and should a doctor pronounce such a diagnosis as applicable to one of us it would come as a stunning blow—the end of everything. If we realized how few persons of middle age are wholly free from some form of heart disease, perhaps we should be less fearful of it, and perhaps, on the other hand, we should treat it with more respect even though with less dread.

I venture the statement that any group of a dozen people rounding fifty years of age, country or city folks, but a little better odds on the country group, will show nine defective hearts if critically examined. Out of that nine possibly five will live to a good age without realizing that there is any impairment of their most important organ, two will discover their defect but not suffer seriously from it, and two will die of some form of disease of the heart.

A goodly share of heart complaints are the direct result of neglecting common points of infection such as abscesses of the teeth or diseased tonsils. It has not yet been absolutely demonstrated wherein lies the avenue of connection between these apparently inconsequential ailments and the heart but its existence is beyond a doubt.

The first thought of a good doctor, who would treat heart disease, in young or old, is to see that such points of infection are cleaned up. Another very important matter in preventing heart disease is to allow plenty of time to build strength after illness.

The points of this little lecture are two. First, that a diagnosis of heart disease is not of necessity a death verdict. The disease is common enough. It is better to be warned of our state that we may respect our limitations than to go overtaxing an organ that needs consideration.

Second: That if we give respectable attention to the little ailments of life, keep ourselves in good physical condition in the hard, grinding days of youth, take time to get well before resuming hard work after illness, and, in general, show consideration of the wonderful machine that is our body, we need have little fear that our hearts will fail us in our prime.

HAS PAIN IN LEFT SIDE.

I am a woman 24 years of age, and for 3 months I have been bothered with a dull pain in my left side just below the waist line, especially when I exert myself. I feel low spirited and irritable. I have a baby nine months old. Could you please advise me what to do.—Mrs. C. B. T.

Much of your trouble may come from lack of proper nutrition and insufficient sleep. Both these conditions are very common in young mothers. If extra sleep and nourishment fail to relieve ask your doctor to examine heart action and blood pressure.

RELIEF FOR NEURITIS.

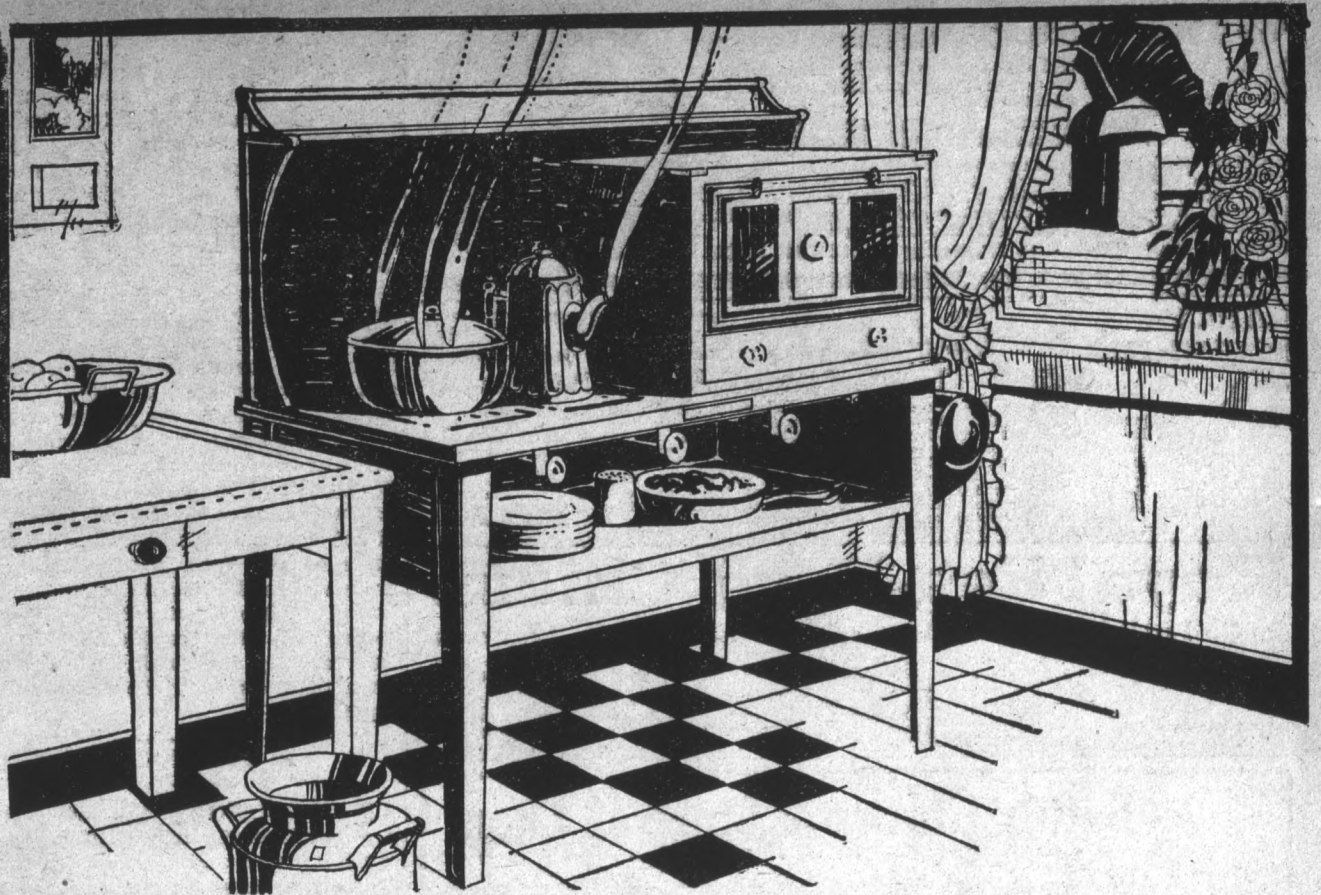
Will you please tell through rural health if there is any cure for neuritis or scratica. It was brought on by whooping cough, a year ago.—W. H.

Build up the body with nourishing food, protect the skin by wearing wool, and if possible put the affected part completely at rest.

TROUBLED WITH NUMBNESS.

Left side of my face and top of my head are numb and I have spells of extreme pain through left temple over the eye, which is swelled so I cannot open it. It is like paralysis. What could you suggest or advise?—Mrs. E. R.

It seems like partial paralysis from a blood clot. This is too serious a matter for home care. You must have competent medical care at once.



This safety test proves the safety of the Kitchenkook. The illustration is a reproduction of an actual photograph made while the stove was burning.

Your copy of the Kitchenkook folder, showing the complete line and telling all about them sent on request.

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Before you buy any cook stove be sure to see the faster and more economical Kitchenkook. It's entirely different, the greatest improvement in liquid fuel stoves in years.

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Kitchenkooks are made in several styles to suit all requirements at surprisingly low prices. There is a Kitchenkook dealer near you who will be glad to demonstrate the superiority of this better stove in your own home.

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Send twelve cents in either stamps or coin to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, for any of these patterns. Be sure to state size, and write address plainly to avoid delay.

4679. Juniors' and Misses' Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 4 yards of 40 inch material. Price 12c.



4671. Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/4 yards of 32 inch material. The width at the foot is about 2 1/2 yards. Price 12c.



4568. Child's Rompers. Cut in three Sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. A six months size requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material. Price 12c.

4695. Child's Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6 year requires 2 3/4 yards of 27 inch material. Price 12c.



4685. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. Price 12c.



4684. Child's Dress with Guimpe. Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1 1/2 yard for Guimpe 36 inches wide. With short sleeves the Guimpe will require 1 yard. Price 12c.

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Tom Barron White Leghorns Heavy Type Brown Leghorns
R. C. & S. C. Rhode Island Reds Park's Barred Rocks

Flocks are carefully culled and developed on free range. All chicks are hand picked and inspected, no cripples or weaklings. Every one strong and healthy. Satisfaction and 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage paid. Write now for our low prices and free catalog. White Leghorn and Barred Rock pullets after May 1, at low prices.

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BABY CHICKS



Quality Type Dependability Production

Our chicks are from flocks selected for their early maturing habits. This means high-producing individuals. These flocks are headed by cockerels from high-producing blood lines. Cullled by experts. Each flock personally supervised. Pure-bred. From \$12.00 per hundred and up. We have a limited number of superior grade chicks from special matings, 230-302 egg strain. B. P. Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, W. Leghorns, Anconas. We can supply you chicks from the pens of B. P. Rocks and R. I. Reds which we now have in the 2nd International Egg Laying contest, or we can supply them from the matings which produced these pens, at special prices. Write for description and prices. 100 per cent live delivery. Ref., Milan State Savings Bank. MILAN HATCHERY, Box 4, Milan, Mich.

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S. C. English Type White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns

You want strong, healthy chicks that grow fast into heavy producing Leghorns. You can have these chicks from us at a very reasonable price. Old customers took over 95 per cent of our chicks last year. H. A. Burke, of Green Bay, Wis., writes he had 70 per cent production during Dec. and Jan., 22 below zero, of chicks bought from us May 1st, 1923. 12 years of breeding for heavy egg production. Carefully selected breeders, headed by large, vigorous males and many years of successful hatching and shipping chicks, gives you chicks that will bring you success. 100 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Catalog price list free. Write today. ROYAL HATCHERY AND FARMS, S. P. Wiersma, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.



Better Chicks & More of Them

From well kept, well fed, free range heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 50, \$7.75; 100, \$15; 500, \$72.50; Anconas, 50, \$6.75; 100, \$13; 500, \$62.50 White Leghorns, 50, \$5.75; 100, \$11; 500, \$52.50. Order direct from ad, saving time and money. Our nine years' experience hatching and selling chicks, your best protection. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Good reference.

DILIGENT HATCHERY, Holland, Mich.



Dundee Chicks

Are from pure-bred flocks culled by M. A. C. graduates. Only choicest breeders kept. Best utility and exhibition matings. Barred Rocks, 230 to 302 egg strain. R. I. Reds from Liddicoat's best, Anconas direct. Sheppard's White Leghorns direct M. A. C. Get 1924 catalog, price list. Reference, Dundee State Savings Bank.

THE DUNDEE HATCHERY

Box A, Dundee, Michigan

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Developed and Cullled by Experts—Barron Strain English White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Sheppard's Anconas. Sturdy, Healthy Chicks. Just a little more for your money. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write for Catalog.

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Pure-bred stock carefully developed for years. Order from this ad and get chicks just when you want them. Prepaid prices on 50 100 500
White and Brown Leghorns \$7.00 \$13.00 \$62.50
Rocks, Reds, Buff Leghorns 8.00 15.00 72.50
Wh. Wyandottes 11.00 20.00 95.00
Mixed Chicks (all varieties), \$10 per 100.
You take no chances. Ref: First State Bank, Holland, 97 per cent live delivery guaranteed.
Wh. Leghorns headed by male birds of 285-303 egg record strain. Other breeds highly bred. Circular free.

MEADOWBROOK FARM HOLLAND, MICH.



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English S. C. White Leghorns.....\$3.50 \$6.50 \$12.00 \$57.50 \$115.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds.....4.25 8.00 15.00 72.50 140.00
Odds and Ends.....3.00 5.50 10.00
Blue Hen Incubators. Reference: Zeeland State Bank. Order today. You take no chances. Orders booked for 10 percent down balance 10 days before chicks are to be shipped. Catalog free. HUNDERMAN BROS'. POULTRY FARM, Box 25, Zeeland, Michigan.

Keystone Quality Chicks

From Early Maturing Stock. Bred in Michigan—Hatched in Michigan. Early maturing means that our stock has been selected and mated to produce fowls capable of making high yearly records. Great winter layers from pure-bred flocks under our own personal supervision. They are carefully culled and mated and from flocks headed by cockerels of high producing blood lines. Our best quality chicks have record breeding on both sides. B. P. Rocks, R. I. Reds, W. P. Rocks, W. Wyandottes, W. Leghorns, Anconas. Sent prepaid to your door. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Write for illustrated catalog and price list. Low prices on quality chicks, \$12.00 per hundred and up. Bank References.

The Keystone Hatchery and Poultry Farms, Lansing, Michigan



Great Northern Hatchery Pure Bred Selected Flocks 100% Live Delivery

Strong, Sturdy, Northern-grown Chicks. Selected, pure-bred stock. Healthy Flocks on free range insure strength in every chick. Order from this Ad. Prices on 50 100 300 500 1000
Leghorns (S. C. White and Brown).....\$7.00 \$13 \$38 \$62 \$120
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Mixed Brouler Chicks, \$10 per 100 straight.
Hatched under best conditions in Newtown Incubators. Every Chick carefully inspected. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Reference, State Commercial Savings Bank, this city. Write for prices on special matings. GREAT NORTHERN HATCHERY, Box 56, Zeeland, Michigan.



Highest Quality Certified Baby Chicks

From Michigan's Old Reliable Hatchery, the best equipped and most modern Hatchery in the State. Pure-bred Tom Barron English and American White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Strong, well-hatched Chicks from tested Hogenized free-range stock that make wonderful winter layers. Chicks sent by Insured Parcel Post, Prepaid to your door. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Sixteen years of experience in producing and shipping Chicks, giving absolute satisfaction to thousands. Write for valuable illustrated free catalog and price list. Get lowest price on best quality chicks before placing your order.

W. VAN APPLIEDORN, R. 7, Holland, Mich

Whittaker's Reds Chicks

And eggs for hatching. Rose and Single Combs. Michigan's greatest color and egg strain. Bred from fourteen generations of winter layers. Write for free catalog. Interlakes Farm, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

DAY OLD CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorn Day-old Chicks (English Strain) from 2-year-old hens from our own stock. Strong and vigorous. Best breeding. Also Barred Rock Chicks from 2-year-old hens from best laying strain. Catalog free. Write today. Hillcrest Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Box A, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

SETTING A HEN.

I N setting eggs under broody hens I like to start at least five or six hens at the same time. Then they are tested on the seventh day and all infertile eggs removed. This sometimes permits combining the fertile eggs under less hens. On the fourteenth day they can be tested again and all dead germs removed. This practically avoids the unpleasant experience of having spoiled eggs break in the nest about hatching time. If bad eggs break in the nest the good eggs are smeared and conditions are unhealthy for the hen, the chicks and the poultry keeper.

When the eggs under several hens hatch at the same time the chicks can be combined at night so that each hen will receive a brood of twelve or fifteen chicks. This saves the work of some of the hens and they can be broken up and returned to the laying house. It also permits the poultryman to use all of the brood coops to their full capacity and produces the maximum of stock with the minimum of equipment.—R.

GOOD HENS PAY.

HARRY STROM, a Manistee county poultryman, knows exactly how much his hens cost him and how much they are making for him. He also has some powerful evidence that good hens are worth considerably more than poor ones.

During one week in March, a special breeding pen of 44 hens laid 218 eggs, an average daily record of 70.7% (100 percent being one egg each day for each hen.) During the same week, Mr. Strom's general farm flock of 76 hens laid 269 eggs, an average daily record of 50.5 per cent. The record of the select pen is just two-fifths greater than the total of the general flock pen.

At 25c a dozen, after subtracting the feed cost of \$6.58, Mr. Strom has a profit for the week's eggs of \$3.56, not counting his labor, of course. The profit on the selected pen of hens brought him in clear cash \$2.13 for the week, while the 76 hens in the farm flock only netted \$1.43 clear, though there were almost twice as many hens in the flock.

HATCHING PULLETS' EGGS.

Will pullet's eggs successfully hatch under proper conditions of incubation?—H. C. D.

We generally find that the eggs from year-old and two-year old hens produce chicks that are larger, more plump and vigorous than the chicks from pullet's eggs. However if the pullets are of good breeding and appear to be well developed vigorous birds the chicks from their eggs may be very satisfactory and I should try to hatch them. Early hatched pullets which have laid in the fall and then taken a short winter rest often seem to produce chicks fully as good as those from hen's eggs.

BUTTERMILK IS BETTER THAN WATER FOR CHICKS.

CHICKS fed buttermilk until they are 48 to 72 hours old will give them a better send off than water alone. When the chicks are first placed in the brooder they should be given all the fresh buttermilk they care for. It is better than water because it gives the chicks more strength and allows the digestive system to get in better working order.—Mills.

DUCKS ARE TO BE FED.

MARQUETTE COUNTY—the largest county in Michigan—has many large and beautiful lakes some of which are the haunts of water-fowl. At a meeting of representatives of the Marquette, Ishpeming, Negaunee, Guinn and Champion sportsmen's clubs, held at Marquette, March 21, arrangements were made for the plant-

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

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

"Gentlemen: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 507, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the Bacillus Bacterium Pullorum. This germ is transmitted to the baby chick through the yolk of the newly hatched egg. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shennandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko—give it in all drinking water for the first two weeks and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. It's a positive fact. We guarantee it. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of this guarantee. You run no risk. If you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used, your money will be instantly refunded.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 507, Waterloo, Iowa

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

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

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains nearly three times as much as small. No war tax.

Chicks Dying

Quick, drop an Avicol tablet in the drinking water

White diarrhea kills half of all the chicks hatched, yet this loss is easily prevented, easily stopped. For years, thousands of poultry raisers have stamped out the trouble almost entirely, by putting Avicol in the drinking water. Within 48 hours, the sick ones are lively as crickets. Mrs. Wm. May, Rego, Ind., says: "I was losing 15 chicks a day before I received the Avicol. I haven't lost one since."

Trouble gone in 2 days

Chas. N. Kittinger, Willows, Calif., writes: "Twelve of my chicks had diarrhea by the time I received my Avicol. I immediately gave them some, and by the second day, the trouble disappeared and now they are all as lively as crickets. If I had only known of Avicol sooner, I would have saved lots of chicks."

Stop dying at once

"Last spring I bought 25 baby chicks," writes Mrs. John Shaffer, Owen, Wis. "When about a week old, they began dying, would get droopy and in a few hours would die. When I had 15 left, I began giving Avicol and they stopped dying at once. I did not lose another one."

Costs nothing to try

Don't let white diarrhea get started in your flock. Prevent it! Stop it! Readers are urged to write to Burrell-Dugger Co., 602 Allen Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., sending 50c as a deposit for a package by mail prepaid (or \$1 for large size holding nearly 3 times as much). If you prefer, send no money but deposit the money with the postman on delivery. If the Avicol doesn't stop your chick losses immediately, if you're not more than satisfied, every cent of your money will be promptly refunded by the manufacturers.

Burrell-Dugger Company,
602 Allen Avenue Indianapolis, Indiana

Save your chix!
Blue Hen COLONY BROODERS



Surest insurance that your chicks will live; best guarantee of perfectly controlled warmth, with least cost of coal and least waste of time firing up.

\$21.00 (1000 chick capacity delivered)
\$26.00 (1000 chick capacity delivered)

20% extra value and extra size—yet sold at these low prices. Order at once.

Lancaster Mfg. Co. 883 Janet Ave., Lancaster, Pa.

140 Egg Incubator \$13.25
30 Days Trial

Freight Paid east of the Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks—double walls—dead air space—double glass doors—a real bargain at \$13.25. Shipped complete, set up ready to use.

140 Egg Incubator and Brooder - \$17.75
180 Egg Incubator Alone - 15.75
180 Egg Incubator and Brooder - 22.00
250 Egg Incubator Alone - 22.75
250 Egg Incubator and Brooder - 31.00

Made of California Redwood. Positively the best value on the market. Order direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1924 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 1000 eggs.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Dept. 120 Racine, Wis.

\$13.95 Champion \$21.95
Belle City 140 Egg Incubator 230 Egg

Hot-Water, Copper Tank, Double Walls, Fibre Board, Self-Regulated. \$6.95 buys 140-Chick; \$9.95-230-Chick Hot-Water Brooder. Save \$1.95, Order Both 140 Size Incubator and Brooder \$18.95 230 Size Incubator and Brooder \$29.95

Express Prepaid

East of Rockies and Allowed West. Low Prices on Coal and Oil. Canopy Brooders come with catalog. Guaranteed. Order now. Share in my \$1,000,000 in prizes, or write for Free Book "Winning Facts." It tells everything. Jim Bohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co. Box 14 Racine, Wis.

\$13.95 140 Egg Incubator \$21.95
Belle City 140 Egg Incubator 230 Egg

Hot-Water, Copper Tank, Double Walls, Fibre Board, Self-Regulated. \$6.95 buys 140-Chick; \$9.95-230-Chick Hot-Water Brooder. Save \$1.95, Order Both 140 Size Incubator and Brooder \$18.95 230 Size Incubator and Brooder \$29.95

Express Prepaid

East of Rockies and Allowed West. Low Prices on Coal and Oil. Canopy Brooders come with catalog. Guaranteed. Order now. Share in my \$1,000,000 in prizes, or write for Free Book "Winning Facts." It tells everything. Jim Bohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co. Box 14 Racine, Wis.

140 Egg Incubator \$13.85
EXPRESS PREPAID

Made of California Redwood, covered with galvanized iron, double walls, air space between, built to last for years; deep chick nursery, hot water heat, copper tanks.

140 Egg Incubator with Brooder \$19.75
260 Egg Incubator, Alone, Only \$23.50
260 Egg Incubator with Brooder \$32.90

30 days' trial—money back if not O. K.—FREE Catalog Ironclad Incubator Co., Box 91 Racine, Wis.

ALUMINUM CHICK FEEDER 30c

For Feed, Grit, Milk or Water. Simple, safe and sanitary. Chicks cannot get feet into contents. Send 30c. cash or stamps for one postpaid. Money back if not satisfied. American Poultry Journal, 442-523 Plymouth Ct. Chicago

ing of these lakes with duck-foots. The Marquette County Board of Supervisors has made an appropriation to assist in purchasing the feeds, and the local sportsmen's organization will add to this amount.

Dr. J. N. Lowe, Head of the Biology Department of the Northern State Normal School, Marquette, will supervise these plantings. He will survey the lakes first, and then procure the foods that seem best adapted to the particular lake in question. A schedule of dates for carrying out this program has been worked out, the plantings to be completed on June 7 and 8.

ORPINGTON PULLETS SICK.

I have a flock of about 75 Buff Orpingtons, mostly pullets. In the last two weeks, I had to have three of the pullets killed. They seemed listless, stand around and did not care to eat or move much. The drooping were a thin yellow substance that smeared the feathers. Upon examination I found each side of liver fully as large as my hand, a good rich, thick and hard, with white spots on it.—A Reader.

The symptoms of listlessness and the spots on the liver are an indication of tuberculosis. When a bird is heavy with fat and the liver is enlarged it is often due to heavy corn feeding, lack of exercise and to the fact that the bird is not a heavy layer and places all her feed into fat instead of using a part of it for egg production.

You did right to kill and perform a postmortem on the sick birds. If the remainder of the flock appear healthy you may avoid further losses by careful management. If more birds begin to lose flesh and refuse to eat it will pay to have a veterinarian make a personal inspection of the flock and make recommendations. It does not pay to take a chance on tuberculosis in a good flock of poultry.

POULTRY THIEF INSURANCE.

Is there an Insurance company which insures poultry against theft, and if so please tell me the name and address of company.

Poultry stealing is quite a common occurrence in our neighborhood, and as we have some quite valuable stock from which to breed, we would like an insurance against theft.—C. C.

I do not know of a company that makes a business of insuring poultry against theft. It would be difficult to issue such policies at a moderate premium as the risk to the company is very great unless the owner of the birds makes every effort to give personal protection. The value of the birds is also constantly changing and the value of fine flock of purebred breeding stock is difficult to establish as so much depends on the business ability of the owner.

I think that good dogs, padlocks and guns will have to be the main insurance of the poultryman against thieves. Stiff prison sentences for poultry thieves are needed in some localities to help stop the practice.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Will you kindly distinguish between the Barred and Plymouth Rocks.—O. O. K.

The Barred Plymouth Rock was the first variety exhibited of the Plymouth Rock breed. There are six varieties of Plymouth Rocks and all are the same type except for color. The varieties are Barred, White, Buff, Silver Pencilled, Partridge, and Columbian.

POULTRY

Leghorn B-A-B-Y---C-H-I-X Heavies
Black, Brown, Buff, White, Brahmas and Orpingtons, Anconas and Minorcas, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Allegan Hatchery on Highway No. 89. Send for 1924 price list. Crescent Egg Company, Allegan, Mich.

PURE BRED guaranteed Tom Barron and Hollywood White Leghorn and Barred Rock chicks now offered at prices that mean unusual savings. Fast growers. Book orders now. Write for free catalog and price list today.
SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS
Box 200 Zeeland, Mich.

POULTRY

Certified White Leghorn CHICKS

HOLLYWOOD
MATED \$15 per 100
Sired by Hollywood males whose dams had egg records of 250 to 290. Stock certified by Michigan Baby Chick Ass'n.

Rural Strain, \$13
Brown Leghorns, \$14 \$13
Anconas Barred Rocks, Large Illustrated catalog free

RURAL POULTRY FARM
Box 109, Zeeland, Mich.

Inspected and Approved

Baby Chicks
From Best Egg Laying Strains in the World
Tanned, pedigree-sired and Tom Barron, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds, Parks Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Our flocks are all on free range, closely culled, inspected and approved by Michigan Baby Chick Association. Every bird is healthy, has size, type and color.

Hatched in World's Best Incubator
Our chicks are strong, sturdy and healthy. They live and grow because they are hatched in the best incubator made. 100% live delivery to your door. Illustrated catalog sent FREE.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. 8, Box 5, Holland, Mich.

DAY OLD CHICKS
HOMESTEAD FARMS

Pure breed poultry, bred and culled for years for egg production.

Barred and White Rocks; R. C. and S. C. Reds; White Wyandottes; White and Buff Orpingtons; Anconas; American and English White Leghorns; Brown and Buff Leghorns.

This is practical production stock that will make you money. Send for description and price list, and note egg records reported by our customers.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
307 N. Rose St. Kalamazoo, Mich.
Active Member International Baby Chick Association

EGG BRED CERTIFIED CHICKS

from our Free range flocks of Hollywood and Barron Improved English White Leghorns, 250-300 Egg-bred line. Sheppard's Strain of Anconas direct. Parks strain Br. Leghorns & Barred Rocks. Quality and high egg yield due to 11 years careful breeding on our 65 acre farm. Cullled, mated, rated by experts. Strong vigorous chicks. 100 percent live delivery. Extra selected chicks 100, \$14; 500, \$9.50. Barred Rocks 100, \$18; 500, \$8.50. Write for catalog and prices on selected Special Star matings. Postage prepaid.

Town Line POULTRY FARM
ZEELAND MICH.

--CHICKS--

Investigate

Our chicks are the kind that make good. Every flock is carefully culled and mated. We have been in business seven years and have been building carefully and consistently to a place where we can offer chicks more than worth the money we ask. SINGLE COMB, ENGLISH STRAIN, WHITE LEGHORN, BARRED ROCKS, ANCONAS. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Investigate our proposition before buying. A postal will bring full information.

STAR HATCHERY, Box 22, Holland, Mich.

Wolverine Baby Chicks

Always Good Easy to raise.

English Type S.C. White Leghorns

High producing, profitable stock. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Write for our 13th annual catalogue.

Wolverine Hatchery
H. P. Wiersma, Prop. R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

We have been carefully developing our flocks for eight years. Every chick pure-bred and from stock carefully culled, for type and production. Our chicks give satisfaction. Order today for May Delivery.

Wh. Leghorns	50	100	500
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00
	8.00	15.00	72.00

Postpaid. 100 per cent live delivery. You take no chances. Ref. Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, this city. No catalog. Order from this ad.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY, R. 5, Ann Arbor, Mich.

BABY CHIX

PEDIGREE SIRE Eng. W. Leg. (Barron Strain), direct from our farm, delivered 100 per cent alive at your door at \$13.00 per 100; \$60 per 500; \$110 per 1,000. Chix sold from our own flock only. Send for circular. Model Poultry Farm Zeeland R. 4, Mich.

QUALITY CHICKS AT REASONABLE PRICES

English White Leghorns, Parks' Strain Barred Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas, Reds and Anconas. My pen (16) at the 1923 Mich. Contest finished third among all heavy breeds, four hens making records over 260 eggs each, and one with a record of 264 eggs was seventh highest individual for the entire contest, 990 birds competing. Catalog free.

PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, HOLLAND, MICH.

Baby Chicks

Postpaid to your door. Guarantee 100 per cent live arrival. Heavy laying, pure-bred flocks. White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, 39, 57, 100, \$13. Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, 50, \$8; 100, \$15. White and Columbian Wyandottes, White Rocks, Black Spanish, Black Minorcas (choice). 50, \$8; 100, \$17. Catalog Free. WHY NOT BUY GOOD CHICKS? THE C. M. LOWER HATCHERY, Box 30, Bryan, Ohio.

Baby Chicks S. C. W. Leghorns

Pedigree Certified

Michigans Largest S. C. W. Leghorn Farm, over 2000 Birds Hatch our own eggs only. Supply limited. Order early. One trial will convince you. Free Circular.

SIMON HARKEMA and SON, Holland, Michigan

SUPREME CHICKS

LAYERS! That's what you want. Standard Chicks are from just that kind of flocks. Our strain of Supreme Laying White Leghorns is the result of our many years experience, breeding and selection. They are large sized, long deep wedge shaped bodies, keen alert eyes, large lopped combs. The kind you will be proud of and eventually buy. Shipped postpaid. 100% Live delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalog sent Free.

STANDARD HATCHERY, Box A, Zeeland, Mich.

BEST CHICKS at Low Prices

Send for free catalog describing best bred chicks in the country. Tom Barron and Tanned White Leghorns, Michigan's Champion Winter Laying Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. No better chicks anywhere at any price. Satisfaction and 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed.

Hammer-Fredrickson Poultry Farm, Box 20 Holland, Mich.

FREE FEED "Just-Rite" CHICKS

Most Profitable Varieties.
Trapnest-Exhibition, Pedigree, and Utility Matings direct from prize-winners at New York Chicago, Nat'l Egg Laying Contests. Nabob Quality. None better at any price Satisfaction and 97 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid. Low prices. Big Catalog FREE. Stamps appreciated.

NABOB HATCHERIES, Ave. 20, Gambier, Ohio
Ohio Chicks are Better

Breckenridge Chicks Are Winners

Day-old chicks from strong, vigorous flocks which have been carefully culled and extra selected standard male birds—Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Leghorns. We guarantee 100 per cent safe arrival. Write us for price list and circular.

BRECKENRIDGE HATCHERY, J. C. Barnse, Prop. Box 351, Breckenridge, Mich.

Baby Chicks

Our own breeding flock of large type American White Leghorns. Laying and standard qualities combined. 13 years' experience in breeding, hatching and marketing. Also high quality Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds. All flocks culled and inspected. Modern hatching plant, 2 hatches weekly. Quality chicks at commercial prices. Write for prices and circular.

DEAN Egg Farm & Hatchery, Big Beaver, Mail address Birmingham, Mich., R. 4.

STURDY CHICKS

From high grade, heavy egg producing strains of S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Rhode Island Whites and White Wyandottes. All from pure bred, healthy, vigorous stock, carefully culled and tested to insure your getting chicks that will be easy to raise, develop rapidly and become heavy winter layers. Shipped postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog Free.

COLUMBIA HATCHERY, HOLLAND, MICH.

White Leghorn Baby Chicks

TANCRED-BARRON 200 to 300-egg bred line. Wonderful layers of large white eggs that bring premium prices. Over 2,000 selected breeders on free range. Get quality chicks from these tested layers, mated to the choicest pedigreed sires, 11 1/2 cent and up. 100 percent live arrival guaranteed by prepaid parcel post. Write at once for valuable illustrated catalog and latest price list.

J. PATER & SON R. 4 Hudsonville, Mich.

Highest Quality Chicks

Can ship at once. Heavy broiler chicks 12: Barred Rocks or Reds 15c; Anconas 14c; Black Minorcas, 15c; White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, 12c; White Rocks 15 1/2c; White or Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 10 1/2c. May Chix 7 1/2c less each. Extra selected chicks, built directly from contest winners, 4c per chick more. Add 30c if less than 100 wanted. Hatching eggs. Catalog, Good reference. Beckman Hatchery, TMF, 26 Lyon St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

QUALITY CHICKS

Strong, vigorous, pure-bred. From heavy lay Barron strain S. C. White Leghorns that have been carefully culled and mated to pure-bred males. The kind that develop quick and lay early. Prices—25, \$8.50; 50, \$7.00; 100, \$13.00; 500, \$62.50. Postage and live delivery guaranteed. Reference, Peoples State Bank.

LAKE BLUFF HATCHERY, R. F. D. No. 1, Holland, Mich.

CHICKS WHITE LEGHORN

Heavy laying, pure bred, English strain. Flocks culled and tested for laying ability. Strong healthy chicks. 100 per cent live, delivery guaranteed. Prices right. Catalog Free. **CATALPA GROVE HATCHERY, Box 1 R 2 Holland Mich.**

Wingarden Strain
WHITE LEGHORN
BABY CHICKS
EGG BRED for 18 YEARS

Here's what you get when you buy
Guaranteed Wingarden
BABY CHICKS

(1) Pedigreed stock, sired by males whose dams had records of 260 to 280 eggs per year, and grand-dams 298 to 304 eggs. (2) 100 per cent live delivery. (3) Chicks guaranteed to be healthy. (4) Absolutely pure-bred. (5) Absolutely no culls. (6) Stock that withstands winter cold as well as summer heat. (7) Free entry in our annual flock performance contest, whereby you may obtain 200 of our best Barron English White Leghorns free.

We know the quality of our stock because we maintain 42 hatchery farms of our own, instead of buying eggs wherever available. Sired by Hollywood and Funk Farms Males. White and Brown Leghorns. Anonas.

Send for our catalog and read full particulars of the Wingarden Strain.

Wingarden **ZEELAND, MICH.**
 HATCHERY & FARMS Box M

PURE BRED CHICKS

Tom Barron Imported and Hollywood strains S. C. White Leghorns, Sheppard's Famous S. C. Mottled Anonas and Park's Bred to Lay Barred Rocks. All Free range chicks, carefully culled and certified by experts and bred many years for high egg production. Pedigreed males from 250 to 280 eggs and from hens that produced leading pen in Michigan's International Laying contest, head our flocks. Eggs from these famous strains hatched with scrupulous care in our Modern Mammoth Incubators produce strong, husky, peppy chicks that are easy to raise and become marvelous layers. Chicks are shipped postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for our big free illustrated catalog.

Silver Ward Hatchery, Box 29 Zeeland, Mich

BRED TO LAY CHICKS
Certified

100,000 Highest Quality Certified Baby Chicks. Improved Sheppard Strain S. C. Anonas—hard to beat. Winter and Summer. English Strain S. C. White Leghorns. All our Leghorns mated with Cockneys from E. E. Shaw Champion winning pen at M. A. C. 1923 laying contest. Personally culled and rated by experts and certified by Michigan Baby Chick Association. Guaranteed 100 per cent live delivery. Catalog Free. Take no chance with just as good, but get your best foundation pure-bred stock from The Reliable Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Paul De Groot, Mgr., R. 1, Dept. P, Zeeland, Mich.

OVIE'S BABY CHICKS
PROFIT MAKERS

Breeders of high egg production, combined with sturdy free-range stock of exhibition quality assures you of fine success with Ovie's Healthful Chicks.

BLOOD TESTED
 Tested for White Diarrhea and elimination of infected birds assures Profit Makers. 12 leading money-making breeds. Shipped prepaid and live delivery guaranteed. Write for Big Free Catalog. 80,000 chicks weekly.

OVIE'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
 218 Boots Street Marion, Indiana

Wishbone Hatched CHICKS

The finest day-olds money can buy. Strong, big from free-ranged stock. All popular varieties. Shipped by parcel post. Write for moderate price list.

Wolff's Hatchery, R. 11, Holland, Mich.

Chicks with Pep

Try our lively and vigorous chicks from bred-to-lay and exhibition hens. They will make you money for they have the quality and egg-laying habit bred into them. A trial will convince you.

All leading varieties. Safe delivery. Prepaid. Prices right. Bank reference. Big, illustrated catalog free.

Holgate Chick Hatchery, Box M, Holgate, Ohio

Lee's Quality Chicks

Eight varieties, all from pure-bred, selected stock. We guarantee satisfaction and 100% live delivery. Write for our FREE catalog.

Lee's Poultry Farms & Hatchery
 Box B, Edison, Ohio

Baby Chicks \$12.00 per 100 and up. We are listing 12 varieties of pure-bred fowls, chickens, ducks and guineas. Send for prices and circulars. Clinton Hatchery & Poultry Farms, Wilmington, Ohio.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Found In the Letter Box

Some Lucky Merry Circle Letters

Dear Uncle Frank:—

I enjoy reading the letters on the girl's and boy's page. Some are very clever.

I read one letter a week or two ago from a girl who asked, "Do you think it wrong for a girl to wear overalls or knickers when working on a farm?"

I do not, decidedly, I think it is just good fun to get out doors and help on the farm if I don't have to be bothered with horrid skirts.

Don't you think it would be fun watching the boys as well as fun for the girls, if some law or something was passed, making the boys wear dresses and letting the girls wear overalls? But then, I don't think we girls would be satisfied because I'm sure each of us has some very becoming dress which we wouldn't give up the fun of wearing if we had the chance.

—Myrthe Dexter, Albion, Mich., R. 4.

Dear Uncle Frank:—

As long as all the Merry Circle are wondering what your name is, I am going to tell you what I think. I think you are a girl and changed your name so we would not know it. Is not that so?

I will close, with lots of love from your niece.—Dorothy Simmonds, M. C. Climax, Michigan.

Well, well, I'm surprised. Do I sound like a girl sometimes. No, it is not so.

Dear Uncle Frank:—

I like my Merry Circle card and button so much that I want to write and thank you for them. I think the rules on the card are very good.

I have not been able to attend high school so I am taking a correspondence course. I am able to make as good progress as those who attend the resident high school.

I have lived on a ranch in the west and on a farm here and I like country life the best for I have also lived in the city.

Thank you, Uncle Frank, for listening to my chatter. May I come again? From your niece, Frances K. See, Goodells, Mich.

It is fine that you arranged for education even though you could not go to school. I am also glad that your experience makes you like best living in the country. Yes, come again.

Dear Uncle Frank:—

Broadcasting station, W. P. B. "Receiving letter by the handfals and am looking for more." Hope you miss mine.

Haven't written before, but read the letter page every week and sure enjoy



Helda Dillfoll of Crawford County and her pet.

it. As this is my first letter I will close and give somebody else a chance.

—Edwin Meek, M. C., Merritt, Mich.

Isn't it funny, W. P. B. & I never get tired of letters. We are always broadcasting for more.

Dear Uncle Frank:—

My grandmother has some Michigan Farmers that my Great grandfather had years and years ago. They are probably older than you are. Anyway there weren't any letters to you in them.

We have some hills that are lots of fun to ski and coast on. Mother

says, "He'll think we have hills by the way you wrote this up and down."

Mother said if I wrote an interesting letter maybe it wouldn't go in the Waste Paper Basket. I have tried and I hope you liked it.—A new niece, Elizabeth Doster, Plainwell, Mich.

Your letter did not have as many hills and valleys in it as I often find



A prize drawing by Mildred Helfer, of Ithaca.

in letters. Some M. C.'s make their letters very scenic. I probably didn't care about letters or anything else when those papers were printed.

Dear Uncle Frank:—

There certainly would be more life in Merry Circle's letters as you say if they started that bobbed-hair-knicker question. As for me, I think knickers are all right for campers but I wouldn't wear them in town.

Bobbed hair looks all right on small children but I think it looks hideous on old gray haired ladies. Don't you think so. Uncle Frank?—Your niece,

Minnie Larsen, M. C., Brohman, Mich. I think I would prefer to be neutral regarding bobbed hair on gray haired ladies. Maybe someday all the ladies will dress their hair that way, who can tell? It is an interesting subject.

Dear Uncle Frank:—

I want to thank you for my Merry Circle pin and membership card. The name Merry Circle means so much, and the motto, "Work-to-Win" sure hits we boys and girls on the farm. If we do not work we do not win. I live on a farm of eighty-five acres and it is the only place to be. I can milk, roll, drag and do most any kind of chores at the barn that a boy of my size can.

Well, Uncle Frank, I think the boys can beat the girls sometimes. My oldest sister has tried as many contests as I, and I have won twice and she not once. With love to Uncle Frank and all of the M. C. cousins, Thomas E. Nelson, M. C., R. 2, Rushton, Mich.

You have the right idea about this "work-to-win" business. I am glad to hear about your contest success. Your sister may not be as good at contest winning, but she can beat you in some other things.

Dear Uncle Frank:—

I have just been reading the page in the Michigan Farmer that is devoted to the W. P. B.

It must be fun to have so many nieces. I only have two.

Do you ever have a Family Reunion for them? I'll bet you never thought of that, did you? They would enjoy it, don't you think?—Yours truly, Ruth Hooker, Husey Mich.

I think W. P. B. is worth the space he gets in our paper. Don't you? Yes, lots of nieces is lots of fun. I have thought of family reunions but how to hold them is the question.

Tap-tap:

Are you all asleep? Say, Uncle Frank, when do ya expect ta give me some answers ta my letters, or hain't ya got time?

How do ya like ta have your face washed?—Your want-to-be-nephew, Alex Howard, Pruckney, Mich.

You see, I still have your "tap tap" on hand. No, I don't like to have my face washed, I'd rather do it myself.

My Club Experience

By LaMoine Wilkins

AS I have been in Club Work for nearly seven years I have realized quite a bit out of it. I first joined a Red Cross club making bonnets, jackets and all kinds of clothing for the poor little children across the seas. I became very much interested so the next summer I joined a sewing club. This gave a fine start and I continued.

I have had four years in sewing and two years in canning also led a Club two years.

Teaching sewing was fun for me and so with a bunch of girls and two boys that were willing to work, we made a success. The boys surely made things lively. The first year I only had one boy and he was first boy to win a certificate for sewing in the State of Michigan.

My club was called the "Gilead Get There Club," and we lived up to our name.

Club work has been a great help to me. This year I entered as a Junior in the Battle Creek High School and was exempt from some of the sewing as I had it in the Club. High School teachers think a great deal of Club Work and often compare their work with that done by the Clubs.

When I finish High School I intend to enter M. A. C. and take a, "Home Economics Course." I have a scholarship there that I won last summer on Household Management. I have also had two trips to Lansing. These trips gave me an idea of College and what

it means to an ambitious young person.

My fourth year sewing was sent to the State Fair at Detroit this fall and took first place there.



La Moine Wilkins, successful Calhoun County Club worker.

You can get a great deal more out of Club Work than you put in if you just stick to it.

Now just a word to the Boys and Girls who are just entering Club Work. With a big broad chest, a great big smile and the Motto, "I must win," you are sure going to get out more than you put in.

Pins and Prizes

By Uncle Frank

FROM what the boys and girls write, I know that many of them are using our motto, "Work to Win" and are finding that it is work to win. It certainly is a test of patience to try for a dozen times or more, as some of the boys and girls have done, and not win a prize. Especially is it so after one has found it so easy to become a Merry Circler. Perhaps a little explanation of the difference between getting pins and prizes will help.

There is just this difference between a button and winning a prize. The pin is received after one has made out a contest correctly and has shown some indications of trying to be neat. The

that they be given a better chance at the prizes. So, hereafter, in the Read-and-Win, Ad., Jumbled Letter and similar contests, I am going to pick out all who show that they have tried to be neat and have followed the rules, and, of course, who have the answers correct. These will be put aside for the prize drawing. Then each week as the contests closes, they will be put in a basket and the winners picked therefrom. This will give those who try hard an equal chance at the prizes as those who naturally are neat with their work.

Of course, this will not apply in our little essay, drawing, photo, and similar contests. In these, the character of the work done will be the basis of judging the prize winners. For instance, in the essay contests, the thoughts expressed and the manner in which they are expressed, will be considered more than neatness, although neatness and arrangement will also be factors.

As I have been giving lately a lot of pointers on how to get up your contest papers, I am going to be a little more severe in going over them. If a paper does not show that its writer has tried to be neat and follow directions, he will not get an M. C. membership.

Now, please don't let all this discourage you for if you will still find it easy to become a Merry Circler, and under the newer way of picking prize winners, you will find it easier to win a prize.

THE READ AND WINNERS.

The following are the winners in the Read-and-Win contest of March 22nd.

Fountain Pens.

Louisa Johnson, Bark River, Mich., Box 57.
Edna Stites, Ionia, Mich., R. 1, Box 73.

Flashlights:

Virginia Wiley, Kalamazoo, R. 6.
Anna M. Sprague, Kent City, Mich.
Earl Hathaway, Metamora, Mich.

Candy.

Edna F. Yeider, Norvell, Mich.
Archie Buckner, Bear Lake, Mich.
Virginia Irish, Twining, Mich.
Irene Wierman, Chesaning, Mich.
David Harrison, Paris, Mich.

THE READ AND WIN ANSWERS.

Below you will find the correct answers to the questions in the Read and Win contest of March 22, and the pages on which they were found.

1. Dip a clean cloth in gasoline and rub lightly over surface. Then use dry cloth. 23-447.
2. Alfalfa. 29-453.
3. Mr. Geary. 13-437.
4. Last two weeks in June. 11-435.
5. No. 452-28.
6. Little over an hour. First page.
7. No. 5-428.
8. In July. 466-22.
9. Rarely. 466-22.
10. That they are cold. 449-24.

Many troubles would disappear if we had less time to think about them.

Cooperation has a real place in the farmer's life. Nobody concedes, however, that that place is where he thinks as an individual.

Spring Contest

Spring is in the air! We "feel it in our bones." We know it is here but we rarely put down on paper what we think of spring. So, for this contest, I think we had better try our thoughts on "What Spring Means to Me."

Please do not write more than two hundred and fifty words on this subject.

Put your name, address and your grade in school in the upper left hand corner of your paper. If you are a Merry Circler put M. C. after your name. If you write a letter put it on a separate paper.

This contest closes April 11.

The ten best papers will win prizes as follows: The first two, fountain pens; the next three, flashlights; the next five, boxes of candy.

All not members of the Merry Circle who send in good papers, will get M. C. pins and membership cards.

Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

ones who get the prizes are those who send in the very best replies to the contests. There are several hundred who get buttons each week, while there are only ten who get prizes. So, in the matter of prizes, you are in competition with many others, while in case of the buttons you do not compete.

Very often I get letters from contestants saying that they answered every question correctly and had their papers written neatly but still did not win a prize. The reason is that others had more neatly arranged papers and therefore won the prizes.

New Way to Pick Prize Winners.

This has really handicapped those who were not good writers, so I am going to use a slightly different method of giving prizes hereafter. I like to encourage neatness and do not want to do anything which will permit carelessness to win out. But there are some who naturally and easily do neat work, while others have to try real hard still cannot do real neat work. I think that it is due the ones who try



How Ann Mulder pictures the farmers market. A prize drawing.

KARSTEN'S QUALITY

BABY CHICKS

FROM STOCK—THAT IS BRED WITH THE LAYING HABIT

Hollywood and Barron English Single Comb White Leghorns STRAIN MATINGS

250-300 EGG-BRED LINE

Careful breeding, typetesting and trapnesting has produced our world-famous Karsten's Quality Laying Hen—A Utility Bird With Standard Requirements

Our Leghorns are long, deep-bodied, wedge-shaped birds, with wide backs and low spread tails, big lopped combs and alert eyes. Birds that lay those large white eggs that bring the high prices on the New York Market.

KARSTEN'S FARM Box Y **ZEELAND, MICHIGAN**

B. HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

OUR 15th. YEAR

10000000 for 1924

POSTPAID, 100 PER CENT LIVE DELIVERY. Give us your order for OUR RELIABLE CHICKS and we will prove to you, IF BETTER CHICKS COULD BE HATCHED FOR THE MONEY WE WOULD BE HATCHING THEM.

FLOCKS PURE BRED CULLED BY EXPERTS
FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE. Tells how we produce RELIABLE CHICKS that have pleased thousands of customers. We hatch 13 Varieties. COMBINATION OFFERS. VALUABLE BOOK GIVEN FREE with each order. HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, East High St., Fostoria, Ohio.

PURE BRED BIG VALUE CHICKS

Best paying standard varieties from healthy free range utility flocks, carefully inspected, culled, and Hogan tested. Quick maturing. High Egg Production. Each

	25 Chicks.	50 Chicks.	100 Chicks.	500 Chicks.	1000 Chicks.
S. C. White L. B. L. Buff L.	\$3.25	\$6.25	\$12.50	\$60.00	\$120.00
S. C. B. Minorcas, S. C. M. Anconas, Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, White Rocks, R. C. R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes	3.75	7.50	15.00	72.50	140.00
S. C. White, S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.00	8.00	16.00	77.50	150.00
Mixed, All Breeds	4.25	8.50	17.00	82.50	160.00
	2.50	5.00	10.00	50.00	100.00

Wolf Hatching & Breeding Co., Dept. 5, Gibsonburg, Ohio

CHIX

Barron Strain White Leghorns Exclusively

The large heavy egg producers. If you want big, strong, husky CHICKS that are easy to raise, mature quickly, and have the vitality to produce the maximum quantity of eggs in the coldest weather we have the stock that you want. Why buy "CHEAP CHICKS" when you can get "THE BEST" at cheap prices? PULLETS, HENS, and COCKERELS after May 1st. Get our free Circular and Prices before you buy. We positively guarantee satisfaction. PROGRESSIVE POULTRY FARMS, P. Ver Hage, Mgr. Zeeland, Mich.

Buy the "Best" for "Less"

CHICKS

We can save you money on Ancona and White Leghorn Chicks. Send at once for catalog and prices. We insure your chicks for one week.

M. D. WYNGARDEN
R. 4, Box 80 Zeeland, Mich.

CABALL'S BARRED ROCKS

Always among leaders in Laying Contests. Leading Hen, "Irish Lady," over all breeds Natl Laying Contest. Leading Pen, Michigan Laying Contest. 2 winter months, 2nd pen in contest. Official Laying Contest records 292 to 293. My Rocks have won more cups, specials and prizes in Egg Laying Contests and Egg Production classes than any other breeder in U. S. A. So why take chances. Bargain Prices.

CHICKS, EGGS AND STOCK. Catalogue Free.
G. CABALL, R. R. 3, HUDSONVILLE, MICH.

BABION'S QUALITY CHICKS

Varieties. Postpaid Prices on

	25	50	100	500	1000
Pure English White, Brown & Buff Leghorns.....	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Minorcas.....	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. & Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes.....	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Sil. Wyandottes, Orpingtons	5.50	10.00	19.00	92.00	180.00

Prices quoted are for chicks hatched from OUR GOOD UTILITY FLOCKS. Chicks from OUR EXTRA SELECTED FLOCKS will be \$3.00 per 100 higher and Chicks from our Fancy Stock of BLUE RIBBON PENS will be \$5.00 per 100 higher. Postpaid. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Bank references. You cannot go wrong. Order from this ad. Thousands satisfied. Ten years' experience. Our slogan: the best chicks are cheapest, not the cheapest chicks the best. Also 3 week pullets \$1.25 up.

BABION'S FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS, Flint, Michigan.

Krueper's Barred Rock Baby Chicks

We hatch only from specially mated pens culled and mated by experts. Prices according to breeding, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00 per hundred. A trial order will convince you. 100 percent safe delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bank reference, catalogue free.

KRUEPER POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, R. 3, Milan, Mich.

Veri-Best Chicks Buy Your Baby Chicks

Postpaid to your door. 100 per cent Live arrival guaranteed. From Pure-bred, Select, Heavy Layers. Reference: First National Bank. You can order right from this Ad. with perfect safety.

Varieties. Prices on \$0 100 500

	\$0	100	500
Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$60.00
Barred Rocks, Reds, Blk. Min- orcas	8.00	15.00	72.00
White Rocks & Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	77.00
Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.00

Mixed chicks, 10 cents each, straight. All Heavies, 12 cents each. You take no chances. Only 3 hours from Detroit. QUALITY CHICK HATCHERY, Box A, Wauseon, Ohio.

from us this year and guarantee your profits. Purchasers of our chicks raise 95 percent instead of only 50 percent, because our flocks are culled for disease as well as highest egg production and because we hatch only in tested mammoth machines. Rocks, W. Leghorns, Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons 9c up. Our large free catalogue tells all about our superior, egg pedigree stock.

MICHIGAN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Box 1 Holland, Mich.

Baby Chicks Chicks with vigor and pep from heavy laying strains.

	100	500	1000
Select B. P. Rocks.....	\$15.00	\$72.00	\$140.00
Extra Select B. P. Rocks.....	17.00	80.00	160.00
R. C. R. Island Reds.....	15.00	72.50	145.00
Extra Select Reds.....	17.00	80.00	160.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas.....	13.00	62.50	125.00
S. C. White Leghorns.....	12.00	57.50	115.00

The A. D. Richardson Hatchery, Dundee, Mich.

Improved S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

We have been carefully breeding and culling our flocks for 11 years. Get your chicks from a breeder with prices as low as the city hatcheries. Our chicks give satisfaction. Postpaid. 100 percent live arrival guaranteed. Circular free. OTTAWA HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R. No. 10 Holland, Mich.

RELIABLE CHICKS

S. C. English White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Every chick from carefully-mated, culled pure-bred flocks, owned and developed by us for 15 years. Flocks mated with males from 200-280 trap-nested hens. Free Catalog. Write for prices.

Reliable Hatchery and Farms
74 East 16th St., Holland, Mich.

CHICKS BARRED ROCK, English Strain White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns. Guarantee full 100 per cent alive. Free Delivery. Hillview Poultry Farm & Hatchery, C. Seven, Prop., R. 12, E. F., Holland, Mich.



Where Sanitation Pays

It pays to keep your live stock buildings clean and sanitary. Contagious disease destroys hundreds of thousands of dollars in live stock profits each year.

Paint the interiors of your dairy barns, poultry houses and hog pens with Carbola, the Disinfecting White Paint. Spray it or brush it on walls, ceilings, floors, stalls—on every surface where disease germs may hide. It will help to prevent the start and spread of contagious disease among your stock. It will help keep your cattle, poultry, horses and hogs free from lice, mites and other parasites.

Carbola is a white paint and a powerful disinfectant combined in powder form. Just mix it with water and in a minute or two it is ready to be applied with spray pump or brush. It dries pure white with a smooth finish.

Carbola makes sanitation easy and inexpensive, for it enables you to do two jobs—*painting and disinfecting*—in one operation. It will not clog a sprayer. It does not blister, flake or peel off. It will not spoil, even after it is mixed with water.

Carbola in dry powder form makes an excellent and inexpensive louse powder.

Your hardware, feed, seed, poultry supply or drug dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct. We will ship promptly by parcel post or express. Money back if not satisfied.

5 lbs. 75c and 10c postage 10 lbs. \$1.25 and 15c postage 20 lbs. \$2.50 delivered
50 lbs. \$5.00 delivered 200 lbs. \$18.00 delivered

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
326 Ely Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

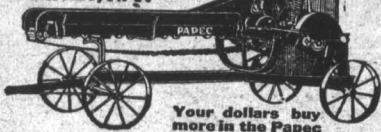
CARBOLA

The Disinfecting White Paint

Filled 40 Silos—Never Plugged

"Filled 40 silos this fall (1922) with an L-16 Papec Cutter, second season, and never had a plugged pipe." Ernest Kahler, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
The Papec is made in four sizes to fit any power. N-13 and L-16 sizes are ideal for Fordsons. Send today for our new catalog and U. S. Gov't Bulletin "Making and Feeding of Silage"—both free. Learn why a Papec soon pays for itself.

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Your dollars buy more in the Papec

Cut Your Feeding Cost

Kalamazoo Silos will not only cut your feeding costs but will increase the output of your herd from 25 to 50 %

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Tile and Wood Silos

Have many special features, making silos. Used and endorsed by thousands of most progressive feeders and agricultural stations.

Special terms to early buyers. Write for free catalogue. Glazed Tile for all kinds of Buildings.

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CERTIFIED MANCHU SOYBEANS \$3 bushel, bags free. Inoculating Bacteria for bushel any legume, 60c postpaid. E. E. BASIL, LATTY, OHIO.

Factory to Rider

Saves \$10 to \$25 on the Ranger you select from 44 styles, colors and sizes. Delivered free on approval express prepaid for 30 Days Free Trial.

\$5 a Month at once on our liberal Easy Payment plan.

Tires, wheels, equipment at half usual prices. Write for marvelous new prices, 30 day trial offer and terms.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Write to us today
DEPT. C77 CHICAGO



Imported Melotte

with the self-balancing bowl. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake.

\$7.50
After 30 Days FREE TRIAL

Catalog tells all—WRITE

Caution! U. S. Bulletin 201 shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream waste! 30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—*and*—the wonderful Belgium Melotte Separator is yours.

Catalog FREE

Send today for free separator book containing full description. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all about the Melotte and details of our 15 year guarantee.

H. B. BARSON, U. S. Mar. Chicago
MELOTTE 2845 W. 19th St., Dept. 31-04



How to Check Cow Ailments at their Source

The dairy cow is an exceptionally hardy animal and subject to very few ailments except those which attack the digestive and genital organs. These particular organs, being the milk-making function, are often overworked and unable to throw off such diseases as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite.

These ailments can be successfully treated—and just as surely prevented—by the use of Kow-Kare, because it is especially designed to tone up and strengthen the digestive and genital organs. A proper functioning of these important organs eliminates the cause of disease.

But the real profit of dairying today is made by keeping disease out while the milk-making organs are working at top-notch. Kow-Kare, in moderate quantity in the ration one week out of each month, induces a maximum milk flow and keeps the cow's



FREE BOOK

disease-resistance up to par. In thousands of dairies Kow-Kare is now as much a part of the feeding routine as grains or silage. Its use costs, on the average, not more than a cent a day per cow.

Kow-Kare is sold by general stores, feed dealers and druggists—large size \$1.25; medium size 65c. If dealer is not supplied, order direct. We pay postage. Ask for copy of free book, "The Home Cow Doctor."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO. INC.
Lyndonville, Vt.



LACK OF MINERALS IN COW'S FEED CUTS MILK PRODUCTION.

WHEN dairy farmers enter the race to boost milk production and smash records of champions, their feeding problems become more important and complex. No doubt many herd owners in the dairy zones are unintentionally limiting the production of milk because the feed they give their cows is lacking in the essential minerals, especially lime and phosphorus.

Heavy producers are the ones that must be handled carefully. Cows must have relatively large amounts of lime and phosphorus when they make such dumfounding records as the one recently made by Woodlawn Princess Pink Cornucopia, of Black River Farms at Byron. She has just completed a ten months record of more than 19,000 pounds of milk, containing butterfat equivalent to 913.5 pounds of butter.

Since cows have been bred and fed for higher milk production, the demands of the cow lime and phosphor-

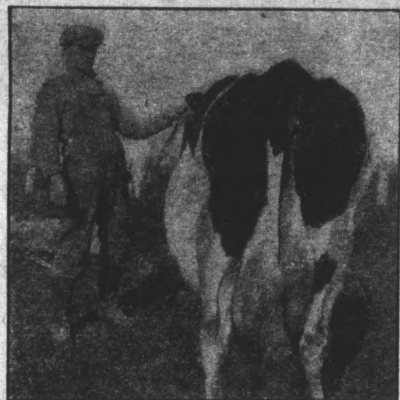
be given regarding the breeding of the animals sold. The animals were of fair type and in good condition. The top price of \$165.00 was paid for a three (3) year old heifer, by Jos. Seckinger of Manchester. A good individual bull eighteen months of age went for \$85.00.

All the animals were sold locally and foundations were made for two or three new herds in that vicinity.—H.D.

WHEN COWS DRY OFF.

OUR cows come fresh early in the fall. We feed them well during the winter months, and then when spring comes with plenty of pasture, the cows spring in milk for two or three months without additional feed. The lengthening of the milk period is obtained at a very low cost.

I know it is a practice among a great many dairymen who follow winter milk production to dry the cows off as soon as the flush of spring is over. But where it is the object to build up a herd of good producing cows, I believe it advisable to encourage them to milk their full milking period. With young cows, in particular, I believe it the best practice to feed supplemental rations to produce until within six weeks of freshening time.—L. C. R.



The Business End of a High Producer in the Buth Herd, Kent County.

us have been constantly increased and according to a Cornell station expert, these two minerals make up more than 50 percent of the mineral matter in milk. Feeds become poorer in these minerals, too, because soils have become worn out. He claims that if the cow does not get enough lime and phosphorus from her feed, she robs her bones of these minerals to have milk. It is disastrous if continued—production drops and breeding troubles frequently result.—M.

GOOD MARKET FOR MICHIGAN HOLSTEINS IN SOUTH.

JAMES G. HAYS, field agent of the Michigan Holstein Breeders' Association, is advising state breeders to make a strong bid for the dairy cattle business of the southern states.

According to information coming to Mr. Hays southern farmers are planning to raise less cotton and tobacco and keep more dairy cows. The Holstein breed is said to be popular in the south, making a good market for many grade and pure bred produced in Michigan, if the business can be lined up.—M.

JERSEYS SELL WELL.

THAT Michigan farmers are waking up to the real value of the Jersey cow was demonstrated when Frank G. Leeson of Manchester, Michigan, sold his small herd at a farm auction on March 19th.

Only five (5) cows of milking age were sold, and considering the fact that one was twelve (12) years old and another eight (8), the average price of \$128.50 was not at all bad. No records of production were available and very little information could

An increased number of people are finding Michigan the best place in the world to live in. Michigan climate and soil is splendidly adapted to an unusual variety of crops. Not only those of the corn belt but in addition, beans, beets, potatoes, alfalfa, clover seed and seed crops of a great variety, make Michigan a great state in which to farm profitably.

LIVINGSTON REPORTS.

LIVINGSTON No. 1 Cow Testing Association has summarized its past year's work and according to Mr. Milton Shier, Tester, 207 cows averaged 8083 pounds milk and 306.4 pounds butter fat for the association year.

The high cow in butter fat in this association was a purebred Jersey owned by Smith and Parker. This cow, Emanons Clover Blossom 363536, eight years old, made 641.5 pounds fat and 9836 pounds milk.

In milk production a purebred Holstein, Lady Cadillac Laddie owned by E. H. Morelock & Sons made 14,934 pounds milk and 577 pounds fat.

In the high herd class J. G. Hays is credited with an average production of 12,062 pounds milk and 452.9 pounds fat on his herd of purebred Holsteins. J. Tooley has a close second with 445 pounds of fat on purebred Holsteins and Smith and Parker with purebred Jerseys, a close third with 442 pounds of butter fat.

It is proper to mention a word in respect to the Smith and Parker purebred Jersey herd. It is the only Jersey herd in the Association and among the ten high cows in butter fat production four purebred Jerseys belonging to this farm are listed. Throughout the association year the fourteen cows in this herd had a remarkably even production. Only one cow was dry for over a month out of the entire herd for the year. Veteran Holstein breeders in Livingston County pay their compliments to this excellent Jersey herd.—A. C. B.

TWO HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATIONS BORN.

THE week ending March 22 records the birth of two County Holstein associations in this state.

Macomb county's infant drew first official breath on the 18th. Thirty-four breeders of the black and white bosies gathered at Davis and organized, assisted by J. G. Hayes, Holstein extension specialist for the Michigan Agricultural College and of the state Holstein association. A board of seven directors were elected to look after the welfare of this child. At a meeting to be called soon for the adopting of a program of work for the new association, the officers will be announced. Jack Harvey of Utica was elected to act as chief nurse until formal organization is completed.

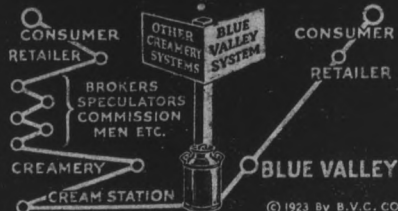
Next day, at Inkster, the second birth occurred. It is a wonder this child is not all black to be born in a place by that name; but she proved to have enough white markings to qualify as a Holstein. The name given to this infant was "The Wayne County Association." Ten women folks attended the confinement to assure gentle treatment by the twenty men who were on hand. A board of five directors were elected: Elmer Riggs, Belleville; Sylvester Shear, Redford; Perry Hicks, Plymouth; Harold Stinson, Flat Rock and Mark Lathers, Inkster.

This board will meet soon to choose officers. Much interest was evinced in matters of publicity and the sale of surplus stock. Harold Stinson was elected county sales manager, while Ed. Stewart of Inkster was given the toga of publicity expert with definite instructions to arrange for a county tour this coming summer after the fashion of that consummated last summer.

The board was authorized to choose other projects for the county, such as fostering cow testing associations and the use of better bulls. With her 2,000 head of pure bred Holsteins, Wayne is the logical place for one of the liveliest county associations in the state.

Legume hay, tankage, or dairy products fed to the sow will make the pig crop strong and increase the percentage of those maturing.

Which Road for You



For 23 years Blue Valley has given farmers a high direct cream market. No useless profit takers between them and Blue Valley—between Blue Valley and retailers. Blue Valley butter, the National brand, brings farmers bigger cream checks direct.

Another Blue Valley Booster

"Can say that I have been well pleased the past four years that I have been shipping to you. Also other neighbors say the same."

Adelbert Mason, Hope, Michigan

Thousands of B. V. B's (Blue Valley Boosters) will tell you it pays to ship your cream yourself direct to Blue Valley.

For Bigger Cream Checks

Write for shipping tags and prices, or

Ship to
BLUE VALLEY
CREAMERY CO.

Ship to Blue Valley Creamery in City nearest you:

Detroit, Mich. Grand Rapids, Mich. Milwaukee, Wis. Duluth, Minn. Also creameries in 16 other cities. General Office: CHICAGO

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VALLEY BUTTER
is good butter

that's why millions use it

THE NEW SHARPLES MILKER



ON WHEELS!

COMES complete on wheels with its own engine, or electric motor, ready to milk when unboxed.

Enables one man alone to milk 12 cows in 40 minutes.

A great time saver, and makes you independent of hired help.

A simple, perfect, finely built, machine that will give satisfaction year after year.

You owe it to yourself and family to have complete detailed information on this wonderful labor saver.

Terms of only \$29 per month.

Write for Catalog and Photos (Free)

THE SHARPLES MILKER CO.

WEST CHESTER, PA.

MINERAL COMPOUND
FOR
SYMPTOMS OF HEAVES

Booklet Free
\$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1.10 Box Sufficient for ordinary cases.
MINERAL REMEDY CO. 463 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

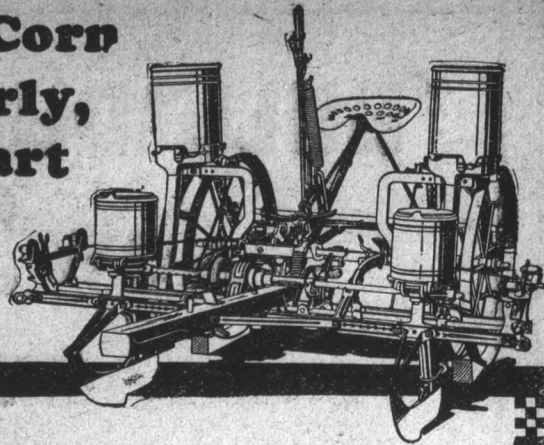
Does not
scar or
discolor
the hair



NO CHANCE of a scar or discolored hair when you use Gombault's Caustic Balsam. The 41-year-tested remedy for most horse ailments. Superbly de-firing and cauterizing. Dependable and quick in results. Directions with every bottle. \$1.50 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price. Good for human use, too. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
BALSAM

Give Your Corn Crop an Early, Healthy Start for Bigger Yields



Stimulate its germination and growth with plant food properly dropped with the seed corn. Make the crop hustle from sprouting stage to a big yield, matured before frost comes. Use a

JOHN DEERE No. 999 Corn Planter With Fertilizer Attachment

You can plant seed and drop fertilizer at the same time and do them both better with this planter. It handles any quantity of fertilizer desired up to 700 pounds per acre. Checks it in the hill with the corn, or distributes it along the row while corn is either checked or drilled. Fertilizer spout is set far enough back to permit a thin layer of soil to cover the corn and separate it from fertilizer, preventing firing. Fertilizer-distributing mechanism can be thrown in and out of gear instantly without interfering with seed-planting.

And, remember, the No. 999 is the accurate planter with Natural Cell-Fill, edge-delivery seed plates and sloping hopper bottom—it counts out and drops the desired number of kernels as accurately as though dropped by hand.

By merely shifting foot lever, you can change the drop to two, three or four kernels per hill—always the number desired. Also instant change to drilling and back to hilling. Pea attachment, can be used at same time seed is planted and fertilizer dropped.

Because of its accuracy—the increased yields it secures—the No. 999 is a money-maker for every corn-grower who uses it. Sold by John Deere dealers. Write today for free booklet describing it. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet DP-6 24

JOHN DEERE
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

This New "DeLaval" is a Surprise

The new De Laval Cream Separator, which has now been on the market for over a year, and of which there are more than 100,000 in use, is a surprise in many ways.

Bigger Cream Checks. The most pleasing surprise of this new De Laval Separator is the bigger cream check it will bring you, the fine quality of the cream it produces, its convenience and ease of handling and turning.

Self-Centering Bowl. Among the new features and improvements of the new De Laval is a self-centering bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother, adding to its life and efficiency.

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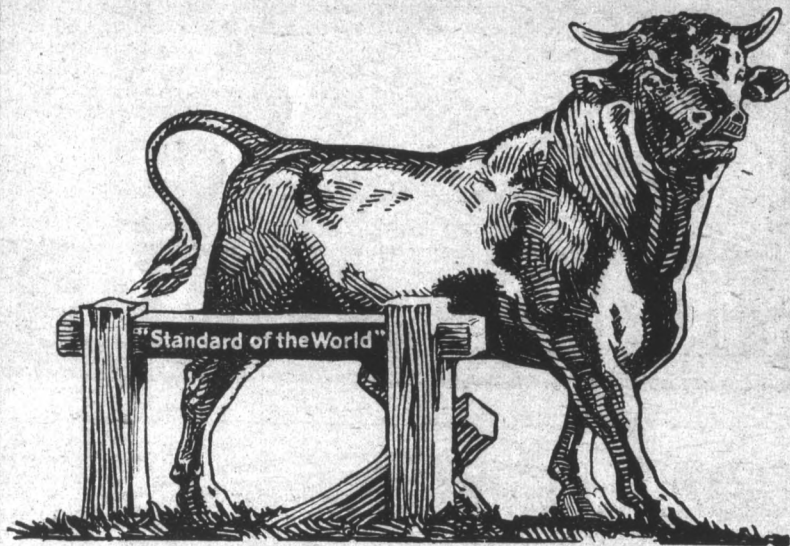
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NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

SECURES MEDAL.

DR. ALPHONSE VERSCHURE of Tiawatha Township, Schoolcraft County, is the recipient of a medal from the Michigan Potato Producers' Association in recognition of his production of potatoes at the rate of 324 bushels to the acre in the contest last season. The medal forms a watch-fob in the shape of a miniature Russet Rural potato mounted on an octagonal silver background.

REPLACE GRADES WITH PURE-BREDS.

IAM informed that the State Administrative Board has authorized the purchase of thirty head of pure-bred cattle for the Branch State Prison at Marquette. These will in part replace grade animals now in use on the prison farm. For some years the State Hospital for the Insane at Newberry has stood out as having one of the finest dairy herds in the peninsula. Now the Marquette Prison will get into line, presumably not through any spirit of rivalry, or desire to make a fine display, but on grounds of economy.

Whether these animals will be purchased within the state or, as frequently happens up here, from Wisconsin, is not known, but Dr. F. K. Hansen, assistant state veterinarian at Marquette, is authority for the statement that, judging by the carload of stock recently brought into Delta County from the Lower Peninsula with the aid of the Escanaba Chamber of Commerce, as good stock can be bought within Michigan itself as anywhere.

The Escanaba shipment came from near Howell. Indeed, if the present movement for pure-bred stock in the Upper Peninsula continues, one can foresee a time when buyers will be looking to Upper Peninsula farmers for high-class, high-priced stock.

Undoubtedly, the acquisition of a herd of pure-bred cattle at the Branch Prison at Marquette, will incidentally promote the better dairy movement throughout the peninsula and assist local farmers to build up their herds.

SUPERVISORS BACK McMILLAN.

AT its March meeting, the Chippewa county Board of Supervisors approved the program recently formulated by the county's new agricultural agent, Mr. D. L. McMillan, for the promotion of dairying in Chippewa as a substitute for the one-crop system that has hitherto prevailed there.

Mr. McMillan proposes to go in for herds of high-grade rather than pure-bred cattle with pure-bred sires. Pure-bred cows will follow naturally and gradually. Poultry will also be promoted as an adjunct to dairying. Mr. McMillan, in outlining his program to the supervisors, advocated more alfalfa on Chippewa farms especially in the townships bordering Lake Superior.

Soil improvement must receive attention and in this connection drainage is highly important for Chippewa. Mr. McMillan asked the co-operation of the supervisors in taking a cattle census, this spring, and this was promised.

CONTINUES POLICY AT CHATHAM.

MR. G. W. PUTNAM, new director of the Michigan Agricultural College Experiment Station at Chatham, Alger County, has outlined the problem of Upper Peninsula agriculture as being the clearing of sufficient acres per farm to enable our farmers to live off the land and to determine the crops that can mature in the shorter growing season, which averages 77 days at

Chatham although it is longer close to the shores of the lakes. Mr. Putnam will continue the experimental plantings at Chatham.

In view of the prime importance of dairying stock feeds are of great importance here. The Chatham station has already demonstrated the value of sunflowers for silage. Field peas are also receive more attention. These do very well in this territory, yields of 45 bushels to the acre being reported. The Chatham station will experiment with the feeding of field peas. The Chatham station, says Mr. Putnam, will give more attention to canning peas and sugar-beets.

REVIEW GOGEBIC'S AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

AT the west end of the Upper Peninsula, an important conference relating to the agricultural and industrial development of the section was recently held at Wakefield. Speaking on the agricultural possibilities of Gogebic County, Mr. C. E. Gunderson emphasized the prime importance of dairying.

Of the feed crops that flourish there, he called attention to the possibilities of clover, which is native to the region, and of corn which can be grown for silage in most parts of the country, and, where this is impracticable, sunflowers can be substituted or mixed therewith. The dairyman can produce his own concentrate feeds from his own oats and barley. Oats and peas are available for ensilage and every farmer can produce rutabagas and mangels. These are the chief dairy feeds in any section, Mr. Gunderson pointed out, and can all be grown locally.

Speaking at the same meeting, Mr. George Amundson, of the land-clearing department of the Michigan Agricultural College extension service, said that more cleared acres are necessary in this section of the state if sufficient feeds are to be produced to keep pace with the advance of livestock there. Of 35,000 acres of farm lands in Gogebic County, said Mr. Amundson, about 16,000 acres are devoted to crops used as animal feeds. Each animal requires three acres of farm land to produce its feed. Thus the 7,308 head of stock in the county requires 2,025 acres to produce their feed if importation is to be avoided.

The speaker computed that 2,704 acres must be cleared this year to keep up with the growing dairy industry of the section. This would mean a four-fold increase of land-clearing over the results of former years.

Mr. Gunderson stated that, 20 years ago, Gogebic County—the westernmost county of the peninsula,—had 80 farms where there are now 841 in the county. He computes that the total annual income from these farms is \$640,000 which is mostly spent locally. As for present farm practice, Mr. Gunderson insists that too many farmers of Gogebic County seed to much timothy with their clover. Milk and cream-making clover hay is what is required, he says. Timothy is horse-forage, not for cows. The agent's recipe is a mixture of from ten to twelve pounds of alsike and medium red clover seed and two or three pounds of timothy per acre.

THE Menominee County Agricultural Society is winding up its affairs according to the "Menominee Herald-Leader," and preparing to dissolve its corporate existence, which has reached its legal duration of thirty years. The affairs of the organization are said not to have been in good shape for years and no fair has been held for ten years.

Wool Dealers Meet

They Want Prices to Start at 40 Cents

RIGHT buying, careful selection and a determination to "stick by the game," were the outstanding features which marked the annual meeting of the Michigan Wool Dealers' Association held in Lansing Wednesday, March 26. The meeting was attended by about 60 members from all parts of the state and several representatives of large buying houses located in other states.

That a continuation of the present depressed market condition could be expected to follow was the consensus of opinion expressed by the assembled wool dealers, although it was quite evident that a brighter future was anticipated in the wool market.

One big question, that of grading the farmers' wool when buying, was brought up at the Lansing meeting, but this was literally "buried" under an avalanche of denunciations. "It can't be done," was the keynote sounded by a dozen impromptu speakers who voiced their ideas as to the impracticability of attempting to grade each producer's fleeces before offering him what would be termed a fair price for his wool.

Claiming that they had been "working against one another" for several years in their mad scramble for increased business, the local wool dealers declared, at their annual meeting, that the time is at hand for establishing wool marketing on something like a business basis. Profit cutting and reckless buying must be eliminated if the small buyers are to continue in the field, it was brought out.

Under the peculiar and extremely delicate conditions of the world markets, several members of the association explained, the small buyer cannot afford to "hold the bag" unless he "gets set on a fair buying price" and buys only what fleeces he can procure at prices which he feels justified in paying even though his competitors may see fit to offer a quarter of a cent more a pound. The European textile mills are running strong, it was stated, while the leading woolen manufacturers of the east are merely keeping their wheels going, using but little raw material and buying this in exceptionally small quantities.

Eastern representatives, who were called upon for their views on the matter of heavy buying, declared that care should be exercised in the selection of clips, maintaining that but little or no demand has existed or is liable to be felt for some time for fine fleeces. Considerable old wool remains to be disposed of today, these men claimed.

With importations of foreign wools, which have been held under bond at the seaboard, being returned across the Atlantic to be sold at greater profits than they would bring on the American markets, and with the shelves of the big American textile mills practically denuded of domestic fleeces, it was contended that the prospects of better times ahead could be anticipated, although it might and probably would require several months for conditions to be brought up to a more nearly normal state.

A basic price, averaging around 40 cents a pound, seemed to be considered the "fair" price for the 1924 clip of Michigan wool. Local conditions, it was admitted, would influence the buying price, but old prices of 50 cents and more a pound were looked upon as the "crumbling foundation of the local buyer's ambition to make good in a single season." Some buyers even expressed the belief that a basic price approximating 45 cents a pound would be justified, although these same men admitted that the buyer might have to continue to be optimistic for several months at this price offering.

Be sure your dealer understands where the cloverseed he is trying to sell you, comes from.

Reliable Transport

During almost every winter there comes to Michigan at least one period in which all inter-city transportation fails, except that furnished by the State's 24 steam Railroads. Such a period followed the snowfall of February 19, 1924.

During that period, traffic was suspended on even the most extensively traveled trunk highways. Automobiles, trucks and buses either remained indoors or were deserted and left in the drifts, awaiting aid from the highway authorities.

Yet, throughout this entire period, no community in Michigan suffered for food or fuel. For the railroad trains moved, carrying the freight and passengers entrusted to their care. Railroad men fought day and night against the storms, that this service might be provided.

The railroads consider it a compliment that Michigan always expects good railroad service, even complaining occasionally, it mid-winter trains vary from fair-weather schedules.

The expenses of this service under storm conditions are always excessive—and the state pays no part of the bill as it does for highway snow clearing. Railroad men incur the hardships and railroad capital pays the bill.

Will you recall, next July, that the Railroads hauled in your winter food and fuel despite 6 foot snowdrifts which shut off other means of transportation? Courage and railroad earnings did this—not your tax money.

Michigan Railroad Association

Railway Exchange Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

(6)



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Center-shear cut means better ensilage, smoother running, less power, no clogging of blower. One lever starts, stops and reverses. Big capacity. Perfectly balanced. Malleable, unbreakable knife wheel insures absolute safety and makes fast cutting practical. Three sizes to meet every farmer's need. Special Terms to Early buyers. KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO. Dept. 123 Kalamazoo, Michigan



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Own your own cutter this year—don't depend upon somebody else to cut your ensilage. Every cutter will work over-time this year. Play safe—order yours now. Write today for catalog.

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PAY NO ADVANCE FEE; don't give option or tie up real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

80-Acre Michigan Farm with 10-Acre Orchard, 6 Cows and

Horse, gas engine, full implements, season's crops, money-making city milk route; on improved road edge progressive modern city; 60 acres tillage, 20-cow pasture, woodland, 10-acre bearing apple orchard, cherries, grapes; building insured \$4,500; attractive 2-story 8-room house and bath, electric lights, grand view bay; good 64-ft. basement barn, silo, big garage, granary, poultry house, etc. Owner called away \$5000 gets all if taken now. Details page 39 Big Illus. Bargain Catalog money-making farms, best sections United States. Catalog free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE 80 acres, fertile gravelly loam, all tillable, 2 large barns, frame house. On excellent road, 2 1/2 miles from Marshall, county seat Calhoun Co. Bargain by Administrator. RUSSELL A. COLE 1538 Woodmere Ave., Detroit.

Fruit Farm For Sale Twenty-seven acres on lake, one mile from good town on State Road. Reasonable price. For particulars, write, M. J. Waitemate, R. 3, Hastings, Mich.

Would you Buy a Home? With our liberal terms. White people only, good land, healthy progressive country. Write for list. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

IF YOU WANT TO LIVE in California write Kings County Chamber of Commerce, Hanford, California, for free booklet.

80 Acres Newaygo Co., Good farm home. For particulars address—Alex K. Martin, 9786 American, Detroit. Phone Gar. 1559-R.

FOR SALE—14 acres, good house and barn, 3 miles from Pittsford, Hillsdale Co. Make good poultry farm. Joseph Stanzel, Pittsford, Michigan.



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You can make money by using Ryde's Cream Calf Meal. Sell the Cow's Milk and Cream, and buy Ryde's Cream Calf Meal for one-third of what you get for the milk and cream. Two-thirds of the price you get for the milk is clear cash profit. Ryde's Cream Calf Meal is an unequalled substitute for milk. It contains every element necessary for rapid and thrifty growth, for calves and other young live stock. Build better calves with Ryde's Cream Calf Meal, at your Dealers, or write

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Registered Aberdeen-Angus 6 heifers, 5 bulls from eight to fourteen months. Best of breeding. The growthy kind that make good. Reasonable. Inquire of F. J. Wilber, Clio, Mich.

Brookwood Farm

Registered Guernseys of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Young stock from A. R. dams. Herd is Federal Accredited.

JOHN ENDICOTT, Owner
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Reg. Guernseys Two Nice Bulls, nearly ready for service. Special terms if desired. J. M. Williams, North Adams, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

Young bulls from A. R. cows for sale. F. W. WALLIN, Jenison, Mich.

MICHIGAN STATE HERDS MAKE GOOD

The yearling bull offered in the March 7th issue (a son of Echo Sylvia King Model from a 25.7-lb. three-year-old) was sold almost immediately. His dam was on test at the time and finished with 30.6 lbs. butter and 611.0 lbs. milk in seven days at 4 years 6 months.

We sold a 25-lb bull

but

We delivered a 30-lb. bull.

We have a few other yearling bulls from heifer dams that are sure to increase their records and you can buy them cheaper now. Send for our list.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

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CHOICE Big, registered Holstein cows and heifers in good condition, due to freshen in April. Priced reasonable. A good individual herd sire with 42 lb. breeding, 15 mo. old for \$100, delivered. B. B. Reavey, Akron, Mich.

FOR SALE Carload Young Reg. Holstein Cows. Tuberculin Tested Bargain Prices. J. E. Gamble, Hart, Mich.

Brookwater Jerseys

Best calves for sale. Majesty breeding. Herd tuberculin free. Come or write. Brookwater Farm, Ann Arbor, Mich.

FOR SALE Jersey bulls ready for service. All cows Register of Merit. Accredited herd. Would take a bankable note. SMITH AND PARKER, R. 4, Howell, Mich.

Registered Jersey cattle, young bulls, for sale. Tuberculin tested J. L. CARTER, Lake Odessa, Mich.

15 Cows, 4 bulls from R. of M. Cows. Chance to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for fall freshening. Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.

HEREFORDS

Bulls, Heifers and Cows with Calves by side. Most popular strains. Allen Bros., 616 S. Westnedge St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Herefords For Sale. Cows with calves, yearling and two year old heifers also young bulls at beef prices. Ralph Calhoun, Bronson, Mich.

Wool Prices for 1924

THE 1924 wool clip will be approximately three hundred million pounds. Last year's estimate was 282,429,000 pounds. The consumption of wool in the United States is about 800,000,000 pounds. After deducting the wool used for carpets which comes in free of duty, it means we are not producing one-half the wool we are using and upon which an average duty of twelve to fifteen cents measured in the raw wool as the farmer knows and sells wool.

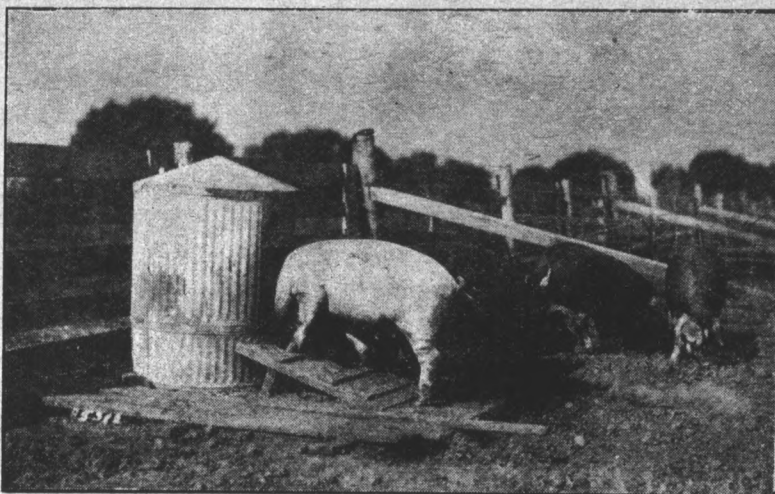
The wool tariff levies are made on clean content, so the variation as noted above is made to meet on a common plane of understanding as to fleece wool. To the foreign price this duty must be added, and when this is done, wool prices are higher than is now being offered to the wool grower here. It is an old trick to buy some foreign wool and in turn say that all their wool will be imported unless the growers make price concessions.

The crucial point in contact between

wool is short in supply and is a seller's market.

Wool will not deteriorate in the farmer's granary. It is good collateral for a loan and is worth fifty cents per pound, or will be if growers demand that price. The question is whether eight or ten cents per pound shall be the gain of the dealer or the wool grower.

"But will wool come down like it did several years ago," somebody asks. The best answer to this is that the enormous stocks of wool then on hand in the world, particularly in London from Australia and New Zealand, amounting to 2,600,000 bales, has been used up. There is 20% less wool in sight for 1924 than there was in 1923. Cotton is high in price, owing to the boll weevil, and no appearance of any change or tend toward lower prices. Sheep and lambs for slaughter have appreciated about 15% over last year, and a portion of that advance is the anticipated price of wool. The packer



Plenty of Pure Water, Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter, Pleases the Pigs.

grower and dealer is at the starting point of the market. Probably two-thirds of the wool in Michigan is bought on a commission basis, the dealer paying the range of prices he is advised by his principal and in no sense participates in price making. Just a few men in each state have the say in regard to price.

If the grower this year will leave his wool in his own storage and await the price's advance to fifty cents, he aids in securing that price. A report from these agencies to their principals of no wool being offered for sale has its effect.

To make a long story short, the average clip of Michigan wool based on supply and current prices of other textiles is worth fifty cents per pound to the grower. A little concerted use of the telephone in each county among growers as to a price level of fifty cents per pound would add greatly to the concert of action. This price is the basis of wool on lambs as compared to shorn stock, and it is absolutely a proper price for the farmer's shorn wool.

It is to be observed that the spread between fine and medium wools is very small. Conditions have changed very much in this regard when fine wools were worth from ten to fourteen cents above medium wools. This is because of change of styles and also the tariff. Since the medium wools shrink less and are superior to imported wools of the same class in strength of fibre, growers should not allow discriminations against medium wools. Why Michigan medium wools are in demand is that they have the strength and can be used with the more tender wools in making a good wearing fabric.

Michigan will have close to eight million pounds of wool to market. These figures are rather approximations, as circumstances sometimes determine whether wool is sent to market on the lamb's back, or shorn and sold as fleece wool. The U. S. Department of Agriculture advises that

who buys the wool on the peek are very sure of their position and the fleece wool producer should note their attitude and support their motion.—J. N. McBride.

HERE LET HIM SATISFY HIS HOGGISH NATURE.

WE are just glad that hogs like water—fresh, clean, pure water—in abundance. If they did not like water, they might then be demanding a substitute that is more costly to provide.

The good hog man sees that every hog on his premises has every ounce of this liquid elixir of life that is needed. He does not stint where the cost is so little and the results are so certain.

The pig drinks more pounds than he eats, is the statement of John M. Evvard from across the hills of Iowa. Piggies' all important body when very young may carry as high as 80 percent of water, and from this down to as low as 35 percent when he is well-fitted for the shambles. See, therefore, that he has plenty of liquid refreshments that are not too cold in winter, nor too hot in summer.

LINSEED OILMEAL IS BETTER FOR CATTLE.

RESULTS obtained in two years experimenting and the results of other stations in work along the same line indicate that linseed oilmeal is superior to cotton seed for fattening calves, yearlings and older cattle, is a report from the experimental station at Ames, Iowa.

Linseed oilmeal is superior, it is claimed, for making cheaper daily gains, in enlarging the animals' capacity for feed, in bringing about lessened feed requirements and in making for enhanced selling values. Cattle that have been finished on linseed oilmeal bring a higher price on the market than those finished on cotton seed meal, as a rule.—M.

HEREFORDS

Registered Breeding cattle, T. B. Tested at practical prices for production of Hereford Baby Beavers profitably, all ages. **T. F. B. SOTHAM & SONS** (Herefords since 1889) St. Clair, Mich.

Irvin Doan & Sons, Crosswell, Dark red bull calved Countryman's King (by Glenside Dairy King out of Bessie Thorndale, 3rd, 12,754 lbs.) weight 2,400 lbs. Dam Glenside Sunbeam, 9,500 lbs., by General Clay. Price \$200. Light roan bull calved Sept. 20, 1923. Sire, Fremont Roan Clay, by Glenside Roan Clay. Dam, Miss Gloria Morn, by Glenside Bell Boy out of a daughter of General Clay. Price \$150.

Francisco Farm Shorthorns and Big Type Poland Chinas
Now offering three good bulls and a few choice gilts bred to Elvetrand Revelation 2nd. P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS
Revolution Jr. 573988 heads accredited herd
28917. Now offering 2 January roan bull calves of exceptional merit, reasonably priced.
BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.

Wildwood Farm Milking Shorthorns. An accredited herd bred for beef and milk. Headed by King Sales, grandson of Glenside Dairy King. Fresh cows and heifers priced reasonably. Visitors welcome. Beland & Beland, Tecumseh, Mich. Paved Road No. 50.

When In Need of Red Polled Bulls, Cows or Heifers. Buy from Michigan's leading herd, owned by Westbrook Bros., Ionia, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns all ages, either sex, sold by members of Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association. M. E. MILLER, Secretary, Greenville, Mich.

FOR SALE Herd of milking shorthorns, 3 cows, calves by side, 3 coming fresh, 2 yearling heifers, and herd bull. Price right. E. H. KURTZ, Mason, Mich.

HOGS

DUROC JERSEYS SOWS AND SPRING PIGS

Bred Sows, long body and heavy bone; excellent breeding; finest practical type, to farrow April 15 to May 15.

Spring Pigs, boars and sows, fine thrifty fellows at 8 weeks. Orders booked in advance; an economical way to get into thoroughbred stock.

Every pig guaranteed satisfactory to you when you have received it. Send for photos, description and breed.

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307 N. Rose St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Registered Durocs

FOR SALE. Young boars and gilts bred from the best herds in Michigan and Ohio, at reasonable prices and fully guaranteed. W. E. Bartley, Alma, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS Spring pigs either sex of March April and May farrow, sired by three outstanding herd boars. If you want size type and quality combined come and see or write us. F. J. Drott, Monroe, Mich. R. 1

FOR SALE Duroc Jersey Fall Boars of the Heavy-boned, low-down type. Chas. A. Bray, Okemos, (Ingham Co.), Mich.

FOR SALE Choice Registered Durocs, Jerseys, fall boars. Matt. Matthyse, Cutserville, P. O. Address, Byron Center, Mich.

DUROC fall and spring boars of the best breeding and quality, at prices to sell. Fall pigs at bargain prices. W. C. Taylor, Milan, Mich.

Duroc Jerseys Extra choice bred gilts at reasonable prices. CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.

CHESTER WHITE Benjamins Big Type
Early maturing, prolific, heavy weight, prize winner kind from bloodlines of Champions and Grand Champions, now making big money for thousands. I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. Easy to start. Cost little. Write me today. B. S. BENJAMIN R. F. D. 10 Portland, Mich.

LARGE TYPE Chester White Gilts. Bred for spring farrow. Bred to Denby's Giant, of Colonel Denby and The Monster Breeding. Prices very reasonable. W. H. Bentley, Lenox, Mich.

Chester White Gilts Fall and Spring Pigs. ALDRICH & WILLIAMS, Tekonsha, Mich.

20 BRED GILTS

O. I. C.'s and Chester Whites. Bred from prize winners, at farmer's prices. Booking orders now for spring pigs. John Gibson, Fosters, Mich.

O. I. C.'s 75 spring pigs, pairs not akin, from 3 good sires, also fall pigs, recorded free. Otto Schulze & Sons, Nashville, Mich.

25 Reg. O. I. C. Sows. Bred for April and May farrow. All Stock Shipped on Approval. Priced Right. Fred W. Kennedy, R. 2, Plymouth, Mich.

O.I.C.'s Sept. pigs. Sired by "Giant Boy," Senior Champion at West. Mich. State Fair, 1923. Milo H. Peterson, R. 2, Ionia, Mich. "Elmhurst Farm."

O. I. C.'s. A few choice service Boars and spring pigs either sex. CLOVER LEAF STK. FARM, Monroe, Mich.

L. T. P. C. Bred gilts. Fall pigs, either sex. Brown Swiss Bull, Calved 4-29-23. A. A. Feldkamp, Manchester, Mich.

Fall Pigs either sex, by the great Boar, The Wolverine. Priced reasonable. Best of dams. W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

Hamp hire Bred gilts, spring and fall boars, at bargain prices. 12th year. Write your wants. John W. Snyder, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

Hampshire Best of breeding. Choice gilts bred to farrow March and April. Herman Barchet, R. 3, Watervliet, Mich.

HORSES

Intending Buyers of Percheron or Belgian Stallions. Write me. Have a large list to choose from. Price \$350 to \$1,000. Fare paid from here. F. J. Sullivan, 550 King Ave., Detroit.

Registered Belgian Stallions
For sale or trade. Chas. Baumbarger, Waterville, O.

Radio Service for the Farmer

(Continued from page 496.)

job. Our mail is 2 to 4 days old when it reaches us. We have not had service at our church since August 1921. I have been using a home made set for receiving. We feel that we could hardly get along anymore without these reports, and besides we are passing the good work along to our neighbors over our community telephone lines.

"We 'Hill-Billies' out in the 'sticks' look upon radio as a blessing direct from God.

"Besides the reports on livestock, eggs, cream, butter, poultry, hay and all kinds of grain, etc., we usually listen in to a good sermon or two on Sunday and good lectures which we could never hear in any other way."

Earl Hammack, another farmer, wrote: "We are governed by the marketing service almost entirely. I think it is the most help the farmer has at present."

Middle West Keen for It.

"It was somewhat of a surprise to me," said Mr. Gilbert, "to see that most of the 600 letters we recently received from our request as to whether the service was of value came from our best agricultural territory; but when I came to analyze the situation I found that these farmers are up on their toes and eager to take advantage of the market whenever there is opportunity. They have their whole output involved.

"These 600 replies by no means represent the total number of outfits used in receiving our reports. A large number, of course, did not bother to write to me, leaving it up to their neighbors. Then, too, many of the receiving sets are owned by people who pass on the information to neighbors. Among the latter class are farm bureaus, high school, banks, granges, dairy companies, telephone companies, elevators and millers. In some places the reports posted are on bulletin boards and in others it is telephoned to farmers in the vicinity.

"The price of sets which farmers are using range all the way from a few dollars for the small crystal sets with a very limited range to about \$250 for the best outfit capable of receiving not only markets from nearby cities but entertainment and lectures from the high-powered stations from the distant points of the country. These better sets are guaranteed to keep you up late enough so you 'get Chili' before you crawl into feather bed. Many farmers in writing to the Bureau say they have spent from \$75 to \$150 for a set for the main purpose of getting market reports. Thus frequently knowing the market even before many of the local merchants have the information.

And what is it possible to pick out of the aid in the way of market reports? A list of the radio crop and market news service given by more than 80 broadcasting stations known as radio news schedules has recently been given out by Mr. Gilbert and may be obtained by writing to him, care of the United States Department of Agriculture. The subjects of weather, crop and market reports used to be broadcast on 385 meters, while entertainment, news, etc., were on 360 to 400 meters, but since May 15 each station has its own wave length thus making it easier to tune in on the different stations.

The market reports as broadcast from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics cover a large area. The weather forecast is sent out morning, noon and evening. In the morning the market reports from five or more large markets and a "flash" on the hog market at Chicago and St. Louis is given out. The livestock markets are again broadcast along with fruit and vegetable shipping points and on certain days hay and feed markets are included. Toward evening a resume of the day's

market is sent out. This information including local markets is sent out from numerous stations throughout the United States thus making it possible for farmers in every section of the country, who enjoy the privilege of a radio set, to secure the official market reports.

FEED EWES FOR MILK FLOW.

AS soon as the lambs have arrived and straightened around for business, attention should be given to feeding the ewes for milk flow. How well the ewes can keep the lambs growing rapidly and ruggedly, depends upon the material the ewes are supplied with to keep up the flow of milk for the offspring.

I find it good practice to look ahead in the management of the flock. Plenty of pasture is essential. Also one ought to have it arranged, at least we have found it so, to change the sheep from one pasture to another at least once a week during the growing season.

On account of the succulent nature of the early pastures, we have found it advisable to continue giving the ewes grain ration after they are out to grass. The ration of oats, corn, and bran, mixed as we do for winter feeding serves very nicely for this purpose. —L. C. Reynolds.

GERMAN MEAT MARKET IMPROVES.

THE German meat situation has greatly improved owing to the stabilization of the currency. E. C. Squire, agricultural commissioner in Berlin, told the Farm Hands Club this week. Farmers have been marketing their livestock in large numbers, and there is a general increase in slaughtering, especially of hogs. Although the situation is not so optimistic as a year ago, there is a large increase in hog production. The increase in slaughtering is being reflected in decreased imports of bacon and lard.

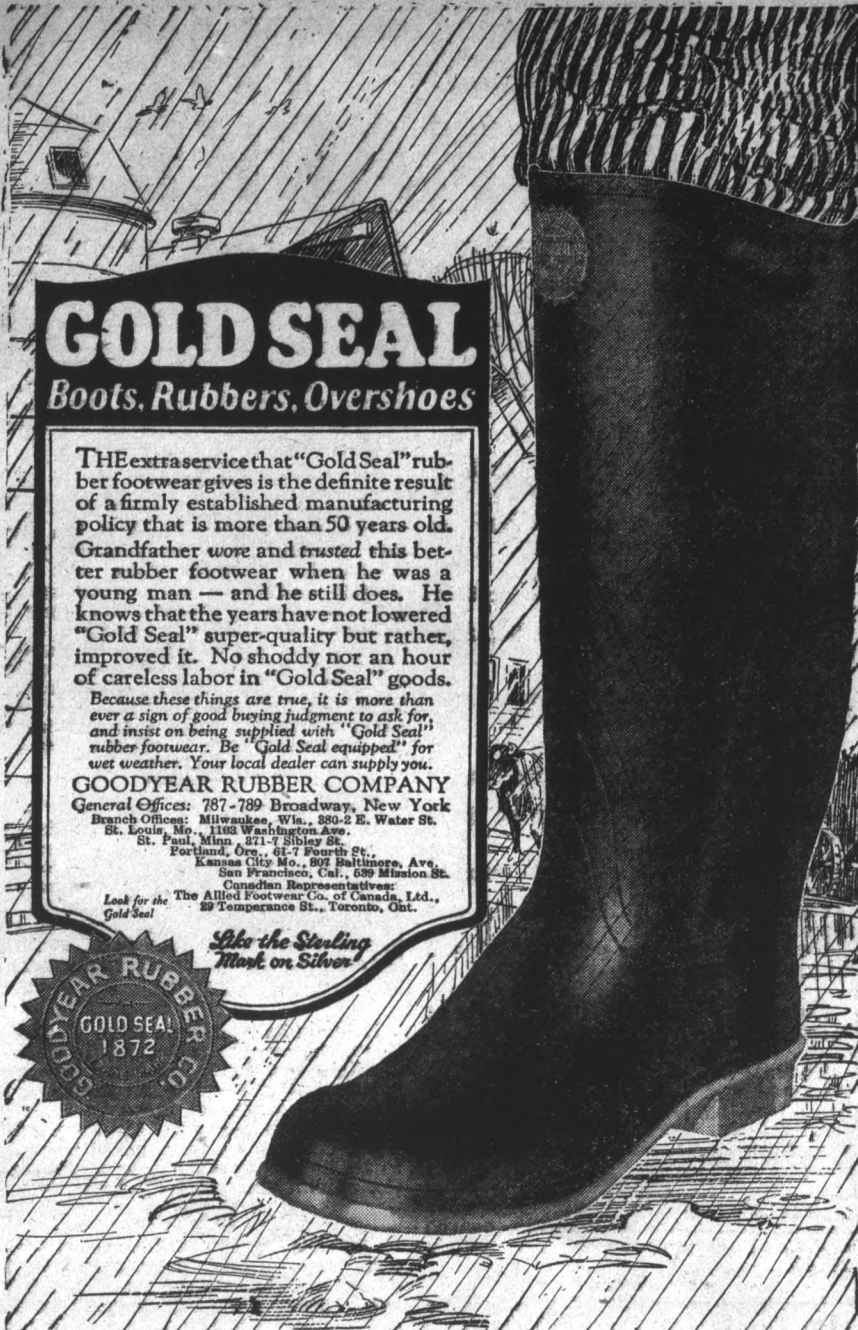
The German flour milling industry, having difficulty in meeting competition of the mills of the United States and Canada, has joined with the German farmers in asking for a tariff on flour. In February more than fifty meetings of farmers and millers were held to demand relief by an import duty on flour.

GOVERNMENT MARKET REPORTS NECESSARY.

A VAST development of the cooperative marketing of livestock is developing a situation where some system of government market news reporting is necessary. It was shown in hearings before the sub-committee on the agricultural appropriation bill that the livestock market reporting journals, published at these yards refuse to carry the sales of co-operatives which frequently are higher than the price paid by old line commission dealers.

The result is that these papers do not reflect truly the prices on the market nor do they sub-divide the grades and class so that a farmer can get the necessary information from them. It will require \$60,000 in addition to that which is provided in the present bill for market news service if these five eastern markets are to have the livestock market news service which the farmers are so anxious to see provided.

Do not overlook the advantages of the self-feeder in caring for the pigs. By getting their feed from a feeder they eat more, thereby making larger gains, and come to marketable size at an earlier date. Less feed is required to make gains and much labor is eliminated.



GOLD SEAL

Boots, Rubbers, Overshoes

THE extraservice that "Gold Seal" rubber footwear gives is the definite result of a firmly established manufacturing policy that is more than 50 years old. Grandfather wore and trusted this better rubber footwear when he was a young man — and he still does. He knows that the years have not lowered "Gold Seal" super-quality but rather, improved it. No shoddy nor an hour of careless labor in "Gold Seal" goods.

Because these things are true, it is more than ever a sign of good buying judgment to ask for, and insist on being supplied with "Gold Seal" rubber footwear. Be "Gold Seal equipped" for wet weather. Your local dealer can supply you.

GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY
 General Offices: 787-789 Broadway, New York
 Branch Offices: Milwaukee, Wis., 290-2 E. Water St.
 St. Louis, Mo., 1162 Washington Ave.
 St. Paul, Minn., 271-7 Sibley St.
 Portland, Ore., 41-7 Fourth St.
 Kansas City, Mo., 805 Baltimore Ave.
 San Francisco, Cal., 639 Mission St.
 Canadian Representative: The Allied Footwear Co. of Canada, Ltd., 29 Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

Look for the Gold Seal

Like the Sterling Mark on Silver

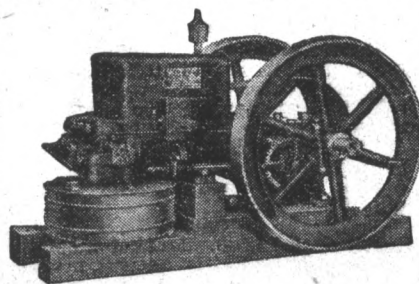
GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.
GOLD SEAL 1872

Puts 2 H-P Engine on Your Place for Only \$14.24

Ed. H. Witte, Famous Engine Manufacturer, Makes Startling Offer On Witte Throttling-Governor Magneto-Equipped Engine.

Farmers, now more than ever, appreciate the need of power on the farm and know they can make \$500 to \$1,000 additional profit a year with an all-purpose engine.

Ed. H. Witte, nationally-known engine manufacturer, has announced a 2-horse power engine which burns either kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas with a special throttling governor. It delivers full power on kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas. This new



WITTE ENGINE has revolutionized power on the farm as it handles practically every job with ease at a fraction of the cost of hired help. Easily moved from one job to another, it is trouble-proof and so simple that a boy can operate it.

To introduce this wonderful new engine to a million new users Mr. Witte has arranged to put it on any place for a 90-day guaranteed test. Since it costs only \$14.24 to take advantage of this sensational offer and nearly a year to pay the low balance, Mr. Witte confidently expects every progressive power-user to be soon using a WITTE. Every reader of this paper who is interested in making bigger profits and doing all jobs by engine power should write today to MR. E. H. WITTE, 2195 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., or 2195 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., for full details of this remarkable offer. You are under no obligations by writing.



\$4.75 DOWN

Balance in small payments on cream check payment plan. 22% Cheaper to get new modern, tried and tested—close shinning Galloway separators at present rock bottom prices than from old machines.

Galloway

Sanitary modern separators now famous world over—Several hundred thousands users say—closest shinning, easiest running, cheapest operating machine they ever saw or heard of. Has improvements not found on others—constructed to last a lifetime—lowest priced real separator on the market. Write for prices, etc. **WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO.** Dept. 183 Waterloo, Iowa

90 DAYS FREE Trial On Your OWN FARM

Made in 4 sizes

Try it before you buy it

ONE MAN Shearing Machine Belts to Any Engine

Any farm hand can now shear easier and quicker with the new Stewart one-man power shearing machine and **Get 15% More Wool**. This marvelous machine does better work. Gets long, staple wool, bringing better prices. Sheep like it. Complete with 3 extra sets of cutting plates. At dealers' \$21.00; or send us \$2 and pay balance on arrival. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back. If you have no engine get the Stewart No. 9 (hand power) Ball-bearing Shearing Machine. There's a Stewart Shearing Machine, hand or power, for every need. Complete catalog on request.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
 5676 Roosevelt Road CHICAGO, ILL.
 World's Largest Makers of Clipping & Shearing Machines

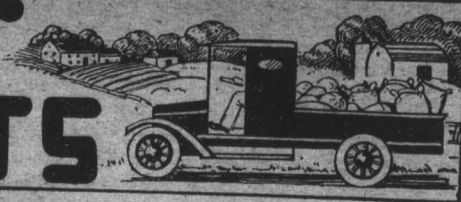
SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Are your horses coughing or running at the nose? If so, give them "SPOHN'S." A valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Influenza, Pink Eye and Worms among horses and mules. An occasional dose "tones" them up. Sold at all drug stores.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO. GOSHEN, IND. U.S.A.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, April 2.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.08½; No. 2 red \$1.07½; No. 3 red \$1.04½; No. 2 white \$1.08½; No. 2 mixed \$1.08. Chicago.—May 66½c; July 68c. @1.03½; September \$1.04½. Toledo.—Cash \$1.06½@1.07½.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow at 82c; No. 4 yellow 79; No. 5, 73@75c; No. 6, 70@72c.

Chicago.—May 78½@79; July at 79½@79½; September 79½.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 53c; No. 2 51c.

Chicago.—May 46½; July 45c; September 41.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 67½c. Chicago.—May 66½c; July 68c. Toledo.—67½.

Barley.

Barley, malting 74c; feeding 70c.

Buckwheat.

Buckwheat.—New milling at \$2.00 per cwt.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.65@4.70 per cwt. Chicago.—Navy \$5.10@5.15; red kidneys \$7.50.

New York.—Choice pea at \$5.75; red kidneys \$7.50.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$11.35; alsike \$8.90; timothy \$3.80.

Hay.

Strong.—No. 1 timothy \$23.50@24; standard and light mixed \$22.50@23; No. 2 timothy \$21@22; No. 1 clover at \$21@22; No. 1 clover mixed \$21@22; wheat and oat straw \$12.50@13; rye straw \$14@14.50.

Feeds.

Bran \$31; standard middlings \$31; fine do \$32; cracked corn \$35, coarse cornmeal \$34; chop \$30 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Apples.

Chicago.—Barrels, "A" grade Wine saps \$5; Greenings \$4.50@5.00; Jonathans \$5.50@6; Spies at \$4.50@6; Kings \$4@4.50; Baldwins \$4@4.50.

WHEAT

Wheat prices declined again last week. Future deliveries were the lowest of the crop year and cash wheat was down almost to the low point of last summer. Liquidation of speculative holdings again was the dominant market influence. Demand for cash wheat has about the same breadth as in the past month. Primary receipts have fallen off and must be supplemented by moderate withdrawals from the visible supply. Crop damage reports have not assumed importance marketwise. Seeding spring wheat is reported to be proceeding more rapidly than usual at this season.

If spring wheat acreage is reduced as much as indicated by the government's survey of intentions to plant the total area in spring and winter wheat will be about 56,300,000 acres.

RYE

Rye shows occasional signs of strength. This grain is already extremely cheap and Germany has been making inquiries as Russia seems to have delivered less than the full amount contracted for. Reports on the new rye crop are none too favorable.

CORN

After showing resistance for a long time, speculative selling finally broke out in corn. Cash corn is still disappearing at a rapid rate to fill old sales but distributors report that the volume of new demand, especially from the eastern states, is small. There is little doubt that the principal surplus states have a large amount of corn to dispose of during the next six months. Planting the new crop of corn in the southern states is being delayed by unfavorable weather. Poor seed corn may produce unsatisfactory stands.

OATS

Oats prices developed weakness in the last few days, partly in sympathy with a decline on Canadian markets and shipment from Canada to the east. Demand for cash oats is fairly broad and receipts are running light. Seeding the new crop is being delayed and winter sown oats in the southeast have been badly damaged.

BEANS

The bean market is rather firm although quotations are slightly lower

than a week ago. CHP whites are quoted at \$4.80 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Michigan points for prompt shipment, \$4.90 for last half April and \$5 for May shipment. Purchasing by California interests who are putting the beans in warehouses, evidently in expectation of a higher market later on, is mainly responsible for the strength of the market. Demand from wholesalers is only fair.

SEEDS

Demand for field seed has been rather slow during the last ten days. Bad weather was considered partly responsible. Prices show but little change compared with a week ago but declines in some markets are reported. Demand for alfalfa is reported above normal and the cheapness of alsike is attracting buyers. Timothy seed prices are rather weak under a moderate domestic and export demand. Seed corn sales are rather large but prices have declined slightly in the last two weeks.

FEEDS

Feed markets are dull and weak with prices relatively lower in the east than at western points. Canadian mill feeds are a depressing factor. Resellers are offering feeds below mill prices in many cases. Production remains rather high although the output of corn feeds has been reduced. Demand is limited in all sections.

HAY

Eastern hay markets have weakened under increased receipts while western markets are firm. Demand for good hay is fairly broad in all markets. Alfalfa prices remain close to the high point of the season. An increase of 4 per cent in the acreage of tame hay to be harvested this year is shown in the official "intentions" report.

WOOL

Domestic wool markets remain slow with mills buying cautiously but prices are firm at the level which has been prevailing for several weeks. Some mills have received a fair volume of orders for fall goods in the last two months but stocks carried over from last year have supplied part of the demand. Contracting in the west is quiet as growers are holding for 45 cents for fine and fine medium clips in many cases while buyers are offering 40 to 42 cents. Offers of 52 cents have been made and refused for Ohio delaine at country points.

Foreign markets are as lofty as ever, with an advance of 5 to 10 per cent at the current London sale. Sales

for re-export from this country are still being made and, by the same token, American interests are not buying much abroad to come to this country.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Fresh egg prices remained practically unchanged last week and appear to have reached a basis upon which storage operators are willing to take hold. Present prices are the lowest at this season for several years. Storage operators are moving cautiously. Holdings by April 1 probably will not be as heavy as on April 1, 1923, but that fact will be no indication as to the final accumulation.

Chicago.—Eggs: extras, 26@27c; miscellaneous, 20@20½c; dirties, 19@19½c; checks, 18½@19c; fresh firsts, 20@21½c; ordinary firsts, 19½@20c. Live poultry: Hens, 24c; springers, 28c; roosters, 17c; ducks, 28c; geese, 18c; turkeys, 22c.

Detroit.—Eggs: Fresh candled and graded, 22½@22¾c; Pacific Coast whites, 27c. Live poultry: Heavy springers, 28c; light springers, 23@24c; boilers, 60@65c; heavy hens, 26@27c; light hens, 23@24c; roosters, 16@17c; geese, 19@20c; ducks, 32@35c; turkeys, 28@30c.

BUTTER

Butter prices declined abruptly last week until they are now several cents under a year ago. Foreign butter, both actual arrival and offerings, was largely responsible for the weak market. Receipts of domestic butter were not excessive. Buyers are taking only small amounts of butter and there are large stocks on traders' floors.

Prices on 92 score fresh butter on March 29 were: Chicago, 40½c; New York, 40½c; Boston, 42c; Philadelphia 41½c. 90 score centralized carlots: Chicago, 40c; Boston, 41½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 41@41½c.

CHEESE

Cheese prices were lower again last week and show little prospect of strengthening. Dealers are buying on a piece meal basis. There is no export demand to offer relief from the dull domestic trade. At the corresponding time a year ago foreign buyers were taking large quantities of cheese. Huge storage stocks continue as a depressing factor. Consumption is heavy apparently but is not equal to the absorption of the present rate of production.

POTATOES

Potato prices are steady to firm with a week ago. The carlot movement was of about the same volume as in

the preceding week, but has declined about 20 per cent from the peak in late February. Remaining stocks of potatoes are much lighter than last year so that there is little likelihood of repetition of the extremely heavy carlot movement which occurred in April, 1923. Northern sacked round whites are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30 per 100 pounds and \$1.35 in bulk in the Chicago market.

APPLES

Carlot shipments of apples have been declining for several weeks. New York Baldwins are quoted at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per barrel in leading markets while midwestern A 2½ Northern Spies are bringing \$5.50 to \$6 at Chicago, Greenings \$5 to \$5.50 and Baldwins, \$4 to \$4.50.

GRAND RAPIDS

A sharp recovery took place in hot-house leaf lettuce over the week end, prices advancing to 12 cents a pound early this week. Hothouse radishes which declined in sympathy with lettuce bounded up 10 cents this week to 70 cents a dozen bunches. Other prices are: Eggs, 21c doz; heavy fat fowls, 24@25c lb; light and Leghorn fowls, 18@22c lb; pork, 9½@10c lb; veal, 10@14c lb; cattle steady; lambs, 28c lb. dressed; potatoes, 50@55c bu; onions, dull at \$2 cwt; parsnips, \$1.50 bu; carrots, \$1 bu; beans, \$4.25 cwt.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Bad roads continued to reduce supply of potatoes on farmers' market, and the market remained firm at the 10c advance made last week. Some No. 1 white stock brought \$1.00 per bu. Good apples were in demand but seconds moved slowly. Due to poor shipping weather for cabbage this winter, the supply is light and firm; stock has good sale. Carrots, beets, horseradish, turnips had easy sale. Moderate supply of poultry offered sold readily. Eggs are in good supply and demand is firm. Veal had easier sale and price was up a little. Few dress hogs are coming and sell easily. Wednesday's prices were: Apples fancy, \$2.00@2.25 per bu; No. 1, \$1.25@1.75; round beets \$1.25@1.50; long beets, \$1.50@1.75; carrots \$1.10@1.50; horseradish, fancy, \$6.00 per bu; No. 1 \$3.50@4.50 per bu; root parsley \$3.25@3.75 parsnips \$1.25@1.50; potatoes 80@95c; eggs, wholesale, 25c per doz; retail 25@30c per doz; live hens, wholesale 28@29c, retail 30@32c; live springers 28c per lb; dressed veal 16@17½; dressed hogs 12c.

LIGHT HOGS NOW POPULAR.

Light hogs have moved to a premium over heavyweights in the last ten days. Shipping demand is partial to light weights, while choice kinds have been scarce. Lard is not in as strong a position as before.

Receipts of hogs were below the same period in 1923 again last week but the supply gained over the week previous. Prices declined at first but finished with but little net change. Domestic consumption seems to be holding up and exports remain much heavier than packers' reports on foreign demand would indicate. The official record of exports of hog products during February shows an increase over last year whereas the commercial report of weekly clearances had shown a decrease.

Every sign indicates that there are about 10 per cent fewer hogs on farms than a year ago and the spring pig crop promises to show a decrease on a like amount. Reports to the Department of Agriculture indicate that breeding for fall litters will be considerably smaller than last year. At present, the corn-hog price ratio is the most favorable it has been in many months but it has hardly improved enough to cause hog growers to change their intention to reduce production.

SMALL CHANGES IN CATTLE TRADE.

A smaller cattle supply encountered a draggy eastern dressed beef trade last week with the result that price changes were small. Most steers show but little change but plain light kinds declined slightly. A new top for the year of \$12.10 at Chicago was realized for heavy mature steers that had been full fed for over six months. Beef cows were scarce and advanced 25 cents. Lower priced hides were blamed for the padded market for cutters and canners. Demand for bulls was restricted and values shrank 25 to 40 cents. Veal calves declined early in the week but recovered much of the loss later.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, April 2.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 26,000. Market fairly active. All interest in butchers. Butchers 10@15c lower. Light weight 10@15c off. Killing pigs 25@50c lower. Bulk matured heavy weight butchers \$7.45@7.55. Tops \$7.60. Bulk light weights \$7.35@7.50. Bulk packing sows \$6.70@6.85. Bulk good weighty slaughter pigs \$6.00@6.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Market mostly killing classes. Fairly active; steady to strong. Steers higher. Fat steers of value \$9.50. Choice fed steers absent. Top matured offering \$11.65. Several loads \$11.25@11.50. Bulk \$8.50@10.75. Vealers uneven. Medium light kind slow, weak. Others strong. Big vealers upwards to \$12.00 to packers.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 10,000. Market slow. Fat lambs around steady. Sheep around 25c higher. Shearing lambs steady. Early bulk desirable fat woolled lambs \$15.50@16.00. Clipped lambs \$13.75@13.80. Fat ewes upwards to \$12.00. Choice shearing lambs \$15.75.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 321. Market strong. Good to choice yearlings \$8.75@9.50. Best heavy steers 8.00@8.75. Handyweight butchers 7.25@8.50. Mixed steers and heifers 6.50@7.25. Handy light butchers 6.00@6.50. Light butchers 4.50@6.00.

Best cows 5.25@6.00. Butcher cows 4.00@5.00. Cutters 3.00@4.00. Canners 2.50@3.00. Choice bulls 5.00@6.00. Bologna bulls 4.50@5.25. Stock bulls 4.00@4.50. Feeders 5.50@6.75. Stockers 5.00@6.00. Milkers \$45@80.

Veal Calves.

Receipts 871. Market steady. Best \$13.00@13.50. Others 6.00@12.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 354. Market strong on woolled; dull on clipped. Best lambs \$16.40@16.65. Light to common 10.00@11.50. Fair 13.50@14.50. Fair to good 9.50@10.00. Culls and common 2.50@3.50. Clipped lambs 13.00@14.00.

Hogs.

Receipts 3772. Market 10c lower. Mixed and heavies 7.75. Pigs 6.75@7.00. Roughs 6.25. Yorkers 7.40@7.75.

BUFFALO

Cattle: Receipts, 5 cars; steady. Hogs: Receipts, 30 cars; strong; heavy and Yorkers, \$8.20; pigs, \$7.25@7.50. Sheep: Receipts, 7 cars; strong; top lambs, \$16.90; yearlings, \$14@15; Wethers, \$11.50@12.25; ewes, \$9.50@10.50. Calves, \$13.50.

FRUIT MARKETING ORGANIZATION MEETS.

At the recent meeting of the Mich. Fruit Growers, Inc., it was decided that this organization and the State Farm Bureau will endeavor to get freight commodity rates for Michigan fruit. The only Michigan fruit product now having a commodity rate is grapes.

In the western fruit sections they have commodity rates which are said to have saved the California growers \$3,000,000 in a year. In some cases the commodity rate is nearly sixty percent below the regular class rate.

The Michigan Fruit Growers will also set up its own sales agency this year, the arrangement with the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc. being unsatisfactory last year. The offers of several of the leading sales agencies in the country are being considered.

President James Nicol resigned and M. D. Buskirk, of Paw Paw, was elected in his place. Several new directors were also elected.

CHERRY POOL TO BE FORMED.

The cherry growers of Michigan, New York and Wisconsin may form a pool this season. This will involve the production of about 40,000,000 pounds of cherries and its purpose will be to stabilize the market and conduct an advertising campaign to stimulate a greater demand for cherries.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 5 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

Words	One time	Four times	One time	Four times
10	\$0.80	\$2.40	26	\$2.08
11	.88	2.64	27	2.16
12	.96	2.88	28	2.24
13	1.04	3.12	29	2.32
14	1.12	3.36	30	2.40
15	1.20	3.60	31	2.48
16	1.28	3.84	32	2.56
17	1.36	4.08	33	2.64
18	1.44	4.32	34	2.72
19	1.52	4.56	35	2.80
20	1.60	4.80	36	2.88
21	1.68	5.04	37	2.96
22	1.76	5.28	38	3.04
23	1.84	5.52	39	3.12
24	1.92	5.76	40	3.20
25	2.00	6.00	41	3.28

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.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Farm 100 Acres 1 1/2 miles from Onaway, Mich. on State Pike. 125 acres cultivated, some timber. 2 1/2 story 9 room house, furnace, toilet and bath. Bank barn. A. Brenner, Onaway, Mich.

FOR SALE—40 acre estate, 5 miles east of Charlotte, Eaton County, Michigan. Fine clay loam land, nice orchard, terms, for price of buildings. M. E. Dewey, 23 Third St., Pontiac, Mich.

FARMS WANTED—We have buyers for Michigan farms. Give description and lowest cash price. Warren McRae Farm Agency, Logansport, Ind.

CABBAGE PLANTS. Fullwood's Frost Proof plants will produce headed cabbage three weeks before your home grown plants and will stand a temperature of 20 degrees above zero without injury. I have twenty million now ready. Varieties: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Succession and Flat Dutch. Prices by express any quantity at \$2.00 per 1000. By parcel post, postpaid, 200 for \$1.500 for \$1.75, 1,000 for \$3.00. First class plants and safe arrival guaranteed. P. D. Fullwood, Tifton, Ga.

MILLIONS "FROSTPROOF" CABBAGE PLANTS for sale. Fine outdoor grown. Wakefields, Copenhagen Market, Succession, etc., 300 \$1; 500 \$1.50; 1000 \$2.50. Mailed prepaid. Express 10,000 \$15; 100,000 \$125. Cash. If you want early cabbage, set these plants. Good order delivery positively guaranteed or money refunded. Also grow Tomato and Sweet Potato plants. J. P. Council Company, Wholesale growers, Franklin, Virginia.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market and Succession. Prompt shipment of fine plants. Tomato Plants, Earliana, Redfield Beauty, Livingston Globe and Greater Baltimore. Postpaid, 250 for \$1.00, 500 for \$1.60, 1,000 for \$3.00. Express Collect, \$1.50 per 1,000. Tifton Potato Co., Inc., Tifton, Ga.

1000 STRAWBERRIES \$3.00; Champions \$9.00; 20 Grapes \$1.00; 50 Raspberries \$1.00; 50 Dewberries \$1.00. Catalogue Free. Hellenga's Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.

WE ARE in position to supply you at all times with good second-hand egg crates, 30 doz. size, including fillers and covers, complete for shipping, at the following rates: Carload lots F. O. B. Detroit, 14c each; less than carload lots, 16c each. We also sell fillers flat and excelsior pads. Wm Spitz & Sons, 2645 Chene St., Detroit, Mich.

HAY FOR SALE—Write for prices delivered your station. E. D. White, Rudyard, Mich.

BUY your alfalfa seed from the grower, also soy-beans. C. W. Johnson, Palms, Mich.

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or wood when you can burn gas in your stove or heater by installing a Uni-Hot Kerosene Burner (with exclusive 1924 features) in five minutes time. It gasifies common kerosene to the hottest and cheapest fuel known. Does away with dirt and high fuel cost. Heat regulated to any degree by valve. Increases stove efficiency 100%. Has brought joy and economy to thousands. FREE TRIAL. Saves its cost in 30 days. Write quick for full particulars and introductory price.

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Today's fuel prices make the Uni-Hot a big money maker for agents. We have made oil-burning devices for 35 years. Acorn Brass Mfg. Co., 432 Dear St., Chicago, Ill.

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EXTRA SELECTED GERMINATION GUARANTEED
Improved Learning \$3.50 per bu.
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Johnson County White \$4.00 per bu.
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Virginia Ensilage Corn \$3.50 per bu.
Canadian No. 47 Swedish Oats \$1.00 per bu.
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New Jute Bags Extra @ 15c each.
Will furnish samples upon request. Any seeds that are not satisfactory, may be returned to us, and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

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GERMAN SHEPHERD—Atrodes, Collies, Old English Shepherd dogs, puppies. 10c illustrated instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 35, Macon, Mo.

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FOR SALE—Collie puppies. Heel-driving champion sires. Males, \$12; females, \$10. Caleb Eldred, Climax, Mich.

FERRETS. A few ratters left. Thos. Sellers, New London, Ohio.

REGISTERED Scotch Collie Puppies from natural heifers. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.75; Ten \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.25; Ten \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers' Union, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, five pounds chewing, \$1.75; ten, \$3; twenty, \$5.25. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and Recipe free. Send no money. Pay when received. Kentucky Tobacco Company, Paducah, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO: Chewing, Five pounds, \$1.75; Ten, \$3; Smoking, Five pounds, \$1.25; Ten, \$2; Twenty, \$3.50; Pipe and recipe free, pay when received. Cooperative Farmers, Paducah, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Quality Guaranteed. Smoking 10 pounds \$1.25. 20 pounds \$2.00. Pipe and Recipe free. Chewing 10 pounds \$2.50. Kentucky Tobacco Growers, Sedalia, Kentucky.

TOBACCO—Dandy smoking leaf scraps. 10 lbs. \$1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. FARMERS' GRANGE, Hawesville, Ky.

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BRED TO LAY Barred Rock chicks, hens, all blood tested for White Diarrhea by Michigan Agricultural College Bacteriological Dept. Pedigreed males from high-record hens used. Circular free. L. W. Aseltine, R. 1, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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CHICKS—From 8 varieties; select heavy laying and exhibition stock. \$11 per 100 and up. Can't be beat for the money. Postage paid. 100 percent live delivery guaranteed. Send for prices. The Monroe Hatchery, Monroe, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Write for our new free catalog and price list. Eight years' experience. H. H. Pierce, Jerome, Michigan.

QUALITY CHICKS, eggs; fifteen standard bred varieties; best winter laying strains. Free delivery. Reasonable prices. Catalogue free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

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100,000 HOLLYWOOD—Barron White Leghorn chicks. Foundation stock. 250-288 egg lines. Supreme quality. 100, \$13.00; 1,000, \$125.00. Postpaid. Order from this ad. Catalog. Holland Poultry Farm, Holland, Mich., R. 9, Box C.

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RICHARDSON'S ROCKY RIDGE pure Parks strain Barred Rock Baby Chicks, \$16 per 100. Manover, Mich.

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SILVER WYANDOTTES—Heavy layers, mated to produce stock of exhibition quality. Chicks—April 20c each. May 18c delivered. Not less than 25. Order now. Wishbone Hatchery, Sebawaing, Mich.

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S. C. WHITE Leghorn chicks, bred for heavy winter egg production. Breeding stock inspected by Michigan Agricultural College expert. Mrs. F. E. Ford, Norvell, Mich.

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S. C. BUFF LEGHORN Baby Chicks from good laying strain. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

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THE EVERGREEN White Wyandottes proving themselves the best of egg producers. Making startling high records. They won the cup for winter production at Michigan Egg Laying Contest last year. They won all the firsts at Grand Rapids show and all but one at Lansing (in production class). Now leading all heavy breeds at both Michigan and Ontario Egg Laying Contests. Write for circular and get the best. Evergreen Poultry Farm, Dep't. A, Greenville, Michigan.

STOCK and Eggs by 100 or 1,000 lots, all leading Varieties. Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Bantams, Guineas, Turkeys, Fox Terrier Pups. Write your wants, Jesse Burnside, Judson, Ind.

SINGLE COMB REDS—Selected eggs from strong matings. Wm M. A. C. Silver and Bronze Medals. Birds under Ribbons in both exhibition and utility classes. Postal card request brings free circular. Satisfaction guaranteed at let live prices. Harry J. Theis, 283 Hunter St., Battle Creek, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS. Eggs and cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Write for circular: Fair View Poultry Farm, R. 3, Hastings, Mich.

YEARLING Barred Rock Pullets, \$2.50 each. Barron White Leghorn and Rock Chicks. Low prices. H. Close, Tiffin, Ohio.

PULLETS—Barron English and Ferris American Leghorns. Eight weeks, 85c. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, \$1. Ready April 21st. Early Hatches make bigger, stronger birds. Early fall and winter eggs. Rufus Morse, Belding, Mich.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES—A few hens and pullets from my heavy laying strain at \$2.50 each. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 and 3.00 per 15. David Ray, Ypsilanti, Mich.

ROSE COMB REDS—heavy layers, winners 1st cockerel, 2nd young hen, Michigan Red meet. Order eggs now. Mating list on request. L. B. Hendrickson, 81 Frisbie Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.

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S. C. R. I. REDS—Pure-bred eggs for setting, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$8.00. Louis Morris, R. 1, Mt. Morris, Michigan.

EGGS from Giant Size single comb Black Minorcas eight cents each. One hundred, seven dollars. Postpaid. Willow Egg Farm, Holland, Mich.

SNOWY WHITE ROCKS, Fishel strain. Eggs prepaid, 15—\$1.50; 50—\$3.75; 100—\$7.00. Mrs. Earl Dehnhoff, Vanburen, Ohio.

FOR SALE—10 Michigan Bronze turkey hens, utility stock. Each \$5.00, two for \$8, three for \$12. Mrs. Ole Martinson, Northport, Mich.

MANMOTH Pekin Duck eggs—\$1.50 for 12, \$2.75 for 24 or \$9.00 per hundred. W. Bixby, R. 4, Davison, Mich.

EGGS FOR SALE—Ringlet Barred Rocks bred to lay, weigh and win. \$1.50 per setting or \$5.00 per 100. Robert Martin, Woodland, Mich., R. 3.

ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Hatching Eggs \$1.25 per 15. Postpaid. Mrs. Albert Harwood, R. 4, Charlevoix, Mich.

REGAL White Wyandottes cockerels, for sale, \$6 and \$8 each. Hatching eggs from our heavy laying strain \$2.50 set. S. Babusek, Hall Ave., Box 34, Marinette, Wisconsin.

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SILVER LACED and White Wyandotte Choice Cockerels. C. W. Browning, Portland, Mich.

EGGS from State Fair Laying Contest Winning Barred Rocks. C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton, Mich.

WHITE MINORCAS—Single comb, hatching eggs. H. C. Schrock, Shipshewana, Ind.

PURE-BRED Partridge Wyandotte Cockerels, \$3.00; eggs, \$2.50. Fred Rierson, Bronson, Mich.

WHITE ROCK EGGS. 15—\$1.00; 100—\$6.00. D. Barnett, Waynetown, Ind.

68 VARIETIES fine pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, fowls, eggs, baby chicks. Large catalog 5c. A. A. Ziemer, Austin, Minn.

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FOR SALE. Thoroughbred Toulouse geese and Buff Rock Cockerels. Also eggs for hatching \$1.50 for 15. Blue ribbon prize winners. Baldwin & Nowlin, Laingsburg, Mich. R. 4.

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WE WILL PAY YOU at the rate of \$8.00 per barrel selling quality lubricants to auto and tractor owners, garages and stores. Sell now for immediate and spring delivery. We have been in business 40 years. The Manufacturers Oil and Grease Company, Dept. 18, Cleveland, Ohio.

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SUMMER vacation work for teacher. Valuable experience. Healthy and interesting. Salary plus bonus. Write Dept. A., 309 Park Avenue Building, Detroit, Mich.

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Classified Liners bring results. They cost little.

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Saveall Roofing has been sold on this liberal "4 Months' Trial Plan" for years. Never sold by Jobber, Retailers or Salesmen, but put up in Steel Barrels and Steel Half Barrels and sold only direct from our factory to you at lowest factory prices. None but the finest quality of materials are used in Saveall. No better grade can be obtained anywhere at any price. That's why we guarantee it for ten years. Furnished in Black only. One gallon will cover an average of about seventy square feet of roof surface.



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With every order sent in from this advertisement we will also include absolutely FREE a Roofer's Brush for applying Saveall roofing and a 25 lb. drum of our Plastikite Patching Cement for patching leaks around chimneys, flashings, gutters, cornices, etc. Send coupon at once and get this FREE Roofer's Brush and Patching Cement.

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One gallon of SAVEALL covers an average of about 70 sq. feet of roof surface.

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Gentlemen: Please ship me the following as per special offer:

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It is understood you are to include FREE one Roofer's Brush and 25 lb. Drum Plastikite Patching Cement. I agree to use Saveall in accordance with directions and will pay in FOUR MONTHS, if it does what you claim. Otherwise I will report to you promptly and there will be no charge for the amount I have used.

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