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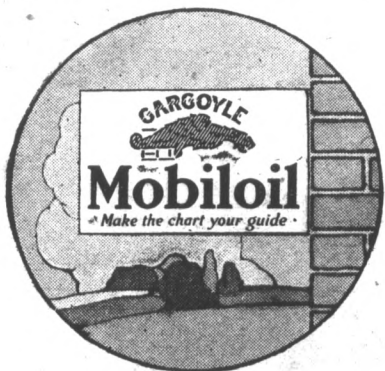
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Washington News

DOUBT COOPERATIVE PLAN.

THERE is a wide difference of opinion among farm organization leaders as to the future of the cooperative marketing program recommended by the President's agricultural conference. Those who claim to be in closest touch with the real farmers say there is little interest among the farmers in any sort of cooperative marketing legislation; that the farmers are not greatly concerned about what congress does. They say that it is a dead issue even with congress. Others are sure that an attempt will be made to pass a cooperative marketing bill next winter.

SHAKE-UP IN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MANY rumors of a general "shake-up" in the department of agriculture are circulating around. Dr. E. D. Ball, director of scientific work, and Chester Morrill, in charge of the Packer and Grain administrations, have resigned, and Mr. Morrill's resignation was accepted to take effect March 12.

Dr. Henry E. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will resign at an early date, it is said, to accept a better position elsewhere.

It is predicted that there will be other changes in the department, but as to what they will be Secretary Jardine has not indicated.

OUTLOOK GOOD.

IN its latest survey of economic conditions the bureau of agricultural economics sees the best opportunity since the spring of 1920 for agriculture to go ahead and do some business. The country has worked out from under its paralyzing surpluses. "Those vast crop yields of four and five years ago, dammed back by the stagnant demand of the deflation period, later worked over and carried along in animal form, are disappearing. The decks are fairly well cleaned for a new deal."

Stocks of corn on hand are small. Wheat surpluses have disappeared.

The surpluses of live stock have especially depressed agriculture for a couple of years and these are passing. Sheep are already high in price. Liquidation of hogs has been going on at a rapid rate. Beef cattle have turned the corner toward diminished numbers and higher prices. Dairy cattle have passed the crest in numbers in the east, though they are still increasing in western butter territory.

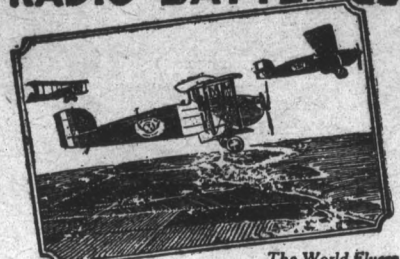
"In the case of such localized products as potatoes, tobacco and sugar beets the outlook is not the rosier in every case, but it is as good or better than any spring in five years. The one great crop which appears to face an absolute readjustment in acreage and for good and permanent reasons, is timothy hay.

"General agreement seems to exist as to the probability of continued city prosperity well into the year, at least. The farmer's position is now relatively stronger and whatever the trend of urban business, he has less to fear than was true two or three years ago."

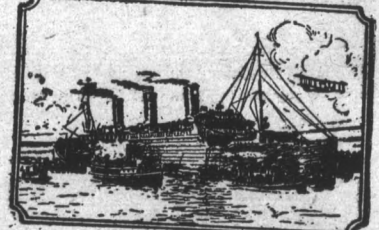
CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT.

THE child labor amendment has been defeated by many state legislatures, only two voting for ratification, nevertheless advocates of the proposed amendment say they are not going to give up the fight. In the resolution submitting the proposed amendment to the states, congress did not designate any time limit within which they must act. This question of time and rescinding previous action may have to be settled in supreme court, but the proponents of the amendment are going to agitate more persistently than ever to persuade the state legislatures to ratify the amendment.

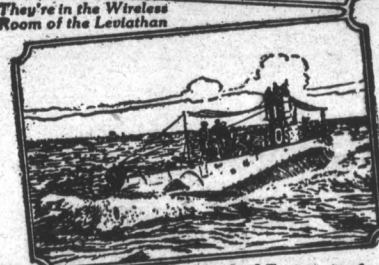
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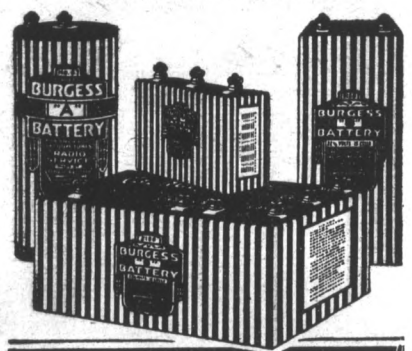
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MICHIGAN FARMER

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ESTABLISHED 1843

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER TWELVE

Let the Buyer Beware

A Little Story of What Happened Near Albion

By H. C. Rather

WHILE we are ever ready to catch the unwary seedsman if he attempts to sell us seed that isn't up to our ideas of what it ought to be, too often we farmers—through lack of information, lack of caution, or both—plant seed of our own or seed from our neighbor which does a great deal more damage than anything coming through the trade." It was Garfield Farley, of Albion, speaking at a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, an organization of which he is president.

"We even close our eyes to this situation in our Michigan seed law," Mr. Farley continued. "By law, we impose wise restrictions forcing seedsmen to handle seed of high purity and requiring them to label this seed as to purity, noxious weeds, germination and, in the case of clover, alfalfa, soybeans, and corn with the place of origin of this seed, yet this same law unwisely permits farm-to-farm movement or local elevator distribution of locally grown seed, even though it may be the worst junk that ever infected a field.

"The situation which that description brings to mind is not merely a possibility. It represents an actual

happening in my own neighborhood. Several of us had been buying some locally grown timothy seed. Our clover was bought through the trade, and oh! the cussing that trade did get for our annual crop of buckhorn. The funny thing about it was that we never seemed able to find any serious amount of buckhorn in that clover seed, yet there it was in our supposedly clean fields—just a mess of it."

Mr. Farley told us the continuation of his story and furnished us further information later. It was this:

"Last fall a local elevator sent samples of the locally grown timothy seed to a Jackson seed company and the Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service. The reply of the former is interesting. They wrote, 'The timothy seed you sent contains a large percentage of buckhorn. We cannot use this quality of seed at any price as it is impossible to remove the buckhorn from the timothy seed.'"

Here was an entire locality infesting its clover fields with buckhorn not from clover seed furnished by the regular trade, but from unsuspected tim-

othy seed, locally grown and therefore free from all restrictions so far as local trade is concerned.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service couldn't handle the seed either. It reported this analysis:

95.93% fair grade timothy seed.
1.93% other seed crop.
.5 % inert matter.
1.64% weed seed.

In each pound of this timothy there were 5,250 buckhorn seeds, 250 pepper grass, 3,750 cinquefoil, and 8,000 sorrel. Figure it out for yourself. On every acre where three pounds of that timothy seed were sown in the usual clover-timothy mixture, there was the possibility of 15,000 nice healthy buckhorn plants. Many of these farmers planned to use the second crop of clover for seed. Clover seed has been worth real money this past year. But dealers, subject to trade regulations, aren't jumping at clover seed grown on fields containing 15,000 healthy buckhorn plants per acre. So far as seed production is concerned, those clover fields seeded with this timothy were a loss, how great can hardly be estimated, for the damage did not end

with the harvesting of the crops.

This is no argument against locally grown seed. Take it by and large, the home-grown seed is the most desirable. Michigan-grown clover seed, for use in Michigan, is far superior to that from any other place. Michigan-grown alfalfa seed is desirable whenever there is any of good quality available. Locally grown corn, soybeans and some other seeds are almost a necessity. But locally grown seed may contain the same elements of danger as any other seed. Since it is unfortunately exempt from the provisions of our state seed law, the buyer must beware. Careful examinations will reveal weeds and mixtures. The state seed laboratory will test it for purity for a very nominal fee. Germination tests can also be quickly and easily conducted.

Mr. Farley brought up this story of the buckhorn infested timothy seed simply as a warning that will help other growers avoid similar losses by making sure that any locally grown seed they may buy meets the standards of purity, quality, vitality and productivity that any seed must meet if it is to be a safe foundation for the farm business.

Machinery Sets the Pace

Mechanical Farm Equipment Measures Progress of a Country's Agriculture

By Frank A. Meckel

CHECK over the agriculture of the various countries of the world for a moment and put them into just two divisions: those having a highly developed agriculture and those having a poorly developed agriculture.

You will find that such countries as the United States, England, Germany and some other central European countries have a rather high development while India, Turkey and most of the Asiatic countries show a very poor development.

Then compare these two divisions with the machinery and farm equipment which they employ in their farming operations and you will probably find that the agriculture of any country varies in direct proportion to the amount and kind of farm machinery which it uses.

Let us consider our own country as the most striking example. It is the youngest country in practically every way. Certainly it is the youngest country agriculturally, but it has a type of agriculture as highly developed, perhaps, as any other country boasts, even though it is the youngest.

The agriculture of the Old World is ages old. We read of it as it was thousands of years ago, but American agriculture is measured in the span of about 200 years.

One hundred years may seem a long time to an individual, but in a country's history, it is only a brief period. Nations move more slowly in some respects but much more rapidly in others than do individuals.

In 1920 most of the population of the United States was rural. In fact, it was approximately ninety per cent

rural. That meant that nine persons were required on the farm to raise enough to clothe and feed themselves and one extra individual who lived in the city.

In 1850 only fifty per cent of our population was on the farms of the country. At that time the ratio was about even. It required one man to raise enough to feed and clothe himself and one other.

In 1900 the figures had switched again. At this time thirty-five per cent of our people were living on farms and sixty-five per cent of them were in the cities, and in 1920 only twenty-five per cent of our population was rural while seventy-five per cent was urban. So in 100 years something had happened to our agriculture which made it possible for one man to feed himself

and three others besides, as against the old scheme of things which required the services of nine men on the farm to support ten people all told.

What could have brought about such a change? Certainly not the fact that everyone was eating less food or wearing fewer clothes, although that may have had some bearing on the matter so far as the clothes go. And it certainly was not due to the fact that an acre of ground was so much more productive in 1920 than it was in 1820. No, it was entirely due to the fact that something had made it possible for one man in 1920 to operate just about forty times as much land in less time than he was able to operate in 1820. That something was machinery and nothing else.

It was not until about 1819 that

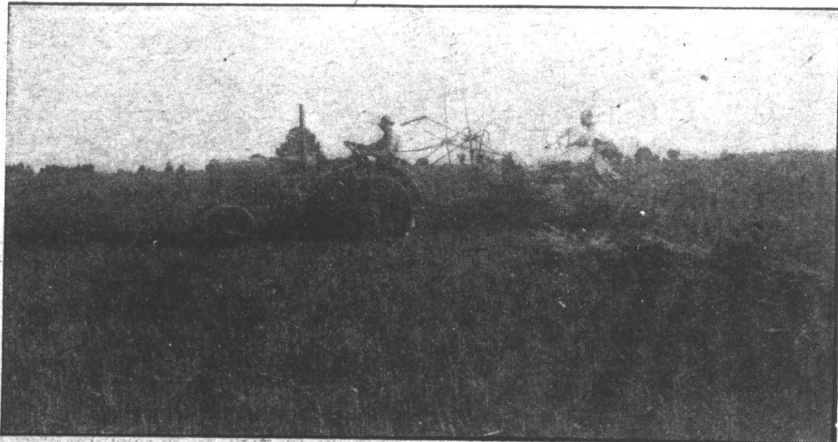
much progress was made with iron plows. Popular fancy and superstition retarded the use of the metal plow even then. The idea that a metal plow would poison the soil is not so old. Perhaps some of the old-timers can even recall that superstition now. The most marked development, however, has been since 1850. We have led the world in plow design and no doubt shall continue to do so.

It was pretty much of a task for any farmer, prior to 1850, to have much more than five or ten acres of wheat to harvest. The cradle and the hand-tieing of the bundles, along with the crude horse-power threshers made it impossible to grow much wheat at a profit. Indeed, the lack of adequate machinery for harvesting made wheat harvest a terrible job.

But in 1931 Cyrus McCormick hitched four horses to a weird and remarkable contraption on his father's farm near Steel's Tavern, Virginia, and after that day wheat harvest was altogether different. The early harvesters were nothing more than crude mowing machines which cut the standing grain, dropped it back on a platform from which it had to be raked by a man with a long rake. This placed the cut grain on the ground in bunches and the binders then came along as before and bound the sheaves by hand.

In 1841 McCormick had sold only 240 of his original reapers but there came a rift in the clouds shortly after that and he entered business in Chicago. By 1859 there were over 50,000 reapers in use in the United States doing the work of 350,000 men and saving the American farmer over four

(Continued on page 397).



Harvesting Machinery Has Played a Big Part in Agricultural Advancement.

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CURRENT COMMENT

The Bean Controversy

RECENTLY the daily press of the state has been giving publicity to a controversy relating to the grading and inspection of beans. Some of the stories were authentic; a few persons, however, have denied the statements which they were reported as having given out.

At present pea beans grown in Michigan are graded and inspected under the grades and regulations established by the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association. The jobbers and others contend that their system is working satisfactorily, and for this reason should not be disturbed.

On the other hand, the Bureau of Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture has moved to establish federal grades, and federal inspection, and has already held several hearings with this object in mind. We have just received word from the bureau that another series of hearings are to be held in the various important bean growing sections, beginning in California on March 23. These meetings will be at Los Angeles and San Francisco, California; Twin Falls, Idaho; Billings, Montana; Denver, Colorado; Lansing, Michigan, and Rochester, New York. The Lansing hearing will occur some time during the latter part of April.

As to the grades of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association, the following are those defined on September 1, 1924.

Choice Hand Picked Michigan Pea Beans must be bright, sound, dry, well screened, and must not contain more than one and one-half per cent of discolored or split beans and not more than seven per cent of large or medium beans.

Prime Hand Picked Michigan Pea Beans must be fairly good average color of crop year, sound, dry, well screened, and must not contain more than three per cent of discolored and split beans and not more than ten per cent of large or medium beans.

Fancy Screened Michigan Pea Beans must be bright, sound, dry, well screened, and must not contain more than three per cent of discolored beans, splits or foreign substances, and not more than ten per cent of large or medium beans.

Choice Screened Michigan Pea Beans must be of fairly good average color of crop year, dry, well screened, and must not contain more than five per cent of discolored beans, splits or foreign substances and not more than ten per cent of medium beans.

The Bureau of Economics have sug-

gested tentative grades which may be changed after further consideration. The following are those suggested by Mr. Wheeler, of the Bureau, at a meeting of the American Cannery Association at Cincinnati, in January of this year:

A Top Grade, which may contain not more than one and one-half per cent total splits and damaged beans with no foreign material.

A Second Grade, with not more than three per cent total splits and damaged beans with no foreign material.

Third and Fourth Grades which may contain, respectively, not more than five and eight per cent total splits, damage, and foreign material, with foreign material limited to one-half and one per cent.

Beans which do not meet the requirements of any of these four grades are graded "sample" grade.

It is the purpose of the Bureau's representatives at these hearings to suit these grades as nearly as possible to conditions of production and trade. It is desirable, therefore, that growers of every producing area be represented at one of these hearings.

Besides the matter of defining the grades, another question of first importance to the industry is, under whose authority should the inspection of beans be carried on for the best interests of the growers, dealers and consumers—the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association, the state of Michigan, or the federal government.

Naturally, the manner of settling these questions is going to have some effect upon the growers. It is, therefore, important that their position be laid before the government representatives during these hearings. Partially for the purpose of getting out a grower representation, a movement to organize the growers locally and as a state association, has been set on foot. This movement appears to be largely responsible for the controversy in question. To get before the growers the viewpoint of the Bureau of Economics, that Bureau has indicated a desire to have the names of all farmers who are interested in the matter. The editor of the Michigan Farmer will gladly forward any names and addresses sent to this office, to Washington with the request that data be forwarded to each address.

Here is a situation requiring all possible light for the right solution of the matter in hand. It is no time for bean growers to follow soap box orators with their usual fund of misinformation, nor to be blindly led by those whose business interests might be jeopardized by a decision in either direction. Careful thinking and discussion of the whole matter ought to precede the Lansing hearing, to the end that the present controversy may be a milestone of progress in the bean industry of Michigan and of the nation.

Two Agricultural Pictures

THE American agricultural commissioner at London, England, makes some interesting observations. He says a million two hundred thousand wage earners are out of work in England. Five million have been helped by the government "dole" system. The government has to feed these people to keep down serious riots and to keep itself from danger.

It has endeavored to locate these people on land, but they will not stay. It offers inducements to get them to migrate to some of the colonies where land is to spare, and they refuse unless assured that they will be provided with modern living conveniences, moving pictures and other city entertainments. Many who have gone are returning to be fed by the government.

In contrast are the conditions in New Zealand. Here English people are dairying and prosperous. Immigration is limited, wages are good, and everybody is happy. Farmers and wage earners live in modern houses. There are no slums in the cities nor distress in the country. And they are putting out a grade of butter which is competing successfully with the Danish and

American butters in the world markets.

Why such a contrast? Both are English people, so nationality is not to blame. Is it environment, or is it an aftermath of the war? May it not be this: England is primarily an industrial country; its people are industrially minded, and have been for generations. It needs agricultural minded people to make agriculture a success. And as agriculture is the balance wheel of industry, is it not possible that agricultural minded people are the balance wheels of human thought? Their conservatism, their saneness and their training in basic, fundamental thought help to keep things from going astray.

May it not be that, in this country where the industrially minded people are rapidly increasing their majority, we should seek to keep a proper portion of the people agriculturally minded in order to insure a sane and well-balanced progress which would bring the maximum of benefits to all the people.

Our Little Habits

HABITS are the great highway on which men live their every day life. Only now and then do they step from the way and do something out of the ordinary.

Habits are necessary. They are great economizers of time and energy. Men would do little if they were obliged to think out all the little acts that they do.

But men also have developed inefficient habits. These prevent the discovering of shorter and perhaps better ways to the purposes of life. They keep folks following precedents, regardless.

The problem of a person who is not satisfied to continue a life of routine is to keep alive the ability to think out and do new things. He must blow oxygen on the little spark of initiative that is within him.

Action fixes new habits. They cannot be established by mere thinking. Neither will thinking break down old habits. Thinking is necessary to determine what new purpose one may choose to follow; but the only way our nervous systems can be trained to new habits is through action.

One might say that the big purpose of the agricultural experiment stations is to justify good farming habits, and to find better habits to substitute for inefficient ones. The great problem of the extension worker is to urge farmers to discard habits that have gone to seed and develop more desirable ones to fill their places.

This spring a host of farmers are going to plant corn without testing, sow spring grains without fertilizing, plant potatoes and not spray, continue with timothy instead of legumes simply because they have gotten in the habit of farming after that fashion.

In a broad way, the question is, can one in the present era of agricultural competition expect to succeed by continuing to follow habits formed when the only criterion was to produce without regard to costs?

He Knows His Onions

WE have a gum chewing stenographer in our institution whose agricultural knowledge is limited to the use of two expressions: "He knows his onions," and, "Oh, raspberries!" She is a marvel at dictation and is proficient at transcribing, providing she does not forget that the rooster does not lay eggs and that a bull is not she-stock.

But, there is food for thought in her expression, "He knows his onions." Perhaps to her it means that a certain he is going strong, but to us, serious-minded, and married, the expression takes on a different meaning.

Should a man know his onions? Should they be so distinctive that he can tell them from others after they

have left home and mixed with the crowd? We have our doubts.

Distinctiveness makes for variation, and variation in marketing means inefficiency. To make marketing, especially of agricultural products, most effective variation should be eliminated, even to the extent that it is in Ford cars or in these city contractors' houses which are so much alike that you cannot tell which one is yours after you buy it.

State grading laws, federal grading laws, both effectively enforced, will make marketing easier and more profitable. They will make all onions look alike in their respective classes. As it is now, we know from experience that we never can tell how strong an onion is until we start an actual combat with it. And judging from said stenographer's breath, she has the same trouble.

Here is what may seem to be a contradiction. We say, he should know his onions. Yes, the consumer, not the producer. The consumer should know his onions, apples, eggs, etc., by the grade mark on the package. That grade mark should be so infallible that the consumer will know that the onions within are first cousins to the ones he bought the other day. When good grading becomes a fact, instead of a theory, the marketing of agricultural products will be on a business-like and efficient basis.

Relijun

RELIJUN is somethin' we all think we are what you call authorities on. Nobody is right 'cept ourselves, and God, of course, is always on our side and never the other fellow's.

Relijun's done a heap o' good. But sometimes relijun's caused lots o' sufferin', wars, etc. Relijun's got lots ta do with our thinkin', fer as we think in our hearts so are we. Now there ain't nothin' better'n thinkin' if the thinkin' is right, but there ain't nothin' more harmful if its wrong. The trouble is, we always think we're right, even if we think wrong.

Really, there ain't nothin' wrong about relijun; it's what makes life worth livin'. It's not relijun but what we often make o' it that's wrong.

I like ta study different relijuns but some how I really can't figure

how they all kin be right. I sometimes wonder what the Lord thinks about what we occasionally do in the name o' relijun. I kinda calculate that He don't care much if we jump and shout, cross ourselves, pray silently, or just have good thoughts all the time. I figure it's the havin' o' good thoughts and the doin' o' good deeds what counts and what puts us in harmony with God.

The other day I heard a fellow ask the Lord ta keep us from sickness, and ta heal the sick, and ta make us all happy and prosperous, and etc., and etc. I just kinda felt that that fellow was askin' the Lord to do too much by askin' Him ta attend ta such details as we kin do ourselves. The Lord is kept plenty busy tryin' ta keep the devil out o' so many o' us, that it ain't right ta impose on Him. Seems like it would be better if we would show that we are Godly creatures by usin' our God-given ability ta think and work out a littul somethin' ourselves. It's lots better ta learn how ta live healthy and how ta work and save, than ta ask the Lord ta do it fer us. And I think He likes ta see His creatures think and do fer themselves.

Fer inst., when Sofie comes after me, I ain't found prayin' helps much, but I gotta defend myself ta the best o' my ability. Of course, the Lord's always on my side in such cases. But, of course, too, I ain't never heard Sofie shout "Amen" ta that. HY SYCKLE.



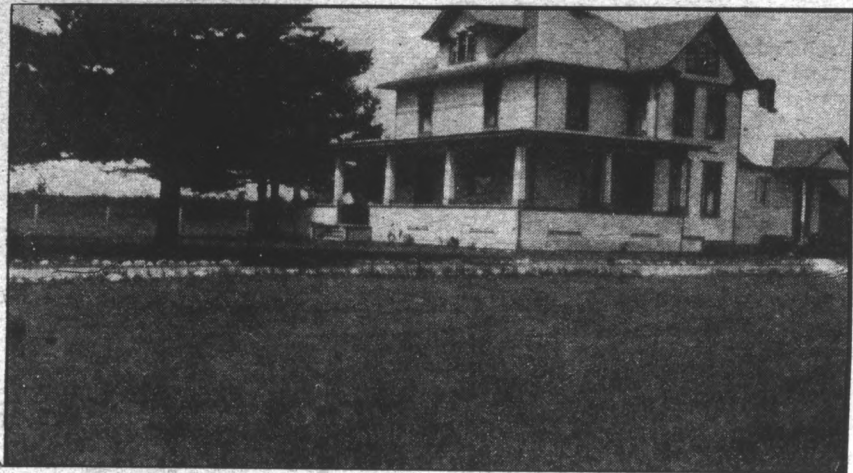
Farmers' Favorite Colors

Majority Favor White and Red

By the Painter

WHITE seems to be the farmers' favorite color for houses. In a recent survey of many farm districts 78.7 per cent of farmers expressed a preference for that color. Red is nearly as strong a favorite for barns and is well in the lead for outbuildings and machinery. Gray, cream, brown, green, yellow, slate and blue come next in preference in the order in which they are given. There seems to be no special reason for these choices of color, merely a question of preference. Some farmers believe that red,

relief to large surfaces of one color, as trim and shutters in a contrasting color or tone will relieve the monotony of evenly toned walls. Ornamental work should not be brought out by painting; a porch column, for instance, should not be one color throughout and not different colors for shaft, base and cap. No material should be painted in imitation of some other material, as brickwork, for instance, or the graining of wood. It should be remembered that a mass of color seen from a distance gives a very



Nearly Eighty Per Cent of the Farmers Interviewed in a Recent Survey Expressed a Preference for White as a Color for the Farm Home.

gray and brown "do not show dirt." Tradition seems to have a strong influence in their choice of color schemes.

More country people are beginning to recognize the value of colors in connection with trees and shrubbery, and to paint their buildings to harmonize with the landscape. There is considerable sameness in farm life and undoubtedly the cheeriness of bright colors strongly influences farmers to paint their buildings with bright, inspiring colors.

In going about our countryside and our suburban districts, it is apparent that as a whole houses do not possess any particular distinction and charm; that for the greater part they are uninteresting, and give us the feeling that something about them is wrong. When we look at them critically, we see that this is due in part to architectural faults and lapses; but the comprehending eye realizes that in the main it is a matter of color. We give scant thought to the colors that we paint our houses, to the tint of the body color, to the contrast of the colors of body, trim and roof, and to the relation of the colors to the surroundings, natural and artificial.

The strong contrasts of deep brown, light buff and brick red, eminently suitable to an English half-timbered design, would be impossible for a colonial farmhouse, and the colors appropriate to a Dutch Colonial house might be most unsuitable for a Georgian design.

It is almost always the case that a house looks best when it blends into its background and surroundings; the roof, therefore, when against the sky, should be of subdued tone and color, but can be brighter when against foliage or other buildings. While a large house can be dark, a small one cannot afford to be, for dark walls, or light walls with dark trim will make it seem still smaller.

In selecting color combinations, the best results are usually found in varying shades of the same color, as for example, the walls buff, the trim ivory and the roof brown. There is then more harmony than in a house with white walls, green shutters and a red roof.

While patchiness should be avoided, there should always be a contrasting

different impression from a patch of the same color seen near by, which undoubtedly explains why so many houses look quite different from what their owners expected.

TRAPPING HAWKS.

ONCE a person asked what to feed their chickens so that if the hawks got them, it would kill the hawks. This was a "stunner," if the slang expression be allowed. I couldn't tell the answer. But I could tell how to trap the hawk quite easily. I shall tell it again here. This method was used in a certain locality where hawks were plentiful and in six years time over four dozen hawks were captured, proving the efficiency of the plan.

Hawks almost always alight on a dead stick or tree. If possible, find such a tree where the hawks like to light and watch for their prey. If no dead tree is at hand, fix the trap where they sit waiting if it be a live tree. A pole may be erected in the locality where they lie in wait, leaving it a while before the trap is arranged so they get used to it. Put four nails about four inches from the top of the pole or limb, which should be slightly flattened to hold the trap. The nails are for the strings to be fastened. Get a muskrat trap or a, so-called, jump trap. Set it and fasten to the top of pole or limb, and the next time the hawk alights there to watch for his meal you will have him by the leg. This rarely fails. No bait is needed. Just a trap. Where hawks are very bad it is a good plan to scatter four or five of these traps around the buildings where hawks are known to lie in wait.

MAKING VALUABLE SURVEY.

THE survey which the state department of conservation is carrying on is said to be without parallel in the country, in its completeness. It includes data on timber, fish and game resources, water sites, deposits of ore, available resort and recreational sites and farm land possibilities. Five counties have been surveyed, and it is proposed to catalog the complete resources of the whole state. The results should be of inestimable value to future generations.

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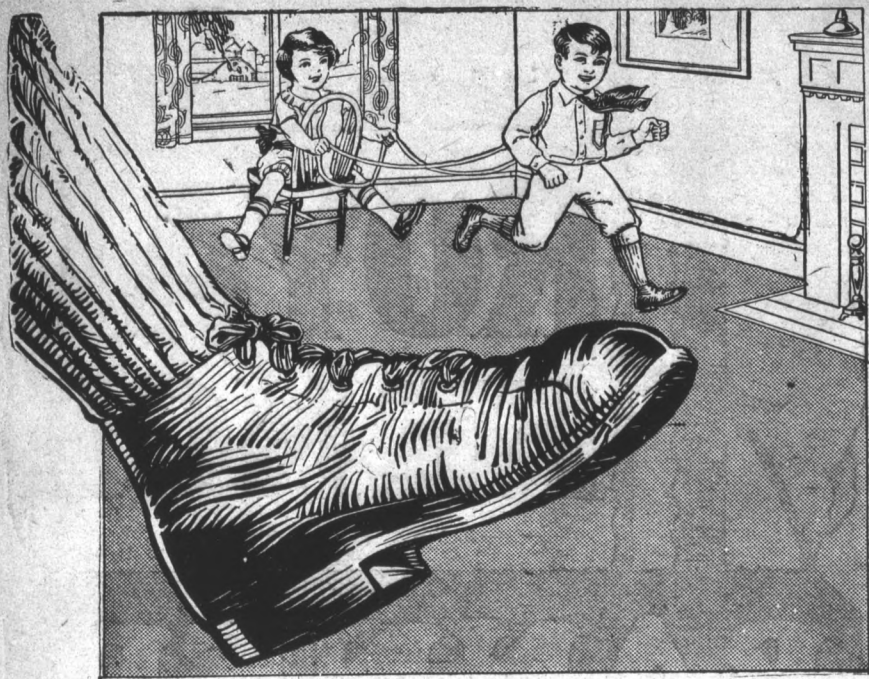


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State Capitol News

Our Lansing Correspondent

THE song of the spring birds is sounding the death knell of much proposed legislation, and the balmy sunshine is blasting the hopes of many sponsors of pet legislative schemes. There is talk of early adjournment in the air, and April 10 has been proposed as the date for completing the labors of the present session. If the legislature adjourns at that time it is evident that a large proportion of the bills will fall by the wayside. About 500 measures are now pending, while only about a dozen have achieved final passage and been sent to the governor for his signature. Seasoned legislative observers take this talk of April 10 adjournment with a grain of salt. We would predict for Michigan Farmer readers that May 1 would come nearer hitting the date when the law makers close their desks at Lansing and return to private life.

* * *

BY far the most important development during the past week was the all-afternoon battle which raged when the McEachron capital punishment bill came up for final passage as a special order of business in the house of representatives on Thursday afternoon, March 12. This marks the third consecutive session at which the house has had this bill before it, and has found itself about evenly divided. Proceeding under a special ruling, limiting debate to fifteen minutes per member, the spell-binding biennial battle was re-enacted.

The stage was well set for making the situation as dramatic as possible. The gallery and side lines of the house of representatives hall were packed to capacity, with even standing room at a decided premium. The senate recessed for the occasion to allow the senators to occupy seats of honor in the center aisle of the house chamber during the big debate.

The score of members who spoke on the bill were evenly divided for and against it. Advocates of capital punishment called attention to increasing crime and lawlessness and urged the death penalty as a crime deterrent. Opponents of the bill emphasized the sacredness of human life and protested against capital punishment, branding it as legalized murder. They declared that the certainty of punishment, rather than its severity, was the chief factor in preventing crime. Both supporters and opponents of the bill quoted and misquoted the Bible profusely. Finally the oratorical features were brought to a halt by the passage of a motion demanding the previous question, and on the final roll call the capital punishment bill was put to sleep for another two-year period by a vote of forty-six years and forty-five nays, with every member of the house answering to roll call. Fifty-one votes are required to pass a bill in the house.

* * *

DEFEAT of the capital punishment bill in the house will save the senate the ordeal of facing that issue. They are also dodging going on record on the federal child labor amendment by keeping all resolutions providing for the ratification or rejection of this proposal safely hidden away in the senate labor committee pigeon holes.

However, there is one controversial issue which the senate will find difficulty in dodging, and that is relative to rearranging the state senatorial districts. It will be remembered that the first bill to be introduced was a measure by Senator Arthur E. Wood, of Detroit, which would give Wayne county ten senators instead of the five which they now have. After weeks of consideration in the senate committee on apportionment, a compromise bill to give Wayne county seven senators has been agreed upon and reported favorably to the senate. The Upper Peninsula would be left undisturbed,

having three seats as at present. However, many of the rural districts in the Lower Peninsula would be rearranged to provide the two extra seats for Wayne county.

One reason why rural senators are loath to pass any bill of this character is because representation in future constitutional conventions, such as the one which will probably be held in 1927, is determined on the basis of three members from each senatorial district. This means that for each additional senate seat given to Wayne there will be three more Wayne delegates in the next constitutional convention.

Some senators are said to be planning on supporting this compromise bill with a secret hope that it would be killed in the house. Other members fear that the house would take vengeance on the senate and pass such bill. If the senate passes the bill and sends it to the house, we may be sure that the latter body will hold it as a club over the senate to make them take satisfactory action on many of the house bills which are not being cordially received by the senate. The bill providing for rearranging the representative districts is still reposing in the house committee on apportionment.

* * *

BOTH the house and senate are devoting a large portion of their attention to the passage of many routine appropriation bills. The more important budget bills and those providing for new buildings at various state institutions have not yet come up for final consideration. There seems to be a tendency to speed through the appropriation bills and get them out of the way as rapidly as possible. Some observers declare that the scheme seems to be to get the appropriation bills and a few other necessary matters taken care of within the next month and then adjourn before any definite action is taken regarding reapportionment. This may or may not be true.

* * *

LIVING up to traditions established by the senates of previous years, the upper branch of the 1925 legislature is showing signs of becoming the graveyard of most of the tax reform legislation pending therein. A case in point is the attitude of that body to bills abolishing tax-exempt securities in Michigan and placing an annual three mill specific tax upon domestic bonds and a five mill tax on so-called foreign bonds. These bills have the backing of the senate and house committees on taxation and also of the administration, but like any other tax reform which seeks to relieve real estate of some of the oppressive tax burden which it is now bearing and compel personal property to shoulder a small portion of the load, they have the bitter opposition of powerful groups and organizations in the state. When it appeared that the opponents had mustered enough opposition to defeat the bills they were sent back to the senate committee on taxation to be amended and to await a time when they might receive more favorable consideration.

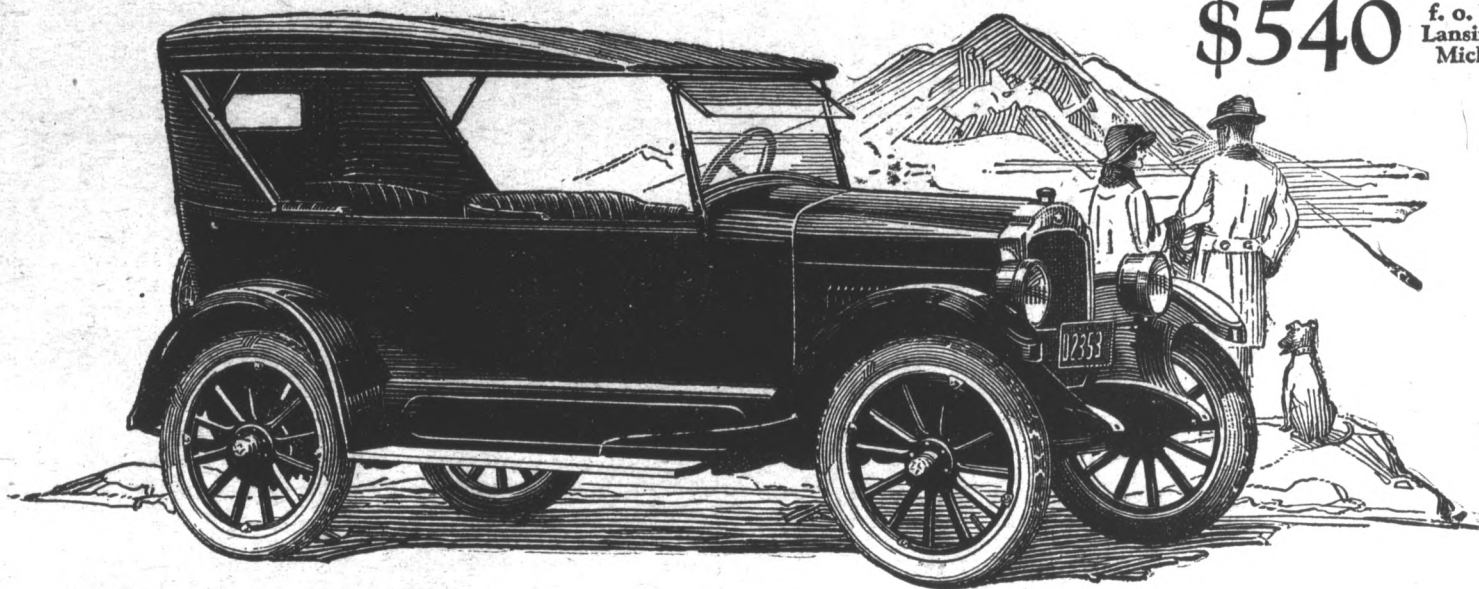
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ONE of the most important measures now pending in the house of representatives is the bill sponsored by Representative Harold Smedley, of Grand Rapids, to prevent the pollution of our streams through the dumping of sewage and industrial wastes is so serious that it was called to the attention of the legislature very forcefully by Governor Groesbeck in his message.

Vitamina Jackson says she knows lots of city folks who ought to keep a pig as they eat lots of swell swill.—Sunshine Hollow.

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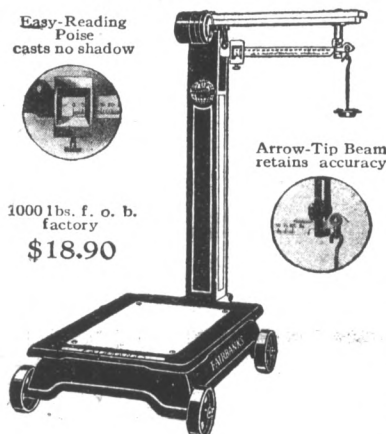
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KEEPING CHILD AFTER SCHOOL.

How long is a child compelled to stay after school hours by law? And what to do if they keep the child longer.—S. D.

We are not aware of any statute limiting the authority of the teacher in this respect.—Rood.

MUST PAY NOTE.

In February, 1924, at an auction sale I bought a cow guaranteed to be with calf, and due November 10, 1924. Later I found that she was not, and at once notified the seller. This was about five months after sale. I gave a title note for the cow. Can they collect for this cow, or can I collect for the damages, as it has been a loss for me? I have refused to pay until a proper adjustment has been made.—C. H. F.

The maker of a note is liable for the amount to a purchaser in due course for value, regardless of any defenses between the original parties. There being no offer to return the cow the buyer is liable for the purchase price less the difference in value between the cow as she was and what she would have been worth if as represented.—Rood.

DIVISION OF ESTATE.

My wife and I have joint deed to our farm. My wife has stock in a certain corporation. We have one daughter. In case of wife's death, would our daughter be heir to two-thirds of it? In case of my death and I had money in the bank, would our daughter get two-thirds?—J. B.

The land would go to the survivor, the personalty to the executor or ad-

ministrator; and after paying the costs of administration, the debts, and the allowance for the support of the widow during administration, the rest of the personalty would be divided, one-third to the widow and the rest to the child.—Rood.

A BITTER TASTE IN CREAM.

What is the cause of a bitter taste in cream and butter? We have a fresh cow just now. Feed her almost a candy pail of bran and molasses feed, per day. We take two-thirds bran and one-third of the molasses feed, in addition to all the good hay she can eat. She drinks plenty of water. We have this trouble more or less every winter. Please tell us how we can remedy this trouble and the cause of it.—Mrs. H.

Bitter taste in cream comes sometimes from the feed, but more often from allowing cream to stand too long in winter or cold temperatures. Cream that is churned twice a week rarely has a bitter taste. Making butter from one cow in the winter time, where the cream must be held a long time for enough to accumulate to make a churning, is usually where the bitter cream is found. The only remedy is to churn often.

REMOVAL OF MANURE.

In case of forfeiture of contract on a farm would the loser have a right to sell and remove the manure the same as the rest of the personal, like the tools, stock and crops? Nothing was mentioned in contract except the certain parcel of land.—H. B.

Even a tenant would not be permitted to remove the manure.—Rood.

Urges Threshing Service

Threshermen are Told That Their Business is Threatened

WITH the advent of the small grain separator, the kind that the average farmer can afford to own and has power to operate, the thresherman has met an obstacle that has set him either on edge or on his toes. To meet this obstacle with any degree of success, it is up to Mr. Thresherman to stretch a point and render service of a kind that he, too, often has overlooked heretofore. Such was the frank advice delivered to some five hundred delegates to the nineteenth annual convention of the Michigan Threshermen's Association at Lansing, by Lee Harding, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

"If you are going to win out you will have to sell service every time you solicit a job of threshing in your community, especially if one of the farmers in that community owns or contemplates owning, a grain separator of his own," Mr. Harding declared. "Farmers have grown so weary of vague promises, or of promises never kept, where threshers agree to arrive at a given time and then fail by a week of keeping the engagement; that they have become independent to the point of doing their own threshing and no one is to blame for the loss of several of his customers but the thresher himself," he said.

"Custom threshing isn't a thing of the past in Michigan unless the operators or owners of outfits simply lie down on their jobs. The tide has turned for them; they must render real service just like anyone else in business, or they won't have any business. They have cared too little in the past and have just reached the point where they must act and be real salesmen or there won't be business enough to pay them to run," Mr. Harding stated.

That dustless threshing undoubtedly will be brought to the farmers of Mich-

igan, probably within the next year, was prophesied by Joseph Cushman, president of the Ontario Threshermen's Insurance Company, of Ontario, Canada, who addressed the convention as a delegate from the Ontario association.

"Dustless blower attachments for grain separators have been introduced in our section of the country very successfully," he said, "and the probabilities are that the manufacturers will come into Michigan within a year with their product," he added.

The convention opened with the heaviest registration on record and with nearly one hundred per cent more display of threshing machinery than ever shown heretofore. About a half acre of land was utilized in exhibiting the machines in operation during the three days.

Although the legislative committee of the organization introduced no measures for recommendation to the state legislature, the organization went on record as "strong for" compulsory liability or compensation insurance to be carried by every thresherman in Michigan. In this connection, it was brought out, practically every member of the association has provided himself with such protection for his employees and the aim of the organization is to make every operator of threshing outfits comply with such requirement.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected Wednesday afternoon, March 11. These were installed March 12, and were chosen as follows: A. F. Wieringa, of Middleville, president; C. W. Miller, of St. Johns, vice-president, and George W. Brenner, of St. Johns, secretary-treasurer.

William Mairs, of Novi, was elected to the board of directors for three years, and C. W. Miller to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Wieringa.

THE VALUE OF MANURE.

THE value of manure depends upon many things—the percentage of straw and moisture, the treatment it has received, the length of time held, the kind of crops it is to be used upon and how it is applied. But in a general way, the Maryland station has arrived at the conclusion that a ton of manure for field crops is worth around \$5.28 and for truck crops \$8.65. The conclusions were arrived at after twenty-one years of tests.

They discovered other interesting information about manure. Light applications usually give larger returns from a ton of manure than do heavy applications. Where the supply of manure is limited it is better practice to make several light applications than a few heavy ones. Manure hauled directly to the field and spread gave better results than where hauled out and allowed to rot in piles. Manure applied to soil that has been limed, gave larger returns than on unlimed land. The addition of phosphorus also increased the efficiency of manure.

STORING APPLES IN OILED PAPER.

STORING apples in oiled paper is being tried out by fruit growers, cooperatives with general satisfaction. The New Jersey Fruit Growers' Cooperative Association this season has several thousand bushels of apples in its own storage, according to reports to the bureau of agricultural economics. These apples were put away wrapped in oiled paper and are coming out in extra fine condition.

EXTENDS LIBRARY SERVICE TO FARMERS.

THE Spies Public Library of Menominee, by a cooperative agreement with the county board of supervisors, reaches out into the small towns and rural sections of the county, and last year its circulating department distributed 30,566 books. There are fifty-seven branch libraries reached by this rural service.

County Agent Karl Knaus is assisting the librarian of the Spies Public Library in the preparation of a list of books on agriculture intended especially for the farmers of the county.—L. C.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE SUCCESSFUL.

AFTER functioning one and one-half years as a fruit and vegetable terminal market sales agency, the Farm Bureau Produce Exchange, Detroit, Michigan, changed on January 1, 1924, to a sales agency for live poultry, eggs and dressed veal and hogs. While its business record as a fruit and vegetable enterprise was not what was expected by its promoters, it has been fully meeting expectations as a poultry sales agency, according to a report covering the year 1924. It has been handling "chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea fowl, capons, dressed veal, dressed hogs, live and dressed suckling pigs, eggs, domestic rabbits and pigeons." During the year, 6,966 shipments of poultry were received and 2,960 of other products. These products, which had a value in excess of \$360,000, were sold on commission.

On January 1, 1925, the enterprise began functioning as a separate incorporated enterprise under the name of The Farm Bureau Poultry Exchange. The capital stock of the exchange is held in trust by the directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, who direct the policy of the exchange.

GOING AFTER CORN LAURELS.

AT least one peninsula farmer has gone after the \$1,000 prize offered for the best ear of seed corn by the National Seed Corn Show at Chicago in March. He hails from Menominee.

Plant with SUPERIOR

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CORN and Grain—potatoes and peanuts—beets and beans—all crops grow best and yield most when planted properly. Good soil isn't enough. Favorable weather conditions cannot make up for careless planting. For full crop profits seed must be deposited with mechanical precision—with unfailing uniformity—evenly spaced—and at a measured depth.



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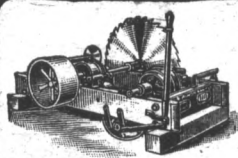
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Trees From Kalamazoo Direct to You---at Reduced Prices

Also shrubs, berries and roses. Beautiful 1925 catalog sent free upon request. Full of big bargains and tells about stock to be given away. Everybody should plant this spring. It is a patriotic as well as a profitable duty. Therefore you cannot afford to be without this catalog. It will cut your tree bill in two. Ask for it today—NOW—right away.

CELERY CITY NURSERIES,

Growers of Good Trees for Many Years

Box 208, Kalamazoo, Mich



**Vetch
Separator**
Will
separate
vetch from
wheat, rye
or oats

The Sinclair-Scott Co.,
Baltimore, Md.



My father sowed "Pine Tree" seeds

because they were the best seeds he knew. They're even better today than they were when he ran the farm. When I fill my seed drill from the bag with the "Pine Tree" brand, I know I've made a good start.



Free—Send for your copy of "7 Lessons in Judging Seeds," a practical treatise on seeds and seed testing, worth dollars and cents to every farmer. Write to

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.

CHICAGO MINNEAPOLIS
BUFFALO NEW YORK BOSTON PITTSBURGH
BINGHAMTON

"PINE TREE"

FARM SEEDS

FOR YOUR PROTECTION

The sure way to put pep into your job on a rainy day is to get into a



WHY PAY MORE? FOR SEEDS

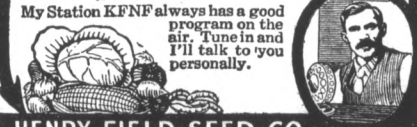
Most of my packet seeds are now 5 cents instead of 10 cents. Same high quality seeds—same full size packets—only the prices are reduced.

OTHER PRICES REDUCED ALSO

Flower seeds, bulbs, and shrubs are reduced just like my garden seeds. Send for my new catalog today if you haven't one already. Order from it and save money all around. Every order sent post paid and guaranteed to satisfy you or your money back.

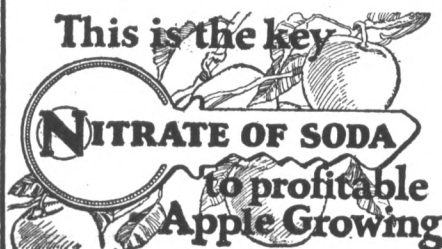
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My Station KFN always has a good program on the air. Tune in and I'll talk to you personally.



Mention Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

This is the key



NO PREJUDICE or guess work should be permitted to influence your judgment in the proper fertilizing of your orchards.

Apple growers all over the country have learned that

IT PAYS TO USE

NITRATE OF SODA

EARLY IN THE SPRING

2 to 5 pounds per tree

State Experiment Station Bulletins of New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Missouri and Arkansas specifically recommend its use.

Many demonstrations prove that Nitrate of Soda may be profitably used also for Peaches, Pears and other fruits.

If you want specific information or bulletins, write our office. In writing please identify this advertisement by the number 1518.

Chilean Nitrate of Soda—EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

Dr. William S. Myers, Director

25 Madison Avenue, New York

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

HOLD FREE MARKET AT EWEN.

THE Ontonagon Valley Farmers' Association decided recently to hold in the near future two market days at Ewen in order to determine whether there is a real demand for such a convenience on the part of the local inhabitants. April 18 and June 20 are the dates agreed on. The market will be free to all farmers.

TREBLES NUMBER OF PURE-BRED BULLS.

AS evidence of the dairy advance in Dickinson county, there are now seventy-five pure-bred bulls there, where there were but twenty-nine two years ago. Of this number thirty-six were added last year. This year at the Dickinson County Fair all prize money will be concentrated on dairy cattle, horses being left out, in order to promote better dairying in that county, it is announced.

STUDIES SILOS.

MR. GEORGE AMUNDSON, of the Michigan Agricultural College Extension Department, has been making a study of various types of silos used in this territory with special reference to the frost-resisting qualities of each type. He is also giving advice to farmers relative to the best type of home-made, temporary silo that they may wish to erect ahead of more costly, permanent construction.

FARM POPULATION GROWS.

THE agricultural census of Delta county shows that there are 1,384 farms in that county, which is an increase of ninety-nine farms over the 1920 report. Marquette showed 1,120 farms against 835 in 1920. Schoolcraft had 378 in 1920 and now has 465. Luce county stepped up from 195 to 210. Figures from other counties are delayed by delayed reports from the local enumerators. Dickinson has increased from 429 to about 600.

KOTA WHEAT GIVES GOOD RESULTS.

KOTA wheat is well established in Houghton county, reports Mr. L. M. Geismar, county agricultural agent. It has had its second year there, being raised last year on fourteen farms as against five farms in 1923. Mr. Geismar reports this grain to be better in quality and weight than other varieties tried out in that section. It has run as high as sixty-four pounds to the bushel, for it is not damaged by black rust. Last season the lowest per acre yield was twenty bushels, but most of the yields ran from thirty-one to thirty-eight bushels per acre. It has done well on both light and heavy soils and outclasses Marquis and other varieties, reports the agent. A few Houghton county farmers are disposing of seed wheat of this variety through the county agent.

GET FREE LIME.

THE Ontonagon Fiber Company, which operates a pulp mill at Ontonagon, has offered farmers free lime from the lime sludge, which is a by-product of the pulp mill. This lime sludge runs about ninety-nine per cent pure calcium carbonate, which is said to be as good as ground limestone as a soil corrective. It is readily spread by means of a manure spreader. Farmers are invited to haul away as much of this material as they desire at any time. The company, however, plans

the installation of loading machinery to assist farmers in loading on cars, for which a small service charge will be made to cover the bare cost.

MISS MITCHELL HAS BLUE RIBBON LAYERS.

MISS MABEL MITCHELL, of Chas-sell, Houghton county, was awarded first prize for her exhibit of eggs from American breeds of poultry, at the M. A. C. farmers' week exhibition. These Barred Rock eggs scored 95.5 out of a possible 100.

The Mitchell farm is one of eight farms of Houghton county to operate in cooperation with the poultry department of the Michigan Agricultural College. This requires poultry to be pure-bred, maintained under sanitary conditions, and the keeping of a monthly production record.

These poultry farms are visited several times during the season by a poultry specialist of the agricultural college who gives advice and culls the flocks. This service is free but requires compliance with conditions laid down by the college.

On the Mitchell Farm, last fall, reports County Agent L. M. Geismar, there were no culls to be found, the farm being conducted by Miss Mitchell on the most approved lines for successful poultry culture. She is, in fact, her own poultry expert.

ADVISES FARMERS TO RAISE HORSES.

HORSES and colts are scarce and getting scarcer, which leads County Agent D. L. McMillan, of Chippewa county, where there is plenty of hay, to advise his farmers to think on the situation and get ready for a good market for horse-flesh in the next five years.

TAX BURDEN GROWS HEAVIER.

UNDoubtedly excessive taxation is one of the most serious handicaps which northern agriculture, in some sections of the peninsula, has to confront. In counties where the mining companies get under the load, this is not serious, but in purely agricultural and lumbering counties it is otherwise. Reforestation is having the effect of throwing the tax burden more and more onto the farmer, and since farms are few and far between, these few farmers must carry a load that is crushing.

The situation is being made worse by the return to the state of quantities of cut-over lands that have gone delinquent for taxes. To what extent this has gone on would surprise most lower state people. In other words, the land having been skinned of its timber, is now regarded as less than worthless to the lumberman. In the hands of the state it yields only a nominal income to the local governments and is being accumulated much more rapidly than it can be organized for state forest or park purposes. On the other hand, the existing system of taxing standing timber is only hastening the present process of deforestation, and stump-lands gone delinquent for taxes.

We are in a vicious circle. Anyone who looks ahead can easily see that the present practice leads nowhere and will eventually bankrupt much of the northern half of the state. It is to be hoped that the present legislature will attack the problem earnestly and that it will have the hearty cooperation of all departments of the state government that are, or ought to be, concerned.—L. A. Chase.

SPRAYING POTATOES PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS IN OTSEGO COUNTY.

ALL doubt as to the value of spraying potatoes, in the minds of the group of farmers east of Gaylord, was effectively dispelled last year by a demonstration put on unwittingly by two of them. Two fields lying side by side with the same soil and similar acreage were both planted to potatoes. The big difference lay in the owner of these two fields. One man used a sweet clover sod into which he disced some manure. He also used a high-pressure sprayer with which to combat the pests and diseases. The other man never raises sweet clover and had very little manure to apply to the field. He refused to use the high-pressure sprayer, although it was offered to him by his neighbor.

In the fall the first farmer harvested an average of 274 bushels of potatoes per acre from the seven acres, while his neighbor averaged 122 bushels per acre from his six acres. In spite of the low prices, the former made a little money off his potatoes while the latter lost money. No doubt, spraying made most of the difference.

Spraying practices have become very popular in Otsego county. When Mr. Lytle, the county agent, first came to this county, he found records of only seven acres being sprayed for blight. Last year over 700 acres were being sprayed regularly and, no doubt, many more will do so this year when they know what a difference it will make in the yield.—E. L.

WEEDS AND INTERTILLAGE.

WE can't grow food plants and weeds at the same time. That's been demonstrated many, many times. The weeds must be destroyed and intertillage is the only practical way of destroying them. Since most all land is weedy this theory helps us but little. But the question is, is this theory correct for all kinds of soil?

The problem of tillage for sandy or alluvial soils is quite different than for clay or heavy soils. Crops growing on sandy or alluvial soils may get along quite well without tillage if there are no weeds, but how about the clay soils? Individual farmers have tried this and, as a result, they got no corn or beets, even where there were no weeds. Sandy or alluvial soil and any soil containing abundance of humus will remain mellow without tillage but clay soil settles down hard and is almost impervious to air and moisture. Where it is kept cultivated this does not happen and better crops are secured.

A man considered an authority on soil problems once said: Weeds are a good thing, they're a blessing to most farmers for if there were no weeds people would not cultivate as much as they should. Cultivating not only kills the weeds but it improves the physical condition of the soil.—L. C.

A FEW PARAGRAPHS.

DONALD P. BARRETT, of Woodland Farms, near Ann Arbor, won the Silver Laced Wyandotte world's championship at the poultry show recently held at Madison Square Gardens, New York.

The farmers of Saranac county are not oleo eaters as farmers are often thought to be. The Saranac Farmers' Cooperative Creamery sold 28,007 pounds of butter to its patrons last year, or an average of eighty pounds per family. It also sold 57,685 pounds to other farmers who were not patrons of the creamery.

Will the dramatization of national events lead our youth to believe that all important matters must be brought about in some spectacular manner?

Discussion is the ventilation of thought.



Addressed to the man who
"will probably buy
a milker some day"

PERHAPS you are one of the thousands of men who are dairying in a small way—say six or eight cows.

You expect to buy a milking machine some day. Very probably it will be an Empire Milker. You realize that hand-milking can not compete with Empire milking. That it is becoming harder and harder to get competent help. That hand-milking is a back-breaking job.

You probably have figured out that you will get your milking machine when you have a dozen cows or more. You haven't been able to see quite how it would pay you to install a machine for six or eight cows.

You were perfectly right—up to now.

But you aren't right about it any longer.

And here's why—

The Empire Electric Milker Makes Machine Milking Profitable for the Small Dairy

After several years spent in getting it absolutely mechanically perfect, the Empire Milking Machine Company is now offering the Empire Electric Milker.

With a 1/4 h.p. motor, the Empire Electric Milker operates a Double Unit Milker—milking two cows at a time. The 1/2 h.p. outfit operates two Double Units—milking four cows at once.

Never before has anyone been able to get the power end of the milking machine down to a point where it would be economical to operate in a small way.

Now—it has been done. The Empire Electric Milker is economical in original cost, economical to install, economical to operate.

It works with the time-tested Empire Units. You realize the importance of that.

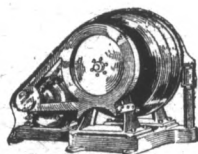
It works with the famous Empire Pulsator.

It uses the patented and exclusive Empire Teat Cups which imitate the natural sucking action of the calf.

It has all the Empire advantages listed at the left—advantages which set the Empire apart from all other milkers.

It does everything that an Empire Milker does on the biggest dairy farms in the country. And it does it so economically that no farmer who owns six or more cows can afford to be without it.

Write for the free Empire catalog No. 31. Read it. Then take it with you to the nearest Empire agent. He is ready to prove every statement we make.

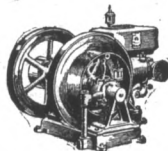


Empire Electric Pumping Outfit

The remarkably economical EMPIRE Electric Milker Pumping outfit. Type R-2 with 1/4 h.p. electric motor operates 1 double unit milker. Type R-3 with 1/2 h.p. electric motor operates 2 double unit milkers.

Empire Advantages

1. Teat cup lining is hand made and has linen inserts. Basic Empire patents cover these teat cups—they give the only complete three-sided massage, duplicating the calf's suck.
2. Standard Empire Milker Units used with Empire Electric or Engine type Pumping Outfits provide a practical size for every dairy of 6 or more cows.
3. Single or double units to meet your requirements.
4. Durable rubber parts that stand boiling.
5. Single pipe line with no complicated or moving parts to wear and get out of order. Clean. Costs less.
6. The Simple Pulsator guaranteed 4 years against wear. Only one Pulsator needed for single or double unit.
7. Low power cost—1/4 H. P. outfit milks 2 cows at once—larger sizes proportionately economical.
8. Sanitary claw with automatic shut off and without moving parts to wear and get out of adjustment.



Empire Engine Combination Pumping Outfit

For every farm not equipped with electricity there is an ideal Empire engine-operated milker pumping outfit—"A size for every dairy"—from the big Type J-Duplex outfit that operates eight double units at a time to the wonderfully economical Type R—Engine-Combination pump shown above. This outfit operates 2 double units; is provided with pulley so that engine may be used for all the light power jobs on the farm. Engine has ample surplus power to run separator or churn while milking.

A size for every dairy

EMPIRE
TRADE-MARK REG'D.
Milking Machines

A size for every dairy

H. E. McWhinney, President
EMPIRE MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, Bloomfield, N. J.

Sales and Service Branches:
Elgin, Ill. San Francisco, Cal. Peterborough, Ont., Canada

Brings Any Size American Separator

\$3 down

On New, Low, Easy-Pay-Plan. Full year to pay.

30 DAYS TRIAL

If it is not the closest skimmer, easiest to turn and clean, and best guaranteed Separator for the least money, return at our expense and every cent received promptly refunded. Allowance made on old separators of any make.

Write now for free catalog

Low Prices and Liberal Easy-pay-plan Shipped promptly from Chicago

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
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A Michigan Farmer Liner Gets Results. Try One.

COSTS LESS TO BUILD

Have permanent buildings of Glazed Tile. The first cost is no more and the tremendous saving in paint, repairs and upkeep is all in favor of

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GLAZED TILE BUILDINGS

Solve the building problem for all time with beautiful, everlasting tile. Suitable for houses, barns, hog and hen houses, garages—any building. Estimates Free. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK on permanent farm buildings, including our Tile and Wood Silos.

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No deposits—No obligation to buy! You try the famous imported Harp Separator entirely at my risk. If not thoroughly satisfied, return at my expense.

The Standard in Europe For More Than 22 Years

You get the closest skimming, easiest-turning, quickest to clean separator ever built. Has replaced hundreds of thousands of machines all over Europe. Quality at bargain prices! From \$33.50 up. Easy Monthly Payments. Write today for free folder. W. C. MULLER, Pres., THE HARP SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 310A, 115 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

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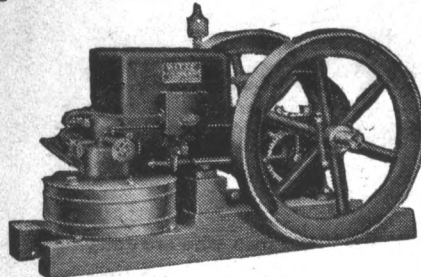
10 MONTHS TO PAY

Now Only \$5.69 Puts A Witte On Your Place

Thousands Accept Liberal Offer On
This Famous Throttling
Governor Engine

Thousands of farmers, appreciating the need for cheap dependable power on the place, have accepted the liberal offer of Ed H. Witte, world-famous engine manufacturer. Mr. Witte makes the startling offer to put the standard Witte Throttling-Governor Engine to work for you for as low as \$5.69 down.

The famous Witte Throttling-Governor Engine, known all over the world, comes fully equipped on this offer. Has celebrated water-proof WICO Magneto and forty other improvements, including a new device that makes starting easy at 40 degrees below zero.



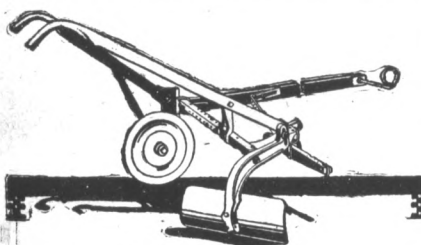
The Rugged, Dependable Witte

Long regarded as the cheapest and most dependable farm engine built, the WITTE develops 50% extra power on either kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas. Operation on full load figures under 2c an hour. Trouble-proof and so simple that the women folks can operate it. Easily moved from job to job. More than 150,000 WITTES are in daily use.

To introduce this remarkable engine to a million new users, Mr. Witte will send it anywhere, direct from factory, for a guaranteed 90-day test.

Every reader of this paper who is interested in doing all jobs by engine power, should write today for a free copy of a remarkable new, illustrated book just issued by Mr. Witte, which explains the engine fully. You are under no obligations by writing. Just send your name, a postcard will do, to the Witte Engine Works, 2193 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., or 2193 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., and receive this interesting and valuable book that gives you valuable information about the application of engine power on your farm.

**TRY a Michigan Farmer
Classified Liner. They
bring results.**



Let Your Horse Hoe the Grapes

Put the Syracuse Grape and Berry Hoe to work in your vineyard and see what a remarkable labor-saver it is.

John Deere-Syracuse Grape and Berry Hoe

Use this hoe often to stir the soil, kill weeds and grass and keep out mildew—improve the quality and increase the quantity of your fruit. Blade works soil under vines and foliage without injury to them from horse or whiffletree. Can be set for in-throw or out-throw.

Easily guided in and out around posts and vines by disk caster wheel.

Can be narrowed for work where the rows of berry bushes are close together.

Sold by John Deere dealers. Write for literature—address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for booklet H O-622

JOHN DEERE
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS



MANURE BOOSTS CROPS.

I HAVE been hauling out manure today, a job which is more odorous than aesthetic. I make that work interesting and easy by thinking of the loads in terms of crops. For instance, every time I haul out a load I think of another load of corn, another ton of grapes or another dozen crates of berries. Mineral fertilizers are all right and I buy them whenever I am able, but nothing can take the place of old-fashioned barnyard manure.

Last year we had the poorest crop of grapes I ever saw harvested. There were plenty of them but the berries were small and red. Red grapes were so plentiful that we spoke of them as Delawares instead of Concord. Every vine which had been well manured the winter before produced the real, large, blue Concord.

The farm adviser laid the red grapes to lack of spraying, the farmers blamed it on the weather, and no doubt both were right to some extent, but the fact remains that the manured vines did not produce red grapes regardless of spraying or weather.—L. B. Reber.

HILLSDALE'S APPLE PRODUCTION INCREASES.

HILLSDALE county is coming back in the matter of apple production. Soil and climate have always been favorable for production of apples of excellent flavor, and scientific spraying and pruning are doing the rest. Of course, there are not nearly so many apple orchards in this section, as there were before scale made its appearance and swept them away by the hundreds. But those which do exist are better cared for than ever before, and are regarded as valuable farm assets, and in some instances, as the main source of income. Apples from these Hillsdale county orchards have won prizes at fairs and apple shows, and rank second to none.

In considering the present apple situation here, two factors which enter into easy marketing are of importance. In the first place, hundreds of farmers lost their orchards when the scale made its ravages, and have never reset. They depend on their apple-growing neighbors to supply them with apples for winter. This fact has increased many times, the home demand for this fruit. Many apple-growers can count on their neighbors as their surest customers. They come to the orchards and get the apples and pay cash for them.

In the second place, the automobile has so shortened distances that Ohio and Indiana people by the hundreds visit this section each autumn, to buy their apple for winter. One apple-grower states that forty autos visited his orchard in a single day for the purpose of purchasing apples. Only in a year of exceptional plenty, is marketing of the entire crop difficult.

Among the fine orchards scattered throughout this section, are many old ones which, by reason of prompt action on the part of owners, survived the inroads of scale. In some of these orchards may be found old-time varieties not now often seen or heard of. Among these, the Bellflower is a general favorite and a quick seller for home consumption. These old orchards are more valuable today, than ever before, and the man who neglects their proper care, is missing a golden opportunity.

But there are also young orchards, set in almost every instance, with an eye to profit. In the old days, every farmer thought he must have at least

a few trees for family use. The trees were planted and nature did the rest. But today, all is changed. He who would grow apples successfully, must be ever on the alert; he must spend time and money and fight the enemies of the trees and their fruit.

The apple orchards of the area under consideration, are not only farm assets, but community assets as well. The motorist finds no more pleasing spectacle along the countryside, than these orchards at blossoming and fruiting time. Growers take a pride in their apples unknown in other days. The community interest in them is of a kind not known at any other period. Oregon and Washington and Idaho may grow apples that are beautiful to look at, but when it comes to flavor, old Michigan is hard to beat. Hillsdale county can and does produce apples with both beauty and flavor.—J. A. Kaiser.

EARLY PREPARATION FOR SUGAR BEETS.

THE field man for the sugar company dropped into my sanctum the other day to get my signature on the dotted line. In our territory we have a contract identical with that of last year, which was practically all we asked for, and entirely satisfactory.

In growing sugar beets, however, we want to make sure of a good crop. Regardless of whether we grow a seven-ton crop or a fourteen-ton crop, the costs per acre are practically the same, and they are high. It will absorb all the possible profits on a seven or eight-ton crop to pay those costs; hence, only in a crop that is better than the average is there any profit to the grower. The beet workers and the factory get all the profits in the crop of low tonnage.

We began the preparation of this year's beet field two years ago when we covered a clover sod with a liberal dressing of barnyard manure and plowed it under for corn. The following spring the field was sown to oats without plowing and treated with 200 lbs. of a twenty per cent acid phosphate per acre. As soon as possible after the oats crop was removed, the manure spreader was again "thrown into high" and the field evenly covered. This manure lying on the surface through the late summer and fall stimulated a prodigious growth of volunteer oats, and weeds, and grass, and clover, all of which, when turned under, will add their bit toward producing that friable, easily crumbled, physical condition which makes the soil a congenial home for root crops.

We failed in our plans of plowing this field late in the fall because of dry weather, but the next best thing, and in some seasons the best thing, is early spring plowing, and this the field will get at the earliest date that the soil is fit. We like to plant the beet seed reasonably early after very thorough preparation of the seed-bed, and we are convinced from past experience, that, with other conditions right, a liberal application of a high grade complete commercial fertilizer pays.—P. P. Pope.

BULL ASSOCIATION TO CONTINUE.

THE Dickinson County Breeders' Association has decided to continue its organization after it appeared probable that that association would dissolve. A portion of the territory covered by this old association has been eliminated through the advent of the Ford interests in this section, it is reported, but the Pine Creek area will be continued and two bulls will be engaged.

Cut Easily and Last for Years

Fine materials, expert workmanship, and convenience distinguish Wiss Pruning Shears. They cut easier and last longer than the ordinary kind selling at the same price. Be sure to ask for WISS.

No. 309. A new pattern, hammer forged, and tempered to hold its edge a long time. Unbreakable frame, non-pinching handles. Blade removable, for sharpening or replacement. \$2.50.

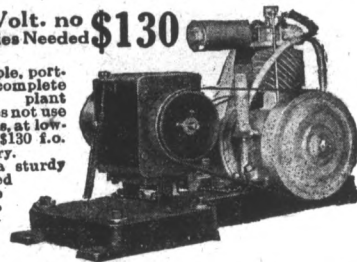
No. 209. A one-piece tool, with die-pressed handles and hammer-forged blade. Extra wide bevel, insuring easy cutting. Locking device to hold shears in closed position. Non-pinching handles. \$1.50.



Farm Light Plant

110 Volt. no
Batteries Needed \$130

A simple, portable, complete lighting plant that does not use batteries, at lowest cost \$130 f.o.b. factory. It has a sturdy air-cooled engine belted to a ball-bearing generator.



Runs 8 to 10 hours on a gallon of gasoline. Starts easily self-regulating. Lights fourteen 25-watt, 110 volt lamps (same as city). Guaranteed. Get full details: Also ask about our 32-volt plant with batteries, at \$240.

Comet Elec. Co. Dept. Indianapolis, Ind.
Makers of electric generators for 25 years.

Write for Booklet
"MILKLESS CALVES"

Save Your Milk

Raise Calves Without It
100 pounds of Ryde's Cream Calf Meal equals 800 lbs. of whole milk in feeding value. Raise bigger, better calves the Ryde Way, without milk and for less money.

Try It at Our Risk
Get a sack from your dealer. Feed it as directed. If you are not fully satisfied, return it and full price will be refunded. Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for Free Booklet, "MILKLESS CALVES," and name of our nearest dealer.

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Free Book

Get my 1925 low prices on quality stoves, ranges, furnaces and household goods. Save 1/4 to 1/2 at this big 25th anniversary sale. Send today for FREE catalog of 200 bargains. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Easy payments—as low as \$3.00 down—or cash as you prefer. 30 days trial in your home. You risk nothing. 24 hour shipments. 650,000 people praise Kalamazoo quality. Don't wait—mail me a postal now.

The Kalamazoo Stove Co.
121 Rochester Avenue
Kalamazoo, Michigan

A Kalamazoo Direct to You

Factory Prices

Only \$6 Down

W. C. Dewing, "The Stove Man"

Machinery Sets the Pace

(Continued from page 387).

million dollars in wages every year, besides putting more than fifty million bushels of wheat into American grain bins annually.

The next improvement on the reaper was a binding attachment which bound a bundle with wire, but too many cattle choked to death on the loose wires in the straw stack, so the next improvement was a twine binder. This was simple enough, but the next problem was to develop a twine which could stand the strain that the binder put on it. This was soon forthcoming, and in 1881 McCormick built his first twine binder.

Thus it can be seen that the dates of the big steps in the development of the essential farm machines coincide rather closely with the dates of the changes in rural and urban population. One can follow the movement to the city right along with the introduction of new labor-saving machinery for the farms, but there were some obstacles in the way of the development of farm machinery.

It was feared by many that the reaper and mower would rob a great many men of a means of making a living. Many a farmer suffered the loss of his machinery in the early days through a fire. Groups of professional mowers and cradlers would burn the mowers and reapers just because they looked upon these machines as a menace to their own existence.

The most rapid development in American agricultural machinery came about after 1840 and in following the movement from the farm to the city, it will be seen that it was after 1840 that the greatest changes in that direction came. It took some time, however, for with the development of one machine the importance of another became more evident, and while one operation in making a wheat crop was largely accomplished by some new machine, another process was still being accomplished by hand. Reaping was only one operation. Threshing was another operation, and while one man with a reaper and a team could do the work formerly requiring a dozen or more men, when it came to threshing, the ratio was altogether different.

The old horse-power machines which required a man or two to keep the horses stepping along, several more men for pitching the bundles to the machine, another man for cutting the bands, another for feeding the grain into the machine, two more men for carrying the threshed grain away, and several others keeping the straw cleared away from the far end of the threshing machine, incidentally the dirtiest and meanest job of all, these old machines were still in use after the reaper had been developed to a rather marked degree. It took time before this problem was solved, but as soon as steam power was developed to a point where the power plant could transport itself from place to place and pull the threshing machinery along with it, then there came another era in agricultural development.

The next development was a machine which would do all of the work of the steam power plant and more besides; a machine which could be used for other work at times when there was no threshing. Thus there came into existence the farm tractor.

Following quickly was the machine which would cut the grain in the field, elevate it into a small thresher which was built right into the machine and thresh the grain and deliver it into a wagon or into bags. Thus with one operation and with one machine, and with three men, the work of dozens of men and several machines was accomplished.

It is this development of machinery for the farms which has made it possible for one man to support himself and three others, whereas it formerly

required nine men to take care of ten.

The latest development in farm machinery are those which are making American farms power farms. Mechanical power is supplanting horse power in every quarter. It is not eliminating it entirely and it is to be hoped that horses will never be eliminated from our farms. There are plenty of places for our horses, but mechanical power is making horse power even more efficient if the two forms of power are properly and scientifically applied.

We find today that power farmers are very seldom behind in their farming operations. They are able to accomplish much more work in far less time than ever before, and they are eliminating a great deal of human labor in doing it.

It was recently discovered that a combination of a corn binder and a bundle wagon pulled by a tractor eliminated the labor of seven men in cut-

Clean up your land
cheaper, easier and better
with

DU PONT

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.

Makers of Explosives since 1802

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Write for free copy of "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives."

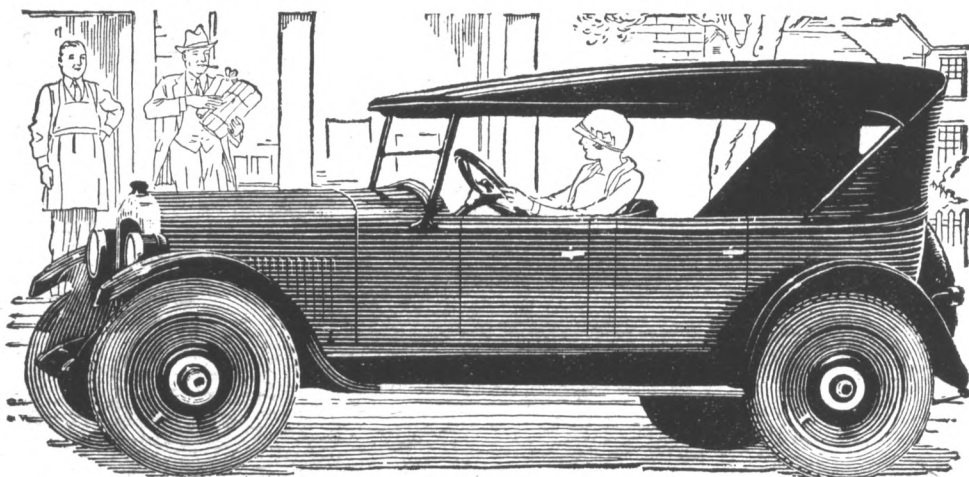
Four-Wheel Brakes —of course

You can't afford to take chances with safety. Double your security and that of your family by choosing a car with four-wheel brakes. = = Today tens of thousands of Oakland owners in the city and in the country know the added security of quick, easy stops and greater freedom from skidding. = = This is but one of the many advanced features that make the Oakland Six such a safe, easy and comfortable car to drive. = = See the car at your local dealer's. Drive it yourself—make any tests you like. Then and then only will you fully appreciate why the Oakland Six is different. = = Learn also about the General Motors Time Payment Plan that actually saves you money.

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Touring Car **\$1095** at factory

Glass enclosures at small extra cost



WINNING AND HOLDING GOOD WILL
OAKLAND
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

More than 400,000,000 pounds of cull apples last year

Most of these culls were caused by aphids. These insects are very destructive. They not only stunt and deform the fruit, but also retard tree growth and help spread scab and blight.

Damage by aphids can be prevented by spraying with Hall's Nicotine Sulphate. It contains 40% pure Nicotine—the deadliest aphid poison known.

Being a vegetable extract, it does not harm blossom, fruit or foliage; but it does kill aphids every time.

A ten-pound tin makes 800 to 1100 gallons of spray. The cost is less than 2c a gallon. Buy from your dealer. If he cannot supply you, send us your order along with his name.

NOTE—Hall's Nicotine Sulphate is also deadly effective against red bugs, leaf hoppers, thrips, psylla and many similar insects.

It mixes easily with Arsenate of Lead, Lime Sulphur and any other standard insecticides.



10-lb. tins, \$13.50
2-lb. tins, 3.50
½-lb. tins, 1.25
1-oz. bottles, .35

HALL'S

NICOTINE SULPHATE

Hall Tobacco Chemical Co.
3955 Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

1000 Grape plants, \$17; Strawberry plants, \$3; Raspberry plants, \$10. State inspected. Guaranteed. Booklet free. Westhauser's Nurseries, box 103, Neway, Mich.

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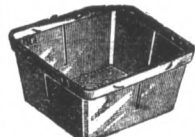
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BEE HIVES

section boxes, comb foundation, smokers, etc. Everything for the bees, including beginners' outfits. Top market price paid for beeswax. Send for supply catalog.

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We carry a high grade wood basket, and the wax lined paper basket. Send for price list. Can quote special prices on large orders.

M. H. HUNT & SON,
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Lansing, Mich.

Send no Money! This sturdy **Out-Door** shoe is built on the **Munson U. S. Army Last** with **Tan Acid-Proof Elk uppers**, **Double Soles**, the bottom is a **Guaranteed Waterproof Sole**, and the second sole is of **Tough Oak Tanned Leather**, thoroughly **Sewed and Nailed**. Real **Service and Comfort** is insured in this **New Moccasin Style** with **Rubber Heels**. **SEND NO MONEY**. Just state size. Price delivered postpaid to your door **\$ 3.85** **Satisfaction Guaranteed.**



SQUARE DEAL SHOE CO., 6130 Lawton Ave., Detroit, Mich.

LOW RATES FARM LOANS LONG TERM

If you need a first mortgage loan on farm property this bank can offer you unusual terms. We are organized under the Federal Farm Loan Act passed by Congress to provide money for farmers at reasonable rates on favorable terms. We are allowed to loan you 50% of the value of your land plus 20% of the insurable value of the buildings. No bonuses or commissions to pay.

You Save Under Our Plan

We provide money for new loans or to refinance old loans. Your local banker knows about us. Ask him or write to us for detailed information.

Loans \$1,000 and up

Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit

(under Government Supervision)

UNION TRUST BUILDING

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

ting ensilage corn. This is one example of the savings that can be effected through power farming.

I recently witnessed a most interesting power farming operation in an alfalfa field. An eight-foot mower was pulled by a small tractor. The hay was mowed down in rapid fashion. After it had dried properly the tractor went through it with a large side-delivery rake and rolled it up into windrows. Then the tractor was hitched to a weird combination of implements. This consisted of a reconstructed hay loader which picked up the hay from the windrow and emptied it into the mouth of a hay baler which was pulled beside the loader. A right-angled chute brought the hay from the loader into the baler. Thus at one operation

the hay was picked up from the ground loose and returned to the ground in bales to be gathered up by two men who followed the outfit with a team and a wagon.

Now, such an operation may not fit in with the agriculture of all communities, but it only remains for human ingenuity to devise various jobs for the power farming machinery to perform and if power is the requirement, the jobs will be done in short order.

So we can see what has made us a great agricultural nation. It has been the tools with which we have done our work and as these tools of production were developed, so our agriculture developed in like proportion. Machinery has set the pace and it has been a spanking trot most of the time.

Notes from Hort Meeting

Fruit Growers Have Gathering at Traverse City

CONSOLIDATION of the largest sour cherry canneries in Michigan and Wisconsin into one large corporation marketing its products under one widely advertised brand was proposed by Moulton B. Goff, a stockholder in the Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, Canning Company, the largest cooperative cannery in the country.

"Consider for a moment the possibilities in our field. We at Sturgeon Bay produce possibly twenty per cent of the sour cherries entering into the nation's commerce. Your largest Michigan factory possibly produces ten per cent and a number of others produce perhaps five per cent each. What an opportunity there would be for united action. What a dominating force the marketing of half the nation's cherries would be if sold under one label. The alluring advertisements in color that could be used on a nation-wide scale would be quick to bring returns if the advertising displays and the unified sales talk taught the public to think of a single brand. There is no insurmountable obstacle in the way of such a consolidation."

Mr. Goff said he did not care to predict any such merger would develop but he said it was his opinion the industry was missing a golden opportunity if such a consolidation was not perfected in the next few years.

While sour cherry production has increased rapidly in the last decade, Goff declared there is no overproduction. The per capita consumption in the United States is only a pound per person, indicating in his opinion the need for advertising. He has endorsed the proposed national advertising campaign and cited the benefits derived from one week's advertising in Milwaukee where \$40,000 worth of cherries was sold at a publicity cost of three per cent.

Almost unlimited opportunities remain for the development of the sweet cherry industry in this state, A. L. Finch, of Beulah, manager of the Benzie County Cooperative Association, told the convention, but he argued the business must be built on a quality basis. The demand for good sweet cherries exceeds the supply, as only a limited area along the east coast of Lake Michigan can produce this table fruit.

Considerable winter injury is showing up in Michigan orchards, according to Prof. F. C. Bradford, of M. A. C. This injury is believed to have resulted from the cold winter of 1918. Black heart is a symptom of this trouble. Winter injury may indicate faulty seasonal growth or improper cultural practices. He advocated checking the orchard's growth late in the season by the use of cover crops as the best means of preventing the trouble. He also prescribed thorough spraying to prevent defoliation of cherry orchards by leaf spot, another cause for winter injury.

Signal honor was paid to Herbert S. Newton, of Hart, when the executive

committee of the Michigan State Horticultural Society elected him vice-president of the organization. This places him in line to become president at the annual meeting in 1927, when George Friday, of Coloma, is scheduled to retire.

The executive committee voted to stage another apple show in conjunction with the annual meeting in Grand Rapids in December, providing a suitable hall can be obtained at a reasonable price. A committee consisting of J. P. Munson, of Grand Rapids; H. S. Newton, of Hart, and H. D. Hootman, of East Lansing, was appointed to arrange for the show.

Asparagus is a coming crop in Michigan and Professor George Starr, of M. A. C., advised farmers in the northern part of the state to test it out under their conditions. Growers in the vicinity of Paw Paw last year took as high as \$600 worth of the "grass" off a single acre, selling it to the local cannery. Michigan now is growing and canning the best asparagus producing in this country, Starr declared, but the canners are unable to supply the demand. The crop grows well on well fertilized, light loam soils, Starr reported, and makes an ideal crop for poultrymen and fruit growers to produce as a side line.

O. K. White, representing the State Department of Agriculture, proposed that the word "transport" be inserted into the apple grading bill which is about to be introduced in the state legislature. Insertion of this word would give state inspectors authority over the fruits and vegetables transported by truck.

Mr. White also proposed that the names of the grades for apples, peaches, pears, grapes and potatoes should be unified. He charged that it is confusing to the trade in the markets to have such wide variance in grade names. He pointed out that the fancy grade is described three different ways, the No. 2 grade four ways and the No. 3 grade similarly. The society has authorized its executive to take such action as it deems advisable on the simplification of the grade names.

There is an urgent need for a national advertising campaign to extend the demand for sour cherries, according to W. A. McCool, of Traverse City, who is chairman of a committee of growers and canners from the three sour cherry producing states, Michigan, Wisconsin and New York, which is preparing plans for a national cherry advertising campaign.

The committee contemplates interesting all the cherry growers and canners in New York, Michigan and Wisconsin to unite on some plan to advertise their products in the centers of population where cherries now are not being consumed in hardly any form except during the fresh season. It is proposed that one-eighth of a cent a pound be raised jointly by the canners and growers for this purpose.

FERTILIZE SHADE TREES.

IN the woods in our neighborhood the leaves fall under the trees and remain to decay and add fertility to the soil. On the lawn under our shade trees the wind has a clean sweep. The first windy day all the leaves are blown away from the soil under the shade trees and only the bare ground with its scanty covering of grass remains. Every year the tree is feeding heavily on the soil but does not even have the benefit of its own leaves to add fertility to that soil.

Can that be a reason for the death of some fine shade trees on some lawns? Are the trees starved for plant food? In several cases I have had trees looking a little sick and have added a large ring of poultry manure around the tree several feet from the trunk. This rich manure has soon worked into the soil so it does not show. In every case the grass under the tree has become rich and green and the leaves of the tree have taken on a deeper green color. It has seemed to stimulate the growth of new wood.

THAT TURNIP PATCH.

IN the spring of 1923, a few seeds of the White Flat Dutch Turnip were planted in our garden. Due to worms, they failed utterly for table use.

At thinning time, a heavy rain fell and just to see what could be done, about eighteen young plants were transplanted to a corner of a small plot already in pop corn and melons. These plants took root and grew well, but were left undisturbed through the winter. The following spring this particular space was neglected and turnips were forgotten.

Meanwhile, the turnips took advantage of the opportunity and were soon about three feet in height and in full bloom. It was then that they became noticed again, as their profuse yellow bloom was rather conspicuous among the weeds.

On our farm once free, except for two small patches, of Canada thistles, now sported ten times that number. One field had more than its quota of undesirables. It was finally decided to summer fallow this piece to eliminate, if possible, some, or all, of the thistles, as it was getting a little late for beans. Late beans are banned on this farm.

One morning about the first of July, when my brother was starting out to harrow this patch, he suggested a plan whereby considerable work could be saved and at the same time help to conquer Mr. Canada Thistle. It was to plant turnips on at least part of the ground.

The turnip plants were now loaded with nice ripe seed, and we had nearly two pounds of seed ready to use. Now, as you know, turnip seed is very fine, and instead of mixing with fine sand or dirt to insure not sowing too thick, we sowed it by hand as far as it went. We certainly had some turnips, as a nice shower came right after the planting was done. We covered a strip of ground about two rods wide by twenty rods long.

The fore part of September we began using the turnips on the table and feeding three cows and four young cattle. Of course, most of the turnips were too thick to attain any great size but there was a lot of valuable cow feed raised on what would otherwise have been idle ground. Not only was there a lot of valuable feed raised, but Mr. Canada Thistle has succumbed in the bargain. So I think this not only a good way to get rid of a patch of thistles, but a great supplement to the rations of our cattle. They have received their daily ration of turnips for nearly two months.

Last, but not least, never were turnips used on the table, so crisp, milk flavored and free from worms and knots they were. Several bushels of nice large ones are buried to use throughout the winter.

This Footwear

is made even better than you'd expect

That is why it gives you
"more days wear"

Those people who have had a chance to compare will tell you without any hesitation that the wearing qualities of "Ball-Band" Footwear are amazing.

"Ball-Band" is worth more because, step by step, we make it a matter of achievement to put more into each process. There are more than fifty better-than-usual things that we do to make "Ball-Band" Footwear give "more days wear." "Good enough will not do—it must be the best." That is rule number one in our factories; and, make no mistake about it, we supply the materials needed to put that rule into effect.

Take this as an example. To make one "Ball-Band" boot it takes thirty people. Each workman does his job by hand and he does his level best. His work has to pass the most rigid inspection we can devise. The result of this painstaking care shows even in the outside looks of "Ball-Band" boots. After you've worn them a long time you will fully realize what extra good qualities have been built into them because they will stand an amazing amount of hard use.

Over a quarter of a century of knowing how

There is over a quarter of a century of practical experience behind every piece of footwear that bears the "Ball-Band" trade mark. That's why "Ball-Band" Footwear is as good as it is.

Mishawaka workers know what hard use this kind of footwear must stand. That's why, when you are ditching, you find that your "Ball-Band" boot or shoe is reinforced just where the sole strikes the spade. "Ball-Band" Footwear bends in action. It's reinforced with canvas—tough canvas made tougher by forcing rubber between every strand of fabric.

Ten million people know "More Days Wear"

The Red Ball has been the stamp of quality on woolen footwear and on rubber footwear for over a quarter of a century. In that time over ten million people have discovered that the story of "Ball-Band" Footwear is "More Days Wear."

Any dealer will show you "Ball-Band" Footwear, rubber and woolen, for any kind of work, wear or weather. It is made in many styles and varieties for men, women and children.

We make nothing but footwear and we know how

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
328 Water Street Mishawaka, Ind.

"The House That Pays Millions for Quality"

Look for the RED BALL

Look for the Red Ball. It's on every pair of "Ball-Band" Rubber and Woolen Footwear. If your dealer does not handle "Ball-Band" write for dealer's name and the free booklet, "More Days Wear." It shows many kinds of Boots, Arctics, Light Rubbers, Work Shoes, Sport Shoes, Wool Boots and Socks—something for every member of the family.

"BALL-BAND"
Rubber & Woolen
FOOTWEAR

Ditch-Terrace
New Improved
Martin Farm Ditcher
and Field Terracer
Turns water-soaked
and washed land into
bright meadow. All-
steel, adjustable, re-
versible. Does work
of 100 men. Open
drainage, terracing,
tilling, irrigation,
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10 Days Trial
OWENSBORO DITCHER & GRADER CO., INC.,
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KINKADE GARDEN TRACTOR
and Power Lawnmower
A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for
Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers,
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American Farm Machine Co.
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ELI HAY PRESSES
COLLINS PLOW CO., QUINCY, ILL.

Time Tested Windmill

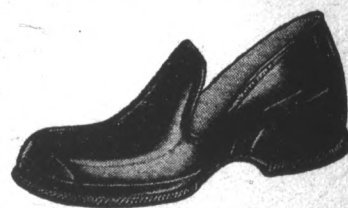
The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine. An Auto-Oiled Aermotor, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. The Aermotor is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the Auto-Oiled Aermotor will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland



Women's Lura Croquet



Men's Argo Slipper



Heel and Tap
Heavy Dull Slipper



Mishko Sole Letho Shoe

September 30, 1924

We have found the Mishko Sole Letho Shoe to be the most satisfactory around the price that we have had in our 30 years of store business. I have worn a pair for two years, including big game hunting in the mountains, and can highly recommend them as being right absolutely in every way.

J. M. Fyock, Penn Run, Pa.

October 20, 1924

I have worn one pair of your Mishko Sole Letho Shoes and I got one year's service out of them. I must say it is the most serviceable shoe I have ever owned. I am a stone quarryman, and that kind of work is very hard on shoes.

Edwin Zepp, Fordwick, Va.

Agricultural Lime High Calcium. Either lump or hydrated. Also spraying lime in wooden or steel barrels or paper sacks. Price mailed on request. **NORTHERN LIME & STONE CO., Petoskey, Mich.**

PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

Finely Pulverized High Calcium Limestone, either in bulk or bags. Highest grade sold in Michigan. **Campbell Stone Co., Indian River, Mich.**

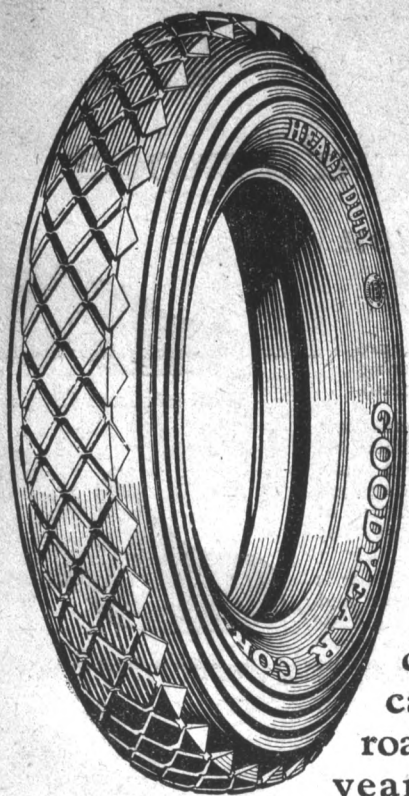
The Eclipse Spray Pump is simple in construction, durable and efficient. Made in several sizes to meet the various needs.

SPRAY THE MORRILL & MORLEY WAY
ASK FOR CATALOG
MORRILL & MORLEY MFG. CO.
Box 1 Benton Harbor, Mich.

BOLENS Garden Tractor
Does Seeding, Cultivating and Lawn Mowing with great saving of time and effort. Attachments for different jobs are instantly interchangeable. It has many indispensable, exclusive features such as the patented arched axle, tool control, etc. A boy or girl will run it with delight. Write for catalog.
406 PARK ST., GILSON MFG. CO., PORT WASHINGTON, WIS.

FOR SALE CORN

Choice Seed Corn 1000 bu. 100-day Improved Easter County Sure Crop; 200 bu. Early White Cap, nearly all 1923 Crop, above 90% germination. Write for price, Sample and Circular. Order early to save money. **SHULL FARM, Box 12, Tullytown, Bucks Co., Pa.**



Goodyear HEAVY DUTY Cord Tires are available from Goodyear Dealers in the following sizes:

30 x 3 1/2 (Cl.)	34 x 4 1/2 (S.S.)
32 x 4 (S.S.)	30 x 5 "
33 x 4 "	33 x 5 "
32 x 4 1/2 "	34 x 5 "
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For those who desire balloon tires Goodyear makes a complete line, including the HEAVY DUTY type in certain sizes.

HERE'S the tire for the hard driver, the heavy car, or the rough road. The new Goodyear HEAVY DUTY

Cord Tire. Super-stout all through. Thick sidewalls reinforced against rut-wear. The powerful body made of SUPERTWIST. A tough tire, this HEAVY DUTY Goodyear, a saving tire, for the man who wants extra stamina. Are you that man?

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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Reliable Fruit Trees

Guaranteed to Grow Seeds, 3-4 ft. Apple Trees 25c, 3-ft. Peach Trees 20c each Postpaid. Growers of Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Shrubbery and Grape Vines. Send for 1925 Catalog today.

ALLEN'S NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE, Geneva, O.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$3.25 & Up
Grape Vines At Lowest Prices
 Buy direct from the grower and save money. Heavy yielding, big rooted, healthy, Northern grown Strawberry, Raspberry, and Blackberry plants, Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery, at reduced prices. All stock graded to highest standard. Free from diseases. Guaranteed. Will thrive anywhere. Write for our catalog before you buy.

DASS NURSERY CO. Box 8 Bridgman, Mich.

This Wonderful New Strawberry

is Without a Name. Write for our 1925 Berry Plant Sales Book and read our extraordinary offer of

\$250.00 for a Name

With the Berry Plant Sales Book we will send you a package of pansy seeds for the lady of the home.

The book itself is valuable, containing cultural suggestions and giving full information regarding our line of Small Fruits, Seeds, Bulbs and Fruit Trees. Write tonight.

Baldwin-Whitten-Ackerman Nurseries
 Box 325 Bridgman, Michigan

GARDEN SEED

Isbell's Bell Brand Garden Seeds are Michigan-grown—hardiness and early maturity are bred into them through 46 years of selection and development. Planting Isbell's seeds is the first step toward a big profitable garden.

Catalog Free Isbell's 1925 Seed Annual—giving valuable information about seeds and gardening, and quoting direct-from-grower prices, sent free on request.

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 312 Mechanic St. (73) Jackson, Mich.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, etc. Ornamentals, Roses, Gladiolus. Seeds. Guaranteed. Price low. Catalog free.

J. N. ROKELY & SON, Rt. 6, Bridgman, Michigan.

Write today for this FREE BOOK

"How to Have Running water," a complete handbook on figuring water system installation. Gives complete details and will solve the water question for your farm. Costs nothing and entails no obligation.

Water
 under pressure

For Every Farm Use,

Water
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Your source of supply makes no difference to the HOOSIER WATER SERVICE. Operates from well, spring, lake, cistern or creek, bringing to your home or farm that most advantageous convenience of the city—running water! Water under pressure for drinking, kitchen, bath, garden, garage, stock, lawn and for fire protection. Abolish the drudgery of pumping and carrying—at no increased operating cost. There is a HOOSIER WATER SERVICE that fits your needs exactly. Simple to install. Easy to operate. Any power—electricity, gasoline or wind. Protected inside and out by special GALVAZINK process. Sold by reliable merchants. Ask the Hoosier dealer in your town.

FLINT & WALLING MFG. CO.
 DEPT. C "KENDALVILLE, IND.

GALVAZINK

SO BIG--By Edna Ferber

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DIRK was awake now; eager excited. The lights, men, horses, the sound of talk, and laughter, and clinking glasses from the eating houses along the street were bewilderingly strange to his country-bred eyes and ears. He called to the horses; stood up in the wagon; but clung closer to her as they found themselves in the thick of the melee.

On the street corners where the lights were brightest there were stands at which men sold chocolate, cigars, collar buttons, suspenders, shoe strings, patent contrivances. It was like a fair. Farther down the men's faces loomed mysteriously out of the half light. Stolid, sunburned faces now looked dark, terrifying, the whites of the eyes very white, the mustaches very black, their shoulders enormous. Here was a crap game beneath the street light. There stood two girls laughing and chatting with a policeman.

"Here's a good place, Mother. Here! There's a dog on that wagon like Pom."

Pom, hearing his name, stood up, looked into the boy's face, quivered, wagged a nervous tail, barked sharply. The Haymarket night life was an old story to Pom, but it never failed to stimulate him. Often he had guarded the wagon when Pervus was absent for a short time. He would stand on the seat ready to growl at any one who so much as fingered a radish in Pervus's absence.

"Down, Pom! Quiet, Pom!" She did not want to attract attention to herself and the boy. It was still early. She had made excellent time. Pervus had often slept in snatches as he drove into town and the horses had lagged, but Selina had urged them on tonight. They had gained a good half hour over the usual time. Halfway down the block Selina espied the place she wanted. From the opposite direction came a truck farmer's cart obviously making for the same stand. For the first time that night Selina drew the whip out of its socket and clipped sharply her surprised nags. With a start and a shuffle they broke into an awkward lunge. Ten seconds too late the German farmer perceived her intention, whipped up his own tired team, arrived at the spot just as Selina, blocking the way, prepared to back into the vacant space.

"Heh, get out of there you—" he roared; then, for the first time, perceived in the dim light of the street that his rival was a woman. He faltered, stared open-mouthed, tried other tactics. "You can't go in there, missus."

"Oh, yes, I can." She backed her team dexterously.

"Yes, we can!" shouted Dirk in an attitude of fierce belligerence.

From the wagons on either side heads were lifted. "Where's your man?" demanded the defeated driver, glaring.

"Here," replied Selina; put her hand on Dirk's head.

The other, preparing to drive on, received this with incredulity. He assumed the existence of a husband in the neighborhood—at Chris Spanknoebel's probably, or talking prices with a friend at another wagon when he should be here attending to his own. In the absence of this, her natural protector, he relieved his disgruntled feelings as he gathered up the reins. "Woman ain't got no business here in Haymarket, anyway. Better you're home night time in your kitchen where you belong."

This admonition, so glibly mouthed by so many people in the past few days, now was uttered once too often. Selina's nerves snapped. A surprised German truck farmer found himself being harangued from the driver's seat of a vegetable wagon by an irate and

fluent woman in a mashed black hat.

"Don't talk to me like that, you great stupid! What good does it do a woman to stay home in her kitchen if she's going to starve there, and her boy with her! Staying home in my kitchen won't earn me any money. I'm here to sell the vegetables I helped to raise and I'm going to do it. Get out of my way, you. Go along about your business or I'll report you to Mike, the street policeman."

Now she clambered over the wagon wheel to unhitch the tired horses. It is impossible to tell what interpretation the dumfounded north-sider put upon her movements. Certainly he had nothing to fear from this small gaunt creature with the blazing eyes. Nevertheless as he gathered up his reins terror was writ large on his rubicund face.

"Teufel! What a woman!" Was off in a clatter of wheels and hoofs on the cobblestones.

Selina unharnessed swiftly. "You stay here, Dirk, with Pom. Mother'll be back in a minute." She marched down the street driving the horses to the barns where, for twenty-five cents, the animals were to be housed in more comfort than their owner. She returned to find Dirk deep in conversation with two young women in red shirt-waists, plaid skirts that swept the ground, and sailor hats tipped at a saucy angle over pyramidal pompadours.

"I can't make an sense out of it, can you, Elsie? Sounds like Dirk to me, but nobody's going to name a kid that, are they? Stands to reason."

"Oh, come on. Your name'll be mud first thing you know. Here it's after nine already and not a—" she turned and saw Selina's white face.

"There's my mother," said Dirk triumphantly, pointing. The three women looked at each other. Two saw the pathetic hat and the dowdy clothes, and knew. One saw the red shirtwaists and the loose red lips, and knew.

"We was just talking to the kid," said the girl who had been puzzled by Dirk's name. Her tone was defensive. "Just asking him his name, and like that."

"His name is Dirk," said Selina mildly. "It's a Dutch name—Holland, you know. We're from out High Prairie way, south. Dirk DeJong. I'm Mrs. DeJong."

"Yeh?" said the other girl. "I'm Elsie. Elsie from Chelsea, that's me. Come on, Mabel. Stand gabbin' all night." She was blonde and shrill. The other was older, dark-haired. There was about her a paradoxical wholesomeness.

Mabel, the older one, looked at Selina sharply. From the next wagon came loud snores issuing from beneath the seat. From down the line where a lantern swung from the tailboard of a cart came the rattle of dice. "What you doing here, anyway?"

"I'm here to sell my stuff tomorrow morning. Vegetables. From the farm."

Mabel looked around. Hers was not a quick mind. "Where's your man?"

"My husband died a week ago." Selina was making up their bed for the night. From beneath the seat she took a sack of hay, tight-packed, shook out its contents, spread them evenly on the floor of the wagon, at the front, first having unhinged the seat and clapped it against the wagon side as a headboard. Over the hay she spread empty sacking. She shook out her shawl, which would serve as cover. The girl Mabel beheld these preparations. Her dull eyes showed a gleam of interest which deepened to horror.

"Say, you ain't never going to sleep out here, are you? You and the kid. Like that!"

"Yes."

"Well, for—" She stared, turned to go, came back. From her belt that dipped so stylishly in the front hung an arsenal of jangling metal articles—purse, pencil, mirror, comb—a chate-laine, they called it. She opened the purse now and took from it a silver dollar. This she tendered Selina, al-most roughly. "Here. Get the kid a decent roost for the night. You and the kid, see."

Selina stared at the shining round dollar; at Mabel's face. The quick sting of tears came to her eyes. She shook her head, smiled. "We don't mind sleeping out here. Thank you just the same—Mabel."

The girl put her dollar plumply back into her purse. "Well, takes all kinds, I always say. I thought I had a bum deal but, say, alongside of what you got I ain't got it so worse. Place to sleep in, anyways, even if it is—well, good-night. Listen to that Elsie, hol-lering for me. I'm comin'! Shut up!"

You heard the two on their way up the street, arm in arm, laughing.

"Come Dirk."

"Are we going to sleep here!" He was delighted.

"Right here, all snug in the hay, like campers."

The boy lay down, wriggling, laugh-ing. "Like gypsies. Ain't it, Mom?"

"Isn't it, Dirk—not 'ain't it.'" The school teacher.

She lay down beside him. The boy seemed terribly wide away. "I liked the Mabel one best, didn't you? She was the nicest, h'm?"

"Oh, much the nicest," said Selina, and put one arm around him and drew him to her, close. And suddenly he was asleep, deeply. The street became quieter. The talking and laughter ceased. The lights were dim at Chris Spanknoebel's. Now and then the clat-ter of wheels and horses' hoofs pro-claimed a late comer seeking a place, but the sound was not near by, for this block and those to east and west were filled by now. These men had been up at four that morning, must be up before four the next.

The night was cool, but not cold. Overhead you saw the wide strip of sky between the brick buildings on either side of the street. Two men came along singing. "Shut up!" growled a voice from a wagon along the curb. The singers subsided. It must be ten o'clock and after, Selina thought. She had with her Pervus's nickel watch, but it was too dark to see its face, and she did not want to risk a match. Measured footsteps that passed and repassed at regular intervals. The night policeman.

She lay looking up at the sky. There were no tears in her eyes. She was past tears. She thought, "Here I am, Selina Peake, sleeping in a wagon, in the straw, like a bitch with my puppy snuggled beside me. I was going to be like Jo in Louisa Alcott's book. On my feet are boots and on my body a dyed dress. How terribly long it is going to be until morning . . . I must try to sleep. . . . I must try to sleep . . ."

She did sleep, miraculously. The September stars twinkled brightly down on them. As she lay there, the child in her arms, asleep, peace came to the haggard face, relaxed the tired limbs. Much like another woman who had lain in the straw with her child in her arms almost two thousand years before.

IT would be enchanting to be able to record that Selina, next day, had phenomenal success, disposing of her carefully bunched wares to great advantage, driving smartly off up Hal-sted Street toward High Prairie with a goodly profit jingling in her scuffed leather purse. The truth is that she had a day so devastating, so catas-trophic, as would have discouraged most men and certainly any woman less desperate and determined.

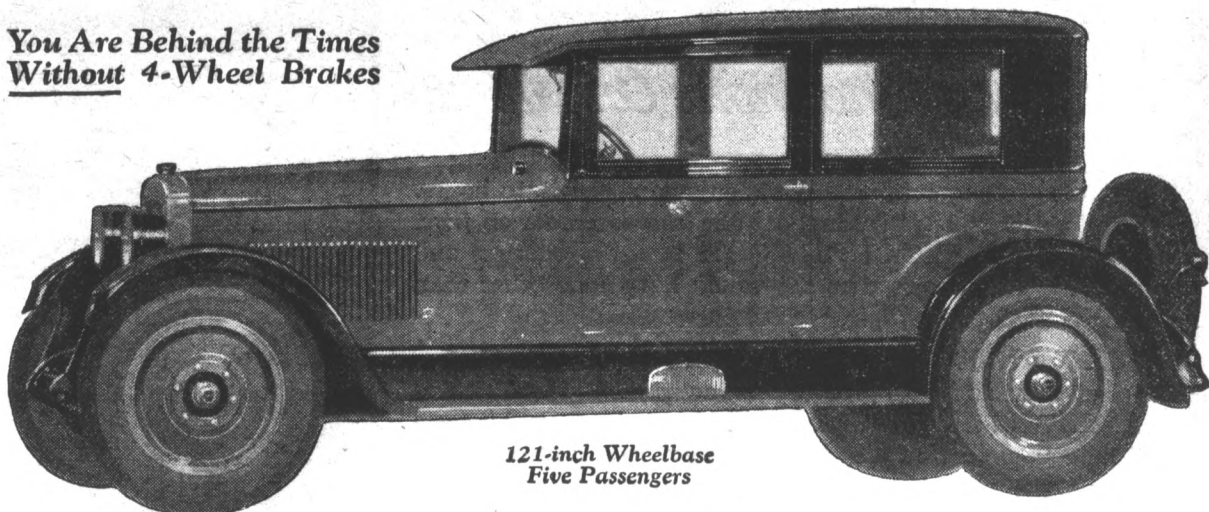
She had awakened, not to daylight,
(Continued on page 411).

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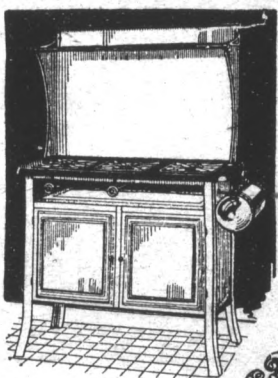
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The Ascension

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

TO Emmaus have more of high and tender humanity in them than any similar distance on the face of the earth." And this is one of the many stories that surround the resurrection of our Lord. It is a pastoral and beautiful scene—the two men walking slowly from the city to the village, rehearsing the sad events of the past three days, mentioning the strange rumor that the dead Teacher had risen from the dead; how a Stranger suddenly overtook them and fell into conversation with them, and acted as though He would have gone on farther when they invited Him to supper, and how they suddenly recognized Him as He asked a blessing over the simple meal, and then vanished from their sight. It is one of the indelible places of Holy Writ.

Some one has said that the risen Christ gave the two men a three-fold witness: The witness of the hand—He became known to them in the breaking of bread, probably making some familiar gesture. Next was the witness of the head—"beginning at Moses and the prophets He expounded to them in the Scriptures the things concerning Himself." And last, He gave them the witness of the heart—"Did not our hearts burn within us," they exclaimed, "while He talked to us by the way and opened to us the Scriptures?" The two weary, dispirited men were charged with life and hope, and thought nothing of hastening back to Jerusalem to tell their experience.



WE do not know all of the appearances of Christ after His resurrection. They were never put down in exact order by the New Testament writers. One man related one or more appearances, another recalled others. Paul put down in First Corinthians, fifteenth chapter, the list of appearances as he had learned them. This is all to the good. It shows that something happened, and no stereotyped story of it was fixed up for public consumption, but that each man told what he had seen or had gotten from eye witnesses. Three men rush to a fire. All agree later that there was a fire, that it was a bad fire, that a large part of the house was burned. But one was helping get the piano out, another rushed up stairs and threw bedding out of the window, while the third went to the garage and rolled the automobile out of danger. Afterward, each man will have a different story to tell.

There was the upper room appearance. The door was locked, for enemies lurked about. The men were eating and talking. It was the same topic, the death of their Lord. Suddenly, no door being opened, Jesus stood in their midst. They were frightened. Belief in spirits was common. When they had seen Him coming to them on the water, they thought it was a spirit. On this night it was the same. They were "terrified and affrighted." Some probably made for the door. But He calmed them, saying that it was His very self, and invited them to shake hands, to feel Him, so that they might see there was no mistake about it.

Note the human nature touches here. Remember that the writer is Luke, a Greek, not a Jew; that he was not present, but got these facts from those who "from the beginning were eye-witnesses," (Luke 1:2). The men were so overjoyed that they "disbelieved for joy," just as in the garden they had fallen asleep from sorrow. Did they shout? Did they weep and hug each other? Did they fall at His feet in

tears? Did they relieve themselves by song? The record saith not. All this is left to the imagination. That they expressed themselves emphatically and in true human fashion, we may have no doubt. They were ordinary folk like the rest of us. They examined his hands and feet. Yes, the nail holes were there. They looked into His face, yes, it was their Lord, it was the Nazarene. They must have clung to Him.

ONE of the most moving scenes was that connected with Thomas. Thomas was not of the emotional type. He was naturally skeptical, cold-blooded, hard-headed. He wanted a proposition demonstrated if he was to believe it. The next time they met, Thomas was with them. He was invited to feel of the nail holes, the opening in the side. His exclamation was the climax of the feeling of them all—"My Lord and my God!" That gave Christ an opening for a little sermon. Said He, "You are happy because you have seen Me and believed. Much more happy are those who have not seen me, but have believed." We like Thomas. He makes us feel that the entire resurrection drama was real.

John records the early morning conversation with Simon Peter by the lake. Five men in all are named. Perhaps others were also present. It is interesting to note that Peter does not refer to this in his gospel; (Mark, called Peter's gospel because he gave much of its contents to Mark). Nor is it in the First Epistle of Peter. It was not written of probably until after Peter's death. Perhaps Peter felt it was too sore a spot, too sacred, to tell promiscuously. But at any rate, it was all fixed up. The reconciliation was full and complete. "What he was as an apostle after the ascension we know. His patience under wrong, his calmness in controversy, his heroic martyrdom—these are proofs that he was not unworthy of the great charge recommitment to him."

ANOTHER time when the risen Christ appeared to His loved ones was in Galilee. It was on some high hill, we do not know exactly where. This was in all likelihood the place where He "was seen of above five hundred brethren at once," (I Cor. 15:3). Who was there? Everyone who knew He was coming. It was almost certainly "above five hundred brethren!" It would have been five thousand, fifty thousand if they had known about it. Think of the poor people who had been helped, healed, restored in mind, who would be present! The centurion of Capernaum, the widow of Nain, Jairus's daughter, Mary, Martha and Lazarus, those who had been blind and leprous, Mary Magdalene, hundreds who had heard Him teach. Would it not have been a glorious hour for John the Baptist, if he had been living? Who knows but he was there in the spirit, rejoicing with the rest? And very likely Moses was there, too, and Elijah, who had appeared on the Mount of Transfiguration.

The last time they were to see Him on earth arrives. And His last appearance was in the nature of a lecture, or sermon. "Then opened He their mind, that they might understand the Scriptures." Teaching the Bible is big business. Christ did it, the last thing He did on earth. Then He blest them, with uplifted hands. We would like to have heard that blessing. The cloud deceived Him. He was gone, yet He is here today.

JNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR MARCH 22.

SUBJECT:—The Forty Days and the Ascension. Luke 24:36-53.
 GOLDEN TEXT:—Ye are witnesses of these things.—Luke 24:48.

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Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

HOW INSULIN WORKS.

WITH a million people in this country suffering from diabetes it is not strange that I get many requests to explain the theory of the new remedy, Insulin. I think it safe to say that the diabetic who takes Insulin is simply getting from outside sources of supply of a digestive ferment that the normal person manufactures in his own body.

You see, diabetes mellitus is not exactly a disease. To give a very free explanation, avoiding all technicalities, I may say that it is a fault—a deficiency—in the digestive apparatus. You know that the stuff you swallow as food must be changed in many ways before it is assimilated and becomes blood of your blood and flesh of your flesh. Several organs of the body contribute to these changes. The pancreas is one such organ. Under certain conditions the pancreas may cut its working time, reduce its force, cease efficient operation. Then comes deficiency in a preparation absolutely necessary to the digestion of sugar. Remember that this is a big part of our food because all the starches are changed into sugar in digestion. Being unable to assimilate this big part of the natural diet of mankind the patient becomes starved; and not only starved but poisoned, or when he eats a stuff that he cannot digest it degenerates

into poisonous products that may cause death. How great, then, this discovery that the person whose organs do not manufacture sufficient Insulin for his needs may make it up from outside sources. The remedy is injected into the body, and lo; these sugars are again digested, the poisons are cleared away, the patient may eat a satisfactory diet and the wasted tissues take up nourishment again and restore the former comeliness and strength. That is why Insulin is such a great discovery.

Doctors have been fighting diabetes for many years. Prior to the discovery of Insulin much success had been gained by treatment through diet. The discovery of the new remedy does not change the value of this, but simply adds to it. A patient whose symptoms can be controlled through diet is not a subject for Insulin.

YEAST FOR CONSTIPATION.

Please tell me what kind of yeast is used, and what amount, for chronic constipation and muddy complexion.—Mrs. C. M.

Ordinary compressed yeast as sold in grocery stores by the "cake" is as good as any. If you depend upon such treatment without making your diet include raw fruit, green vegetables and other "roughage" you will be disappointed.



Doings in Woodland

The Bird That Builds its Nest in March

LITTLE BROWN BEAR was anxious for spring to come. He wanted to make friends again with the flowers, the birds, and the bees. He could just remember them from last summer, for little Brownie was not yet a year old.

"How long before the birds will come back to our Woodland to build their nests?" asked Brownie, one cold day in March.

"Some birds have their nests built even now," said Bruin.

"But it is March and there is snow on the ground. Won't the eggs freeze?" asked Brownie.

"Sometimes the eggs do freeze but still these birds make their nests in March because they always have, and



Bruin held Brownie so he could see.

just couldn't change it," answered Bruin.

"But I haven't seen any birds' nests in the trees," said Brownie.

"Tomorrow I will take you where you can see them. The snow is deep, though, and it will be hard to walk," said Bruin.

"I won't mind that," said Brownie. "To think that a bird builds its nest in March. Ha! He! He!"

So the next day Bruin and Rolly Rabbit and Brownie went to hunt

birds' nests. As soon as they left the paths the Woodland folks had made in going from one place to another, the snow was very deep. Rolly Rabbit could hop over the big drifts but Brownie would fall right into the middle of them. Then there would be a grunt and Bruin would come to pull him out. Part of the time Bruin even carried Brownie on his back. What fun this was, hunting birds nests in March!

"Keep your eyes out for nests now," said Bruin, when they had gone quite a way from the path and waded through numerous snow banks. Near one big oak tree they stopped.

"Now who can see a nest?" asked Bruin.

Brownie looked and looked with his bright little eyes. Even Rolly Rabbit looked but could see nothing.

"Up there in that oak tree," pointed Bruin.

"I can see nothing but a pile of sticks," said Brownie.

"That's about all there is but it's a nest," said Bruin.

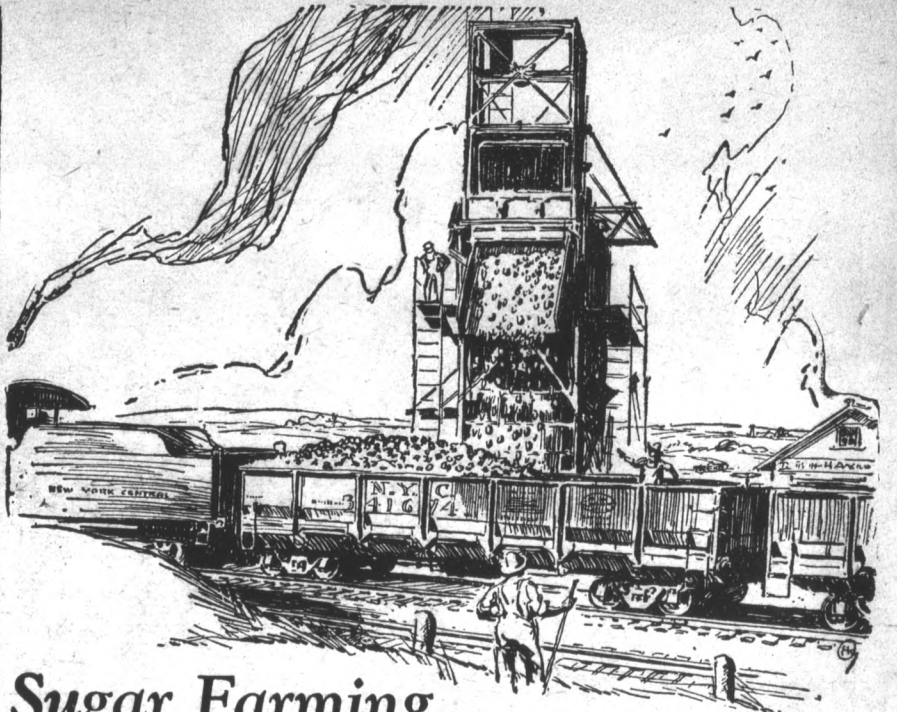
Now Brownie was so small he couldn't see into the nest at all, so Bruin boosted him up on his shoulder while he peered in. "The nest is all of sticks and the bird has ears," cried Brownie, "and big yellow eyes, too."

"All birds have ears," said Bruin. "It's not a very comfortable nest, but that is the way the big horned owl always builds its nest. Those yellowish eyes can see only in the dark."

"I'm glad it's not dark," said Brownie, "cause he looks real cross."

Then Rolly Rabbit had a peep at the nest, too, and the three trooped back home.

"It's really fun to hunt birds' nests in March," said Brownie, when he was back by the fire where it was warm.



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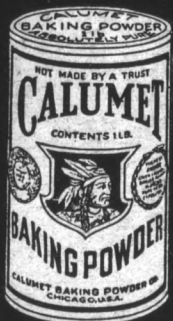
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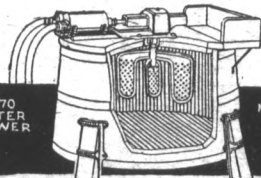
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Woman's Interests

Kitchen Color Schemes

Such a Scheme Portrays Individuality in Home Work Shop

COLOR schemes! We behold them on every hand. Milady who is acclaimed well-groomed is so because she has chosen a wise color scheme for her wearing apparel, not because the expenditure thereof has been exorbitant.

There is something about a well-chosen color scheme that spells individualism. It makes one's personality loom up before us in vivid grotesqueness. There is a mysterious power about it that transforms a house into a home.

Color schemes for the bedroom, dining room, living room, why not one for the kitchen?

If a woman does her own housework, as most farm women do, her kitchen should be the essence of cheerfulness, if possible. She is a wise housewife, indeed, who pays less for her living room draperies in order to have perky little curtains for the kitchen windows.

The kitchen is the one room in the house that should beam with sanitation. However, it need not be pure white to look clean. The color scheme selected must be one that will stand the test of soap and water.

Old Blue and Ivory.

Old blue and ivory is a kitchen combination hard to surpass. Blue and ivory block pattern linoleum is always obtainable for the floor. The woodwork ivory enameled, the walls a pale nondescript gray, the ceiling ivory—

A copper and white color scheme is more unusual but equally attractive.

The outstanding color in the linoleum could be buff—almost copper color. The walls a very light buff, the dropped ceiling white—the woodwork varnished in the waterproof varnish especially suited for kitchen and bath-rooms.

The plain white enamelware would look wonderful here. If your stove is partly white enamel—how fortunate you are! Dotted Swiss curtains would strike an emphatic keynote. You have the privilege here of using the translucent window shades—green on the outside and rich buff on the inside.

A couple of brown earthenware pots for plants in the window will help carry out your color scheme—and likewise bespeak your personality.

Once you have established a color scheme for your kitchen, you will never part with it. It becomes a vital part of you—and you will never again begrudge the time you are obliged to spend in the kitchen.

EGG FAVORITE AS LENTEN DISH.

ALLOW one cold hard boiled egg for each person. Shell and dust with pepper. Make a good pastry, roll out very thinly, cut into pieces and on each lay an egg and wrap it carefully in the pastry. Wet the edges in cold water, to stick them together. Lay these on a greased baking tin. Brush the tops with the yolk of egg, and bake in a quick oven until delicately brown, and serve with tomato sauce.

WHAT EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT ME.

WE butchered a few weeks ago and as I cleaned the inwards I could not but think of the first years of my housekeeping when I did that job. I began in fear and trembling and usually ended in a state of nerves.

Then my hands and my house smelled for hours after all evidence had been removed.

I shall never be able to say, "I joy in this," but I have evolved a plan which makes it easier to do the disagreeable task.

Before the inwards are brought in I put a small dish of vinegar on the stove, add some spices and let it boil. By the time they arrive my kitchen smells pleasantly spicy.

I begin with the stomach, picking it clean with a small straight edged, not-too-sharp knife. Then I work the contents of the intestine away from the stomach for six or eight inches so nothing is left in it. I strip the fat off as far as I have emptied the tube. Then I empty another six or eight inches, this time back into the space by the stomach just emptied, strip the fat again and empty another space. By doing this the danger of breaking is very much less.

I cover the fat with cold water and stand over night. When I try it I boil more spiced vinegar. (It will also overcome the odor of strong vegetables when cooking).

When I am through and have thoroughly washed my hands with hot soapy water I treat them to a vinegar bath also! It removes the odor, besides helping to keep them smooth.—Mrs. M. M. N.

A teaspoonful of vinegar added to the water in which old potatoes are to be boiled, just before boiling begins, will keep them from turning dark.



"Baa! I Want My Milk." (A Prize Winner.)

and you have a kitchen fit for a queen.

Flat paint or enamel is "the thing" for the kitchen. A damp cloth eradicates, with slight efforts, everything before it! If your walls are papered, a tile paper of blue marble effect would be very artistic and sanitary.

The curtains may be made of sleazy unbleached muslin with blue applied hollyhocks smiling out at you, or blue-checked gingham ones, trimmed with ric-rac. If you need light, marquisette ones, with blue dots, would be suitable. A blue-checked glass towel with a bit of blue embroidery would "say a piece" on the towel bar. Roller towel with blue border is always obtainable.

Enamelware is coming into its own again. Cooking utensils in blue and white are numberless, from the small measuring cups to large dishpans. Aluminum ware, also, looks particularly well in this color scheme.

It requires no more trouble or thought to clean three kettles of the same color than it does a gray, a blue and a brown one. And, oh! how those many colors do shriek their utter incongruity in your kitchen. As your culinary articles wear out and need replacing, select new ones with a definite color scheme in view.

If you are clever with your fingers, you could enamel cans with gay blue figures for your tea, coffee and spices.

The Lady of the White Hand

By Zelta Matthews

THE Lady of the White Hands, as her friends call her, leaned forward in her chair, absorbed in the embroidery nearing completion under her capable hands—hands so soft and white and exquisite looking as to be the envy of everyone.

"How I wish I had hands like yours," exclaimed the friend beside her, impulsively. "Yet you do as much housework as I do. I can't understand it."

"I do my own cooking, laundry, and scrubbing, and many a time I've cleaned the car, besides," boasted the Lady.

The friend surveyed her own hands, which had been scrubbed until they looked fairly "skinned," and which caught on her embroidery threads so often that she frequently declared she would do no more fancy work as long as she lived.

"You've just got to tell me how you keep your hands like that," she wailed, at last.

"Why, it's nothing much," said the Lady of the White Hands. "For one thing, I wear gloves to work in just as much as possible, especially when sweeping and dusting. Even when washing dishes or scrubbing I wear loose cloth gloves, the kind you get at the 'ten-cent' stores. Of course, water goes through them, but the dirt and grease doesn't seem to, and my

hands never look red or the skin puckered. This is my own discovery!

"Every night," she went on, "before going to bed I wash my hands with warm water and mild soap. Then I rub them thoroughly, but very, very gently, with a little corn meal saturated with vinegar and water. This penetrates the pores of the skin and bleaches, and, as you can see, it makes the skin wonderfully soft. I leave it on all night. No, I don't wear gloves at night."

"Each day," she continued, "after the morning work is done, I dip the ends of my fingers in water and rub a little powdered borax or cooking soda around my nails. Then I rinse and dry my hands, push back the cuticle around the nails, and apply a bit of nail polish."

"That's all, and it takes no more time to do it than to tell about it. But," she smiled quietly, "I do all that I've told you every day—not promise myself that maybe—sometime—if I ever have time—I'll do it!"

"Why! Where are you going!" she exclaimed, as the friend hastily rose to her feet and jabbed on her hat.

"I'm going home and start in at once to have lovely white hands myself!" The friend spoke seriously, despite the humorous twinkle in her eye.



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

STICKING LABELS ON GLASS.

We have not been able to find a "stickum" that will make a paper maple syrup label stick on a glass jar.—Mrs. E. C. L.

I believe if you will use waterglass for this purpose you will have no further trouble. Apply the waterglass to the jar, and not to the label, then place the label immediately over the moistened spot, and press down firmly.

A GOOD FURNITURE POLISH.

Will you kindly send me recipe for furniture polish which will remove finger marks, etc., from oak piano? Is this a good polish for all furniture and how applied?—Mrs. E. D.

A furniture polish that will remove finger marks from furniture is made as follows:

To one cupful of turnepine, add a piece of wax the size of a walnut; stir into this one and one-half pints of paraffin oil. Mix and shake well, and apply to furniture with a soft cloth. Be careful not to use too much.

TO CLEAN KID GLOVES AND SHOES.

Please tell me some way to clean baby's light kid shoes and kid gloves.—Mrs. T. G.

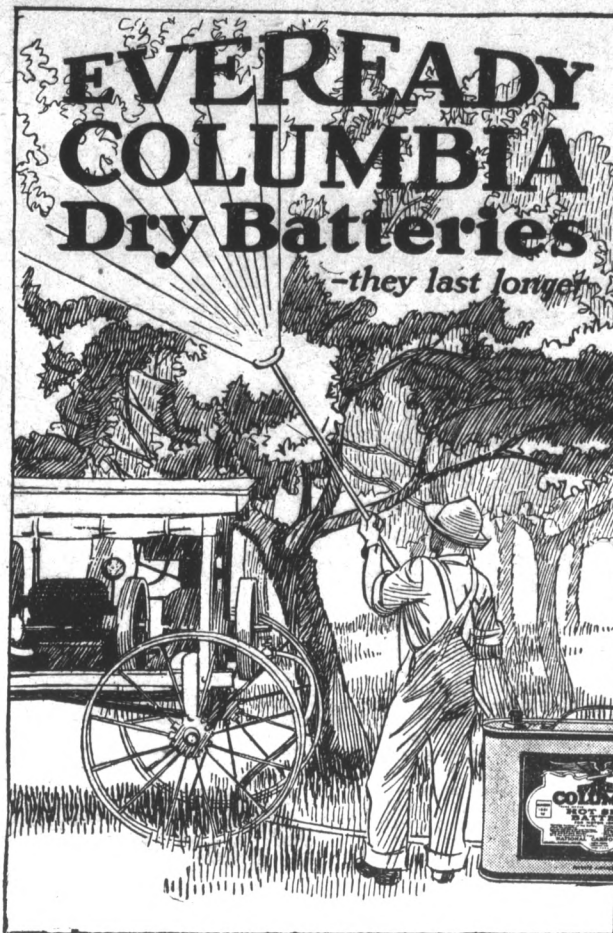
Too clean kid gloves or babies' light kid shoes, rub them with a piece of oiled silk wound around the finger. If of a light color, they may be cleaned with bread crumbs.

These methods will clean kid when it is not too badly soiled. If badly soiled it is better to use a commercial cleaner.

ABOUT TULIP BULBS.

I neglected to plant my tulip bulbs until recently. I potted them and set in the cellar. Was that right? Will they bloom for Easter? When shall I bring them out of the cellar?—Mrs. E.

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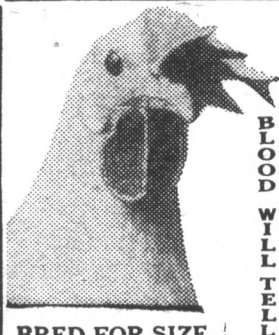
One sack will show all this food means to you. It's perfectly dry and granular, the form endorsed most widely by Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations everywhere. It's appetizing and palatable. Keeps chicks rustling and active. Brings good circulation, deep breathing and the fine digestion and elimination needed for health. Avoids the losses common where mash feeds are used for tiny chicks. Not one ounce of waste. The fresh, Chemically Pure Cod Liver Oil, besides supplying absolutely necessary vitamins, in the most concentrated form known, causes quicker, more thorough assimilation of all other ingredients. Plan ahead for success—learn all about this food now. See why thousands declare it's the best feed known for starting chicks. If your dealer can't supply you, write for prices.

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COSTS MORE
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The Big, Deep Bodied Hens with the Large Combs, That Produce the Large White Eggs.

The chicks we offer you this year are from extra selected hens, sired by males out of hens that laid 270 eggs in 305 days these males being sired by a male from a 300-egg hen. The price asked for them is very reasonable. They will bring you bigger profits and absolute satisfaction.

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From carefully selected, bred-to-lay, high producing strains in the following leading varieties: (S. C. WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS, ANCONAS, BLACK MINORCAS, BARRED ROCKS). We have been in the business many years and our experience enables us to produce chicks for you that will prove entirely satisfactory to you, just as they have proven year after year with our thousands of old customers.

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GET OUR INSPECTED "GOOD LUCK CHICKS" THIS SEASON. THOUSANDS OF PLEASED CUSTOMERS TESTIFY TO THEIR WONDERFUL QUALITY, TYPE, BEAUTY AND EGG PRODUCTION. Send for our BIG, BEAUTIFUL, COLORED, INSTRUCTIVE ART BOOK FREE showing our own birds in their NATURAL COLORS. Read the many testimonials full of praises which highly endorse our chicks. Our Advice, before you buy elsewhere, is to demand a photo of the birds that produce the eggs from which the chicks are hatched. WE GUARANTEE OUR BIRDS FREE FROM EUROPEAN POULTRY PEST AND OTHER DISEASES. 100% Live Delivery POSTPAID. Bank Reference. Member I. B. C. A. and Ohio C. A.

ALL LEADING VARIETIES	Price now	25	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas.....	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$90.00	\$118.00	
Barred and White Rocks, Rhode Island Reds.....	4.50	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	138.00	
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Assorted, all heavies \$11.50 per 100 straight, Odds and ends, Mixed Chicks, \$9.50 per 100.							

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Homer Hatchery Chicks

From healthy free range flocks culled and mated with cockerels purchased direct from breeders who have a reputation for high egg production and color, assuring you strong healthy chicks that grow into money making flocks. Shipped Parcel Post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed. A trial order will convince you. Write for catalogue and prices.

HOMER HATCHERY, HOMER, MICH.

Poultry Notes

By R. G. Kirby

It is found that pullets which roost in the open often develop plump meaty bodies and more resistance to disease than the birds which are crowded in colony houses. The birds in the trees do not crowd and become overheated at night. When roosting in large trees with a dog kennel in close proximity, the poultry in the trees are as safe from thieves as the stock locked in colony houses.

When trees are planted on a poultry range close to the houses it is sometimes necessary to protect them with a roll of wire or stakes. The hens like to dust in the moist earth turned up while planting the trees. Constant dusting fans the earth away from the roots until deep holes are made close to the trees. If this earth is not returned and the dusting stopped around the roots, it means loss of the trees.

Apple Trees Have Double Value.

Apple trees are ideal for planting around poultry houses. Peaches are also useful in regions where they can stand the cold winters. Some poultrymen find that cherries cannot be grown successfully in combination with Leghorns and the poultry harvest too much fruit. I have never found the heavier breeds to trouble large cherry trees. The hens do pick up a lot of curculio and other insects that harm cherries.

Pear trees do not provide enough shade for the hens because of the upright growth, although this might be avoided by planting the trees quite close together. In selecting the poultry farm orchard I think it pays to confine the planting to a few good commercial varieties. Then you have enough fruit of one kind at the same time to market it profitably to customers that come for eggs. The mixed orchard is hard to handle profitably as you never have enough good fruit of one kind at the same time to market successfully. A mixed collection of trees also makes a complicated spraying schedule.

Poultry Breeds.

Beginners with pure-bred poultry are having the usual struggle to decide which is the best breed. Commercial egg farms are using the White Leghorn. Farmers still like the heavier breeds. In our own experience the White Leghorns beat the Rocks at laying during the fall. After the first spell of zero weather the Rocks beat the Leghorns for the remainder of the winter. I don't know which will win for the year, but like both breeds.

Farmers that like poultry they can control are apt to become disgusted with Leghorns. They have several advantages, however. Leghorns hatched as late as May 15 can be made into late fall and early winter layers. It saves some of the cold weather brooding that is necessary with heavy breeds if they produce many high-priced fall eggs.

Easterners Fancy J. B. Giants.

The Jersey Black Giants have not been extensively bred in Michigan but they were the largest class at the New York Madison Garden Show with 157 birds. At the Boston show they led all other breeds with 243 birds. It must be that eastern fanciers find considerable merit in the Jersey Black Giants.

Drive through the country and note the large number of flocks of Rhode Island Reds. For popularity on the farm this breed cannot be far from the top. As they are being culled and bred for egg production they are annually becoming more useful and popular.

There are a lot of fine poultry breeds which are not bred extensively, although they have plenty of merit. Buff and White Rocks seem less common on the farms than a few years ago and they are breeds with a lot of beauty as well as utility value. There must be a fine chance for some breeders to succeed with such breeds if they

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PURE HOLLYWOOD STRAIN

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White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds & Anconas	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$15
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All chicks inspected by poultry experts holding certificates from Ohio State University to inspect poultry.

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Every bird in our flock is trap-nested every day in the year. If you want to secure Baby Chicks at a reasonable price from high record stock, do not fail to send for our catalogue. **STRICT POULTRY FARM, R. 4, Box M, Hudsonville, Mich.**

have the time and ability to give their stock the right kind of publicity.

Beginners without experience with poultry often have the best success by taking up well known breeds. Then it is easier to obtain high class stock. The individuals in a breed and not the name of the breed, determine the value of a flock of poultry.

Feeding Different Breeds.

It has been difficult to obtain feed costs for the different breeds of poultry. At the Vineland contest the feeds cost per year for Barred Rocks was \$2.36; White Rocks, \$2.47; Jersey Black Giants, \$2.51; White Leghorns, \$2.36; Rhode Island Reds, \$2.26, and White Wyandottes, \$2.18.

Such figures show little variation in the cost of feeding the common breeds. Of course, feed cost is not the only barometer of profit with hens as there is so great a variation in the productive ability of different flocks. The difference of a few cents in feed cost is insignificant compared with the difference of several dollars per hen between the cull and the high producer.

The old advice was not to change breeds because of the time required to build up a flock of a new breed. With the opportunity to buy well-bred chicks by the hundreds and thousands the advice may need some slight change. If a farmer or commercial poultryman is tired of one breed and likes another better, it sometimes helps to pep up the business and renew enthusiasm by making a complete change and developing a good flock quickly through the purchase of well-bred chicks.

However, do not expect more profit or easier work through adopting a new breed. Poultry troubles, feed bills and sanitation problems are present with all breeds in about the same measure.

WHERE IS FOWL PEST?

TO the best of our knowledge, the disease had been found nowhere in the United States outside of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Indiana and the city of Detroit. A shipment of diseased birds from the east was found in Chicago and destroyed. Encouraging reports came from Connecticut, showing that where infected flocks have been quarantined and all infected and exposed birds destroyed, that after thorough cleansing and sanitation, and restocking with healthy birds, showed no recurrence of the pest.

Recent correspondence and personal conversations with many state control officials result in a very optimistic feeling, in that the next thirty to sixty days will see the situation greatly improved with the corresponding elimination and revision of existing, stringent embargoes.

FEEDING DUCKS.

Would you please advise me what to do for my ducks? I had one die and another is sick. I am feeding mostly corn, and once in a while a mash. They have all they want to eat, yet they get weak and won't eat. Since the last one is sick I force-feed her and gave a small dose of salts. The one that died threw her feed back up. Toward the last I couldn't feed her; just gave her water, but she wouldn't keep it down, and the discharge had an awful odor. The last duck has been sick over a week, but I can't do her any good. She keeps rubbing her head around over her body and can't stand on her feet.—D. G.

Ducks may not thrive on a ration largely of whole corn, as their digestive system handles ground grains to better advantage. The lack of ground grain and green food has probably caused digestive troubles which can only be remedied by proper feeding.

A good mash for ducks can be made of forty per cent corn meal, twenty per cent oatmeal, fifteen per cent middlings, fifteen per cent bran and ten per cent meat scrap. Equal parts of cracked corn and wheat makes a good grain ration. Possibly the ducks ate some soft corn which has been frozen or is mouldy and is partly spoiled.

PAN-A-CE-A

takes care of the little-chick ailments

INDIGESTION—Diarrhea—Leg Weakness—Gapes.

It will pay you to look well to the digestion of your flock right from the start.

Indigestion is responsible for most of the bowel troubles.

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily.

Pan-a-ce-a contains Nux Vomica; that promotes digestion—calls into healthy action every little chick organ.

Pan-a-ce-a contains Quassia, which creates a healthy appetite.

Pan-a-ce-a contains Iron to enrich the blood, essential to little chick growth.

Pan-a-ce-a regulates the bowels—keeps the chick's system free from poisonous waste materials.

No indigestion, no diarrhea, no leg weakness, no gapes, where Pan-a-ce-a is used.

REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

HOLLAND HATCHERY

CHICKS from heavy winter laying stock produced by MICHIGAN'S OLD RELIABLE HATCHERY. Pioneer Breeders and Hatchers, operating the best Hatchery in the State. Pure-bred TOM BARRON and AMERICAN WHITE LEGHORNS, Anconas, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. Strong, well hatched chicks from Hoganized, free range stock. By insured Parcel Post Prepaid to your door. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. 17 years experience in the business and giving absolute satisfaction to thousands. Get valuable Illustrated Catalog free, and lowest prices before placing your order elsewhere. **VAN APPELDORN BROS., HOLLAND HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM, R. 7 C, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.**

PROGRESSIVE CHICKS

Sturdy, strong Chicks from good, pure-bred flocks on free range. 100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid prices on

	50	100	500
Buff and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	\$6.50	\$13.00	\$60.00
Barron Strain White Leghorns, (Select)	7.00	14.00	65.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds	8.00	15.00	70.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	5.25	10.00	45.00

Special prices on 1,000 to 10,000. Ref. Zeeland State Bank. Order right from this ad in full confidence of getting what you want. Free Circular.

PROGRESSIVE POULTRY FARMS, BOX E, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

DILIGENT CHICKS DID IT

Postpaid prices on

	50	100	500
Single Comb White Leghorns	\$6.25	\$12.00	\$57.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.75	15.00	72.50
S. C. Mottled Anconas	6.75	13.00	62.50
Mixed Chicks	4.75	9.00	42.50

Low in price, high in quality. Order right from this ad, or send for our catalog. If close in call on us, we are located on the M-11 cement road, 2 Miles north of Holland. We have pullets for sale after May first.

DILIGENT HATCHERY, Holland, Mich. Harm J. Knoll, Owner.

MICHIGAN HATCHERY

Pedigree, Heavy-Egg Strain Chicks

White Leghorns headed by males direct from Eckart; last year's M.A.C. International Egg Contest winners. Also leading strain Anconas, Rocks, S.C. Reds. Culled by experts. Modern hatching methods. **Guarantee 100% vigorous delivery. Free Catalog.**

Michigan Hatchery, Box 1, Holland, Mich.

Chicks for 1925

Again we are ready to book orders for Baby Chicks: Barred and White Rocks, Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, Anconas, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns. Send for Poultry Circular with price list. 100 per cent delivery.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION.
Kalamazoo, Michigan.
Active member International Baby Chick Association.
Member Michigan State Farm Bureau.

CHICKS That Satisfy

Big, husky chicks, from heavy layers. S. C. Eng., White and Brown Leghorns, 12c; Anconas, 13c; Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, 15c; Assorted chicks, 10c; Class A chicks only. No money down. Pay full amount ten days before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postage paid. Catalog free.

THE BOS HATCHERY, R. 2-M, Zeeland, Mich.

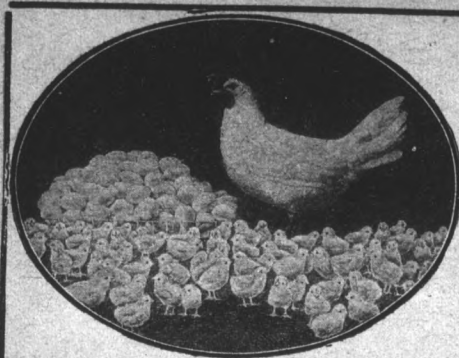
WHITTAKER'S TRAPNESTED REDS

Both Combs, Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Chicks and Eggs from Vigorous, Hardy Stock. Our 16th Annual Catalog is yours for the asking. Write for it.

INTERLAKES FARM, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and WHITE LEGHORNS

We are now booking orders. Prices are \$15 and \$18 per 100. Order direct from this ad. **EAGLE LAKE HATCHERY, Paw Paw, Mich.**



S. C. White Leghorns Chicks—Eggs—Stock

From world-famous layers. Tancred strain, 250-280. Barron strain, 230-270. Birds culled by experts from the state university. All our pens are mated with males from dams of high records. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 5% discount on orders placed before April 1. Write for our illustrated catalog showing our poultry show winners. "Regular Egg Machines," said W. W. Zike, judge of Holland show, after looking over our pen.

Reliable Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Box 3 Holland, Mich.

Wingarden Strain

WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

Tancred Holly-wood Barron
Brown Leghorns Anconas Barred Rocks

EGG BRED for 19 YEARS

Males from 298-304 egg ancestry; hens from 260-289 ancestry. Every chick strong and healthy, broods making uniform flocks that average high in egg production. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. In short, we sell you profits—how much do you want? Read our catalog for full information.

Wingarden HATCHERY & FARMS
ZEELAND, MICH., BOX M

BABY CHICKS From World's Greatest Layers LOW PRICES—Catalog Free

Eckhard and Tom Barron W. Leghorns—Heavy Type Brown Leghorns—R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds—Rhode Island Whites—Sheppard's Anconas—Park's Barred Rocks

If you want pure bred chicks that are bred right, hatched right, and shipped right, that grow and will make you a profit, get our new low prices and free catalog before you buy. 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.

100% Live Delivery—Postage Paid

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write Now. White Leghorn and Barred Rock pullets after May 1, at low prices.

Knoll's Hatchery, R. R. 12, Box M., Holland, Mich.



YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Our 15 years of work and experience in breeding and hatching chicks qualifies us as DEAN in the Poultry Industry College. We own and operate a real Poultry Farm of 20 acres, not merely a Hatchery. Our Free Catalog will give you an excellent idea of this Farm—Get it now. We have specialized in White Leghorns for many years.

100% Live Delivery Guar.	Postpaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns, Extra Quality		\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$67.50	\$130.00
Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas		4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White & Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes		5.00	9.00	17.00	81.00	155.00

Ref. Royal Oak Savings Bank. Order direct from this ad. in full confidence. DEAN FARM AND HATCHERY, Box 21, Birmingham, Michigan.

CHI X We make no extravagant claims. We know you want GOOD CHICKS and that is just what we will furnish you, from good, bred-to-lay, pure-bred flocks, carefully selected. Our business has been built up by having satisfied customers.

100% Live Delivery. Postpaid prices on	25	50	100
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Anconas	4.25	8.00	15.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks	5.00	9.00	17.00

5% discount on orders for 500, 10% discount on orders for 1000 and over. Ref. Branch County Savings Bank. Order right from this ad. COLDWATER HATCHERY, BOX 53, COLDWATER, MICHIGAN.

TYRONE POULTRY FARM

Let us sell you your 1925 Chicks from pure-bred, select White and Brown Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, White, Buff, Golden and Silver Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Black Spanish, Light Brahmas, etc. Of leading strains such as Barron, Parks, etc.

3000 CHICKS GIVEN AWAY TO OUR CUSTOMERS DURING 1925.

We guarantee 100% Live Delivery. Postpaid. Reference: Commercial State Savings Bank. Before ordering Chicks elsewhere, get our special circular containing our low prices and particulars about the 3000 PRIZE CHICKS.

TYRONE POULTRY FARM, DEPT. 20, FENTON, MICHIGAN.

YPSIFIELD HIGH GRADE CHICKS

Healthy and Husky—True to breed—Order right from this ad. Postage prepaid—25% books order.

	100% live delivery guaranteed per	50	100	1000
English Type White Leghorns, Grade A		\$9.50	\$18	\$85
English Type White Leghorns, Grade B		8.50	16	75
White Wyandottes		8.50	16	75
Barred Rocks		8.00	15	72
Rhode Island Reds		8.00	15	72

Ref., First National Bank, Ypsilanti. This is not primarily a commercial Hatchery, but the Hatchery Department of our modern Egg Farm, established from 20 years' experience in breeding and prolific egg production. YPSIFIELD EGG FARM HATCHERY, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Early Maturing BABY CHICKS

From Pure Bred, Blood Tested Stock

All of our breeding stock has been tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea, and Culled for Egg Type and Standard Requirements. This should greatly aid in the control of White Diarrhea Troubles. Write for prices on our B. P. Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, W. P. Rocks, and S. C. W. Leghorns.

MILAN HATCHERY, Box 4 Milan, Mich.

HUNDERMAN'S CHICKS

FIRST CLASS CHICKS \$10 per 100 and up. From pure-bred flocks on free range, culled by an expert. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices

English S. C. White Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$115
Barred Rocks, S. and R. C. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	115
Mixed assorted, 25, \$3; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10.	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140

today. You take no chances. Free Catalog. Ref.: State Commercial Savings Bank. Order HUNDERMAN BROS., BOX 36, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

Dundee Chicks

Stock all Pure Bred and Blood Tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. This assures you of more healthy, sturdy chicks. The kind that live and grow into money making flocks. Flocks have all been thoroughly culled for years by experienced men.

Four Leading Varieties: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Mottled Anconas, S. C. English White Leghorns.

Write for price list and catalogue describing in detail about our test for Bacillary White Diarrhea

DUNDEE HATCHERY, Box A, Dundee, Michigan



Importance of Obedience

Dear Uncle Frank:

There is in one's future happiness an essential rule which means much to any boy or girl, and that is obedience.

Honor thy father and thy mother, is the fourth commandment of God, and to this I am referring.

Honor means obedience in many ways concerning the parents. Obedience in a child is a very good trait and the child is much thought of by everyone that knows him well. We take much worry from our parents if we obey them, and we can be trusted fully as well. Then we will never regret anything we have ever done that was wrong toward our parents and, if perchance they are dead, we will only think of the happiness we brought them in their lives.

I have read often stories of children who did not love their old father and mother enough to really want to take care of them in their old age. It seems as though one mother can care for seven children, but seven children cannot care for one mother.

I am going to tell you of a pathetic story just as it was told to me:

It was at the Grand Central Station, and we were waiting for a train. Near us, in a waiting-room, sat an old lady, dressed in the deepest mourning. A young woman sat at her side, who was evidently her companion in the journey.

"Don't you think we had better telegraph Mary that we are here?" the old

lady asked. "It seems so strange that she hasn't come to meet us; maybe she didn't get the letter."

But just at that moment a lady approached them. It was a warm day and from her appearance it was evident that she had made a hurried trip to the station. She was not glad to see these travelers, however, for her welcome was anything but cordial.

"We thought maybe you didn't get the letter about our coming," the old lady said.

"Yes, I got it this morning, but I've been running all over the neighborhood to find you a room and I'm about sick over it."

"Now, I'll tell you, mother, just what we think best for you to do. As soon as I got your letter I had John telegraph N—to see if they could take you there, and G—said they could make room for you for a few days, but not any longer. And we all think the very best place for you is to go to some old ladies' home where you will have every comfort. You are too old to be running around the country."

The old lady was shaking violently by this time. The plan had been sprung in such an unfeeling manner.

The station was crowded with people and everyone in the vicinity looked horrified and many hearts went out to the poor alone mother.

The daughter did not honor her mother.—Rosaline Linderer, Newaygo, Michigan.



Dear Uncle Frank:

I am writing now in particular because of a letter I read in the "Letter Box" the other day from Charles W. Shipman, of Corunna, Michigan, in which he spoke of a butterfly business. I wonder if he was in butterfly farming on a large scale, and if he specializes in butterflies, or if he is interested in the big night moths, also. You see, I am a sort of dabbler in moths and butterflies, and I have some butterflies of which I cannot find the names. If he is interested in moths, too, perhaps we could exchange some specimens and be generally useful to each other. This is Marjorie Goodburne, Alpena, Michigan, signing off.

I'll help you broadcast this by publishing your letter. The butterfly business is an interesting hobby, and often a profitable one.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been a Merry Circler for quite a while but have been too busy to write letters. I certainly do enjoy reading the "Boys" and "Girls" page.

I do not agree with you, Arthur and Reginald, in saying that boys work harder than girls. Don't girls have to do lots of work in the house, and even some of the chores their brothers are supposed to do? Anyway, I think so. Have any of you ever heard the short verse:

"A man's work is from sun to sun,
But a woman's work is never done."
My brother just said, "of course, a woman's work is never done because they are so lazy." Isn't he the limit? I'll have to stop here so as to leave room for others.—Your niece, Saima Korhonen, Lock Box H, Keweenaw Bay, Michigan.

There may be some lazy women, but most of them work hard. The trouble is that they are so unpretentious about it that nobody notices the amount of work they do.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I was a little surprised to find my letter printed in last week's Michigan Farmer, and still more surprised to hear that you wanted me to come again. Well, you'll find out that you don't have to ask me twice. When it comes to writing something that I don't have to write, I'm right there. You know, sometimes I have another

desire, along with that other ambition that I mentioned in my last letter, to write. But as I re-read some of the things that I have written in the past, I realize that there is no hope. Do you think there is? As soon as I start to write something serious, I drift into foolishness, and make everything funny.

You said you took the heart out of my letter regarding the K. K. K. because a discussion of that nature would arouse animosities among the Merry Circlers. I, too, thought of that, and took infinite precautions in regard to it. For the fact that it might do this was the reason why I did not sign my name.

Did you ever belong to a gang? I do. I think that belonging to one is the best thing that could ever "happen" to anyone. We have about sixteen members in Our Gang. They are all the best young folks that ever existed. Especially one or two of them are exceptionally wonderful. We have parties, sleigh rides and other forms of entertainment about once a month. We had a sleigh ride a few weeks ago. There wasn't much snow, so we had to walk over the bare spots. But that was all a part of the game.—Sweet-heart.

You should never say that there is no hope. You do not prevent animosities by refraining to sign your name. It's what is said that counts. Your gang and our crowd, our bunch or our clique are all about the same.

Dear Uncle Frank:

We are having a spelling contest in Ionia county. A boy and I went from our school to Potters Corners school, and I won to represent our town of Keene at Ionia, February 7. I had to spell fifty words. I had been promised a new dress if I went to Ionia, and have sent for it already.

I always thought Harold Coles was only a puppy who always went around the Merry Circle barking at those "bobbed-haired flappers." Well, anyway, he looks peaceful in his truthful picture. Don't you think so? I have bobbed hair.—Your loving niece, Evelyn Bowen, M. C., Smyrna, Mich.

Here's hoping that you win at Ionia also. Harold must have put on a whole lot of "dog" when he made that picture of himself.



Quality Counts

F. G. DeWitt, Grand Blanc, Mich., writes: "Last spring I purchased of you 100 each of your Ancona and White Leghorn chicks. They were the finest I ever had. Pullets are laying better than 100% now and still increasing. Your service also was better than I ever hoped for. Want White Leghorn chicks from your Special Star mating in April."

Show Winners

At the Zealand show of 1925 we had best display in production class of Leghorns and Anconas. At International Egg Laying contest of 1924 our Leghorn pen laid more than 84 of the 100 pens and outlaid several pens from world renowned trapnest farms.

ORDER NOW.	PRICES.
Special Star Mating, pedigreed.....	100 500
Extra selected.....	18 85
Selected.....	14 65
Barred Rocks.....	12 55
Broiler chicks (odds and ends).....	16 75
All sturdy Newton hatched chicks from personally supervised flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Large illustrated catalog free.	10 50

TOWN LINE POULTRY FARM, R. I, Box 15, Zealand, Mich.

\$7.81 OFFICIAL PROFIT Per Hen in One Year

Write for my free book today. Tells how I made \$7.81 official profit per hen. Tells how you, too, can make big money with

Dr. Heasley's Egg-Bred White Leghorn CHICKS

From Greatest Bred-to-Lay Strains

Tancred-Hollywood-English-Ferris (Dr. Heasley Bred) Strains. Also Dr. Heasley's Famous "Egg Basket" Strain Buff Leghorns.

When you buy chicks this year—buy the best. Dr. Heasley's chicks come from the blood of National Show and Egg Contest winners. Real business birds. Heavy layers of large white eggs. Make big profits every day on the farm. That's what you want—we supply them. At Int'l Egg Contest 1923-24 the Heasley 10 bird pen was among highest winners with average of 235 eggs each. One customer reports average of 208 eggs from 125 farm flock pullets.

Blood Will Tell

Chicks and eggs from this kind of stock is found to make you money. 10% discount on orders booked now. Free service to customers. Write today.

DR. L. E. HEASLEY FARMS, Dept. 10, Grand Rapids, Mich.



Missed One Day in Two Years

"Coleman, Mich., Jan. 10, 1923. Lakeview Poultry Farm, Holland, Mich. I have a flock of nice Rhode Island Reds which came from your poultry farm and in two years they have missed but one day in laying. Please send me catalog for this year.—Mrs. Mabel Nelson Long."

That's only a sample of what Lakeview flocks are doing. White Leghorns—B'd Rocks—R. I. Reds

White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds vie with each other in high production. Our Leghorn stock is Pure Tancred. Barred Rocks pure Parks strain. Our catalog not only tells what chicks to buy but how to grow them into strong pullets.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. R. 8, Box 6, Holland, Mich.



OUT IN FRONT AT CONTEST

The Royal White Leghorn pen at the International Egg Laying contest of 1925 led the entire contest for the first two weeks and after being second in the Leghorn class for ten weeks, again took the Leghorn leadership on Jan. 30, and still held it March 1st. High breeding counts. Write for our catalog.

S. P. Wiersma, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.



Barron White Leghorns Anconas White Wyandottes

Fancy Stock at Right Prices

White Leghorns (270-300 ancestry).....\$13.50 per 100
Sheppard Anconas (300-egg strain)..... 13.50 per 100
White Wyandottes (Evergreen strain)..... 18.00 per 100
Odds and ends, broilers..... 10.00 per 100
Shipped by parcel post. Sale arrival guaranteed.
RELIABLE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich., R. I, Box 47.

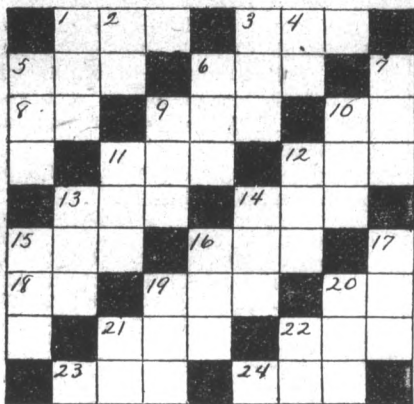
SEND NO MONEY for SILVER CHICKS

Just mail your order, we ship C. O. D. and guarantee prepaid 100% live delivery of sturdy, purebred chicks from healthy, bred-to-lay flocks. Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, 13c; B'd. Rocks, S. C. Reds, 14c; Wh. Rocks, 14c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., 16c; Mixed, 10c; Bk. Minorcas 15c.
Silver Lake Egg Farm, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE.

WE are a little short on space this week, so I can not give some of the opinions on cross word puzzles. But I can tell you that most of them were favorable to the cross word puzzle. So I guess we had better have another this week.

Directions.—The numbered squares are starting points for words extending horizontally, vertically or both ways. One letter should be allowed for each square. Words end at first black square or at border of puzzle.



Name
Town
State R. F. D.

The list below gives descriptions of words which start at the numbered spaces designated.

The ten usual prizes will be given and Merry Circle buttons and membership cards will be given to all who send in correct answers and are not already members. This contest closes March 27.

Horizontal.

1. A container
3. A barrier
5. A color
6. Hog meat
8. Preposition
9. A rodent
10. Myself
11. Signal of distress
12. A member of the foot
13. To entangle
14. A drawing of earth's surface
15. Allow
16. An adult
18. A pronoun
19. A thick brown substance
20. Exists
21. To espouse
22. A native metal
23. A domestic bird
24. A unit

Vertical.

1. Wager
2. A prefix
3. A bird
4. A form of the verb "to be"
5. Tatter
6. Possessed
7. An insect
9. Decay
10. A household implement
11. Perched
12. A color
13. Joined
14. Scratch
15. Top
16. Insane
17. Employ
19. A numeral
20. Anger
21. Us
22. A preposition

CONTEST WINNERS.

THE question, "Are Cross Word Puzzles Beneficial?" brought many interesting discussions on the subject. They showed that many people were thinking about cross word puzzles, even though some might not be working them.

After reading all the discussions over I picked out the papers belonging to the following as the best:

- Fountain Pens.
Ruth Bishop, Henderson, Mich.
Frank Van Tassel, R. 4, Hart, Mich.
Dictionaries.
Lucy Traver, R. 5, Ithaca, Mich.
Leon W. Jewett, Pulaski, Mich.
Lucile Nagelkirk, R. 3 Caledonia, Mich.
Knives.
Linda Gaeth, Unionville, Mich.
Genevieve String, New Lathrop,
Donna Ball, Oak Grove, Mich.
Bernard Alfredson, Whitehall, Mich.
Myrtle Houghton, R. 1, Washington, Mich.



Profit Producing Baby Chicks

\$502 Net Profit in 3 Months from 250 B-F White Leghorn Pullets

Where can you beat this record? No where, we believe! But that's what Mr. I. Wade of Fennville, Michigan made in November and December 1924 and January '25 from pullets raised from chicks he bought of us last spring. And Mr. M. H. Van Eyk, W. Olive, Michigan averaged 185 eggs from 200 Barred Rocks.

If you want real money-making chickens—by all means get our big, free, handsomely illustrated catalogue before you buy chicks this year, gives many valuable pointers on

how to make money with poultry. Better still, order direct from this ad and save time. We guarantee to please you, ship postpaid, guarantee 100% live delivery.

Leghorns--Rocks--Reds

Our stock is strong, healthy, free range, Tancred and Tom Barrow, White Leghorns—S. C. Rhode Island Reds—Park's Barred Rocks—the best blood lines in the country. Low prices that will please you. Strong quick-growing, money-making chicks.

BRUMMER-FREDERICKSON POULTRY FARM,

Box 20

Holland, Mich.

8-10 Weeks Old Pullets

We specialize in 8-10 wks. old pullets. Extra choice ones at prices that please.



Eagle Nest OHIO ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS



Every Eagle Nest Chick is produced from flocks culled and banded by experts appointed by Ohio State University.

Varieties.	Prices on	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns.....	\$ 7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$ 62.00	\$120	
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Anconas.....						
Black Minorcas, S. C. and R. C. Reds.....	8.00	15.00	43.50	72.00	110	
White Wyandottes.....	8.50	16.00	47.00	75.00	115	
Jumbo Brahmas.....	11.00	21.00	61.00	100.00	190	
Buff Minorcas.....	12.25	24.00	68.00	112.00		
Mixed (Chicks not accredited) Light 10c; Heavy 12c.						
Live Delivery. Circular Free. Order from this advertisement. Banks References.						
THE EAGLE NEST HATCHERY, Dept. 26, Upper Sandusky, Ohio, U. S. A.						

1,000,000 Babion's Quality Chicks

FOR 1925. Breeders of highest egg producing strains in all leading varieties. You will be greatly pleased with results obtained from our heavy layers. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices

English Live Leghorns.....	25	50	100	500	1000
Single & Rose C. Brown Leghorns.....	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13	\$62	\$120
S. C. Buff & Black Leghorns.....	3.75	7.00	13	62	120
Barred Rocks, Anconas.....	3.75	7.00	13	62	120
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds.....	4.25	8.00	15	72	140
White and Buff Rocks.....	4.25	8.00	15	72	140
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas.....	4.50	8.75	17	82	160
Buff and White Orpingtons.....	5.00	9.50	19	92	180
Sl. Wyandottes, Lt. Brahmas, Langshans.....	5.00	9.50	19	92	180

15 other rare varieties. Mixed, all Heavies, \$12 per 100. All Light, \$10 per 100. Light and Heavy Mixed, \$11 per 100. DUCKINGS, Pekins, 25, \$7.50; 50, \$15; 100, \$30. White and Fawn Runners, 25, \$6.50; 50, \$13; 100, \$25. Remember quality goes ahead of price. Consider this when you place your order and please note we guarantee 100% Live Delivery and Chicks that will please you. No chicks shipped C. O. D. At least 10% of purchase price must come with order. Bank Reference. You cannot go wrong in ordering direct from this ad. Chicks from EXTRA SELECT FLOCKS, \$3 per 100 higher than above prices, and Chicks from our Blue Ribbon Pens, \$5 per 100 higher. Write at once today.

BABION'S FRUIT & POULTRY FARM,

FLINT, MICH.



Pure-Bred Big Value BABY CHICKS

OHIO ACCREDITED, DELIVERY GUARANTEED. Order direct from this ad today and get chicks which have the authority of Ohio State University behind them. Our breeding stock is inspected and banded by experts trained and authorized by them.

Prices (Postpaid) On:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns.....	\$3.25	\$6.50	\$13	\$60	\$118
S. C. Mottled Anconas.....	3.50	7.00	14	65	128
S. C. Bk. Minor., B'd. Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds.....	3.75	7.50	15	72	138
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, R. C. R. I. Reds.....	4.00	8.00	16	77	144
S. C. Buff & White Orpingtons.....	4.25	8.50	17	83	160
Jersey Black Giants.....	7.50	15.00	30		
Odds & Ends (not shipped under accredited label).....	2.50	5.00	10	50	100

Free from European fowl pest. Order today with Check or Money Order. Catalog free. SPECIAL QUALITY CHICKS. We can furnish also chicks of especially high breeding. Write for particulars and prices. WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, BOX 4, GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks



Chicks that are lively and healthy from pure-bred carefully selected stock. One-fifth down books order. Good poultry judges say our flocks are unusually good. Order today. Last year we were not able to supply the demand. Order early this year. Pure-bred, carefully selected, 100% live delivery.

Prices on (prepaid)	25	50	100	500	1000
B'd. Rocks.....	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$72.00	\$140
R. I. Reds.....	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	140
Wh. Rocks.....	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150
Wh. Wyandottes.....	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.00	150
Wh. & Br. Leghorns.....	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.00	120

Ref.: Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank, this city.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY, Geddes Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan



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CHICKS Leading best strains in varieties mentioned below. Quality all along the line is our Motto. BLOOD TESTED STOCK.

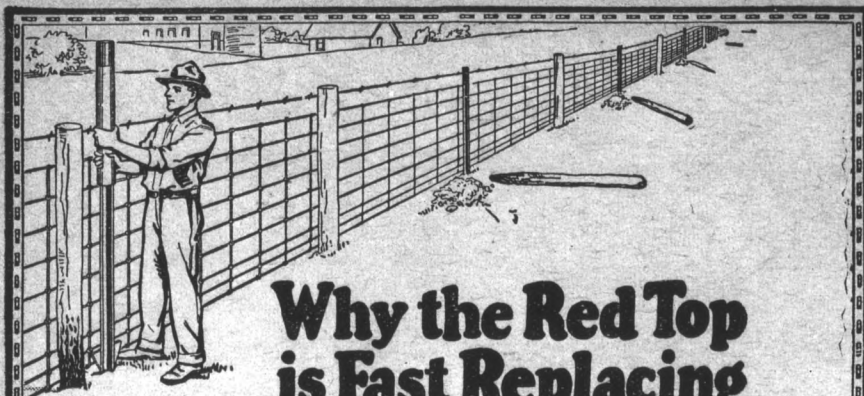
100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
Foreman Strain Barred Rocks.....	\$10.50	\$20.00	\$95.00	\$185
Selected Barred Rocks.....	8.75	17.00	80.00	155
Int. Laying Contest S. C., R. I. Reds.....	10.50	20.00	95.00	185
Extra Selected S. & R. C., R. I. Reds.....	9.50	18.00	85.00	165
White Rocks and Wyandottes.....	9.50	18.00	85.00	165
Tancred White Leghorns, Select S. & R. C. Reds.....	8.50	16.00	75.00	145
Utility and Barron White Leghorns.....	6.50	13.00	60.00	115

Mixed, all heavies, \$13 per 100 straight. Mixed, all varieties, 100, \$12 straight. If it is real EGG LAYING QUALITY that you want in your Chicks, Keystone Chicks will fill the bill for you. They are Winners in Laying Contests in Michigan, Missouri, Connecticut, Canada, etc. Get our Literature giving these winnings before buying Chicks elsewhere, or order direct from this ad.

KEYSTONE HATCHERY,

DEPT. 50,

LANSING, MICH.



Why the Red Top is Fast Replacing Wood Fence Posts

THE story is told in a few words. A Red Top Steel Fence Post costs less installed than a wood post. Red Tops last longer than wood posts. They reduce the work and expense of fence upkeep and repair.

A week's fence building job with wood posts is done in a day with Red Tops. One man drives 200 to 300 Red Tops in a day. Wire is attached to Red Tops easily and quickly, too.

One Red Top will outlast at least two wood posts. Figure the cost of two wood posts and the cost of their installation against the cost of but one Red Top. The Handy Fasteners that come free with Red Top posts hold the fencing securely. Constant restretching, restapling and repair are not required as with wood posts. By keeping the fence lines tight Red Tops keep stock, yours and your neighbors', where it belongs, thus preventing injury, loss and damage.

Start saving on your fences now. Drive Red Tops into the old fence line and prolong its life and service. And for new fences build only the permanent kind with Red Top Steel Posts. You can get Red Tops from your local dealer.

Red Top Steel Post Company
38-L S. Dearborn St., Chicago

Red Top
GUARANTEED
Double Strength Studed Tee
Steel Fence Posts

FURS Lake Land Fur Exchange, Salem, Mich. We have special outlets for Muskrats. Write for price list. Will call for lots of over \$500.

ALSIKE \$4.40
AND TIMOTHY PER BU.
Samling Frog-Best and Cheapest Seed Known. Contains 10 to 15 per cent Alsike. Our No. 20 grade contains over 20% Alsike, \$4.90 per bu., a wonderful bargain. A great hay and pasture combination, easy to grow and ridiculously cheap. Seed all thoroughly cleaned and guaranteed. Write today. Big Seed Guide FREE. American Field Seed Co., Dept. 431, Chicago, Ill.

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Special Terms if you order Now!
Agents wanted in open territory.
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Factories at Kalamazoo, Mich., Peoria, Ill., Bloomfield, Ind.

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"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices



Before churn of your churn add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington Vt.

Best Locking Device Ever Made



West Bend BARN EQUIPMENT

An improvement found only on West Bend Barn Equipment. One lever locks in or releases from 2 to 50 cows instantly, and also operates cow-stops. Saves thousands of steps. Simple, practical and indestructible. Used on the best dairy farms everywhere. Our steel stalls, mangers, pens, litter carriers, ventilators, water bowls and other dairy barn necessities are your best investment. Get our

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Explains entire line, also our special FREE service to farmers building new or equipping old barns with the best labor-saving devices. Blue prints furnished. Drop us a postal for full information. We are helping thousands of farmers make more profit out of their barns. Why not you?

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INGHAM-LANSING ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Ingham-Lansing Cow Testing Association has completed an excellent showing in the second year of its work, according to the report of Raymond Kuhn, tester. Kuhn's figures show that the average production of the 287 cows finishing the year was 7,593 pounds of milk and 275.7 pounds of fat. This compares favorably with the average production of last year, which was 7,757 pounds of milk and 245 pounds of fat.

The ten high herds in butter-fat production were as follows:

Owner.	Breed.	Milk Aver.	Fat Aver.
B. Wigman...	PB & Gr G	10,054	472.6
Box & Sons...	PB H	12,242	392.4
J. Ranney....	PB G	8,384	385.8
F. Thompson...	PB H	10,581	360.3
E. Riker.....	PB J	6,503	359.2
M'Kim & Son...	PB H	10,705	355.8
H. Wilson....	PB & Gr H	9,313	338.0
O. J. Becker...	PB & Gr H	9,565	316.4
H. Wigman...	PB & Gr G	7,297	328.6
Ever't & Him-melberger...	PB G	6,804	311.4

The average production per cow in these herds was 914.4 pounds of milk

The association has reorganized for the third years' work, the following officers being elected: Harry Box, president; Harold Wilson, vice-president; James Ranney, secretary-treasurer; Henry Wigman, and Earl Riker, directors.

Leslie Wilcox, the new tester, comes to the association well recommended, with four years' experience as a cow tester in Emmet and Allegan counties.

KEEP THE BULL FULL OF GOOD FEED.

PROPER feeding of the herd bull is just as important as the proper feeding of the milk cows. Too often the spoiled or musty hay is put to one side to be fed to the bull. Again, we find dairymen giving the waste feed, left by other animals, to the herd sire. All of which is a poor practice.

The herd bull old enough for service should be fed enough to keep him in a vigorous, healthy condition, free from excess fat. Most breeders feed their regular grain mixture to the bull at the rate of four to ten pounds daily.

Dairy Efficiency

THE best farmers agree with the economist, when he calls attention to the fact, that in reality the process of producing things from the soil is not finished until they are on the table of the ultimate consumer.

In our zeal to solve the vital problems of more efficient marketing, we have been inclined to assume that we could neglect efficient growing. As a matter of fact, efficient marketing calls for still more efficient production—production in the old sense of getting the goods ready for market. Quality of goods, standardization of products, scientific and absolutely honest packing are prize essentials in getting ready for the fair price.

I think that the Cow Testers' Association is doing more to improve the dairy industry in Michigan than perhaps any other one element. At any rate, they are quite as important as the sales organization and if they can help the dairymen of the state eliminate the boarder cows they will help put the dairy on a solid and permanent foundation.—President Kenyon L. Butterfield, M. A. C.

and 362 pounds of fat, while the average of the four poorest herds was 5,994 pounds of milk and 208 pounds of fat, or a difference of 4,150 pounds of milk and 154 pounds of fat per cow.

During the association year a total of eighty-seven cows were sold out of the association, fifty being pure-breds and thirty-seven grades. Of these fifty-one were profitable and were sold as breeding animals. The remaining thirty-six were unprofitable and were sold to the butcher.

A total of forty-five cows produced above 365 pounds of fat. The owners with the number of cows making such a record follows:

Byron Wigman, three cows; Harold Wilson, two; James Ranney, five; H. D. Box & Sons, five; Everett & Himmelberger, three; O. J. Becker, three; F. E. Shubel, three; Frank Thompson, four; George McKim & Son, three; Henry Wigman, three; F. E. Fogle, two; F. L. Riker, four; Lee Doty, one; Jacob Keck, one; H. Kahres & Son, three.

During the year 140 samples of soil were tested for lime requirement by the tester. Skim-milk was tested from eight separators, one of which was condemned and another found skimming poorly because of not being level. One member has sixty-five acres of alfalfa and others are increasing their acreage. Three members seeded sweet clover for summer pasture. Some members fed cull beans with good results, as well as stock beets. With one exception, all members have silos. All members own or use pure-bred bulls. Those owned include twelve Holsteins, seven Guernseys and one Jersey.

depending upon the size and condition of the animal and the variety of roughage. A good grain mixture to use consists of three parts ground corn, three parts ground oats, three parts wheat bran, and one part linseed oil meal. Ground oats are especially good for bulls. Cottonseed meal is generally looked upon with disfavor, since it may cause impotency.

Legume hay, whenever available, should be fed at the rate of ten to twenty pounds a day. Legumes are high in protein and mineral matter and will keep the heavily used bull in good condition. When non-legume roughages, such as timothy hay, fodder or straw, are fed, it is necessary to feed more linseed oil meal than with the legume roughages.

Breeders differ as to the breeding powers of the bull when silage is fed. Silage fed in large amounts will have a tendency to distend the paunch, which is very undesirable. However, ten to fifteen pounds of silage daily may be safely fed along with other roughages.

It is essential that the herd bull receive plenty of water, and where it has been found necessary to keep the bull in a stall or pen, he should be watered at least twice a day.

The value and importance of using good bulls is essential to the economical development of the dairy industry. The present use of good bulls is entirely too limited and when a good bull is once in service, his usefulness may be prolonged for an indefinite period through proper feeding and plenty of exercise.—R. D. Canan.

Red Strand
(TOP WIRE)

Longest Lasting farm fence ever made

The patented "Galvannealed" process puts 2 to 3 times more zinc coating on the wire than is possible by the ordinary galvanizing method. Therefore, we are able to guarantee this new Square Deal to far outlast any other farm fence made—sold at no extra price.

Galvannealed Square Deal Fence

15 to 30 points copper in the steel from which Square Deal is made causes it to resist rust more than twice as long as steel without copper. There is about \$5.00 per ton more actual material cost in copper-bearing "Galvannealed" fence, yet the price to you is not one cent more than the ordinary galvanized kind. Let us send you absolute proof of all claims made for this extra long life fence.

FREE to Land Owners. Nationally recognized authorities back up our claims. Send for copy of "Official Proof of Tests." We'll also send Ropp's Calculator—and—Square Deal catalog. All 3 mailed free. Address:

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No Extra Price

Use My WEAR-MORE Harness

30 DAYS FREE
—then decide

Made in all Styles

"I take your word for it if not then convinced—simply return harness at my expense."

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\$5 Down if You Decide to Keep It; Balance on Easy Monthly Payments

Just do me the favor of sending your name at once. I want you to get my big free book which tells the interesting story of this strongest harness made. See how I've entirely eliminated rubbing and see-sawing between leather and metal. Doubled life right here! Learn how short-snubbing of leather under buckle edges or around narrow metal units costs you money in breakdowns and repairs. See how I overcome this—how I learned this priceless harness secret from a pail handle. I believe you owe it to your pocketbook to post yourself. All I ask is that you call Wear-More personally and thoroughly, at my risk and expense. That's fair, isn't it? Then write me today for book and new reduced prices.

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No Short-Snubbing Here

See how patented WEAR-MORE buckle lets strap pull against big, broad surface, well protected like your hand on the large, comfortable round wooden handle on pail bail.

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150 lb. Capacity

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All Shipments Prepaid

FREE Service and parts for 1 year. Money back guarantee. Get booklet, price list, monthly terms, etc. Just say, "Send Catalog."

Empire Cream Separator Sales Co. Inc.
Dept. 6
Louisville, Kentucky

Million Dollar Bowl
A 30 years' Success

EUROPEAN DEMAND FOR BUTTER INCREASES.

THE continued strength of the European butter markets is affording some encouragement to the dairy industry. Agricultural Commissioner E. A. Foley, stationed at London, cables the department of agriculture that the demand for butter in Great Britain and Germany continues heavy. This means that there will be less incentive for foreign exporters to unload their surplus on our markets.

DAIRYMEN AND COTTON GROWERS HAVE COMMON INTERESTS.

THE oleo interests, it would appear, have attempted to stir up antagonism between the dairy farmers of the north and the cotton growers of the south, by citing that a number of dairy states are legislating out oleo, which, the oleo interests contend, would work to the detriment of the cotton growers because of the use of cottonseed oil in the manufacture of oleomargarine.

The fact is, that the cotton growers sell from fifteen to sixteen times the amount of oil meal to the dairy farmers for the production of dairy products that they do of cottonseed oil to the oleo manufacturers. The cotton growers of the south will gain more by keeping friendly with the dairy interests than by opposing them.

Now that the issue has been raised, these two classes of farmers—the dairymen and the cotton growers—find that they have a common interest. Both see unfair competition through the importation of coconut oil. This oil is the real competitor of cottonseed oil in this country, and, by reason of the fact that it is the large element going into the manufacture of oleo, is also the oil that dairymen are anxious to keep out.

FEEDING MORE OATS.

MYSELF and neighbors are feeding more oats to our dairy cows this winter than we have been in the habit of doing. We are doing this because we have a greater supply of this grain than of corn and barley; and also because, at present prices, it makes the cheapest grain ration. A local feed mill grinds the oats. To them we add a small amount of corn. We feel that ground oats make a better feed than whole oats. The bulkiness of this grain and its percentage of protein enables us to produce butter-fat cheaper this year by mixing more than the usual amount of the oats. Another year we may find it advisable to change the proportions.—D. Rasmussen.

SO BIG.

(Continued from page 401).

but to the three o'clock blackness. The street was already astir. Selina brushed her skirt to rid it of the clinging hay, tidied herself as best she could. Leaving Dirk still asleep, she called Pom from beneath the wagon to act as sentinel at the dashboard, and crossed the street to Chris Spanknoebel's. She knew Chris, and he her. He would let her wash at the faucet at the rear of the eating house. She would buy hot coffee for herself and Dirk to warm and revivify them. They would eat the sandwiches left from the night before.

Chris himself, a pot-paunched Austrian, blond, benevolent, was standing behind his bar, wiping the slab with a large moist cloth. With the other hand he swept the surface with a rubber-tipped board about the size of a shingle. This contrivance gathered up such meads of moisture as might be left by the cloth. Two sweeps of it rendered the counter dry and shining. Later Chris allowed Dirk to wield this rubber-tipped contrivance—a most satisfactory thing to do, leaving one with a feeling of perfect achievement.

(Continued next week).

7 SIZES

Free Trial

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Electric

Belt

Not one buyer in a hundred who sees and tries a De Laval in comparison with any other, ever fails to choose the De Laval.

\$6.60 to \$14.30 Down
Balance in 15 Easy Monthly Payments
Trade allowance on old cream separators

See and try an improved De Laval side-by-side with any other cream separator you may be thinking of buying. Your De Laval Agent will gladly arrange a demonstration and trial for you.

If you then choose the other machine you will know what you are doing; but the chances are a hundred to one that you will not, and you will know why you do not.

We can make no claims of De Laval superiority which seeing and trying the machine itself will not more than substantiate.

A cream separator is the most important farm equipment investment any cow owner ever makes. You can't afford to make a mistake, or at least to do it unknowingly.

The De Laval Separator Co.

New York 165 Broadway
Chicago 29 E. Madison St.
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See Your De Laval Agent

De Laval CREAM SEPARATORS

SWEET CLOVER AT HALF PRICE

of Red Clover—Cheap to sow—Superior for fertilizing and pasture. Excellent hay. Easy to grow. Investigate this crop and our low prices before buying any seed. Our scarified hulled seed is the highest quality. Guaranteed satisfactory. Our prices will save you big money. Write for free catalog and samples. Have low prices on Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy and all Grass Seeds.

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ESTABLISHED 1879
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Complete Dairy Barn Equipment including stalls, stanchions, water bowls, pens, litter carriers, etc.

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Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

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Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main Pitman bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Governed by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your churning hours now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to

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Dept. 44, Albion, Michigan, U.S.A.

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All standard water or steam pipe and fittings, plumbing, and water systems, engines, pulleys, saw outfits, furnaces, electrical supplies, at a saving of 1-4 to more than 1-2 usual prices. You buy direct and save ordinary selling expenses, bookkeepers, etc.

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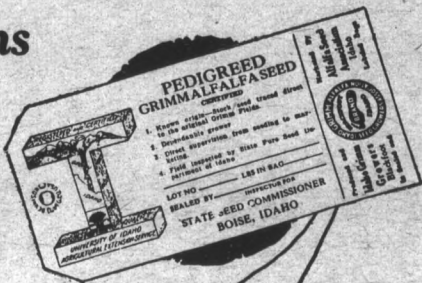
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GRIMM ALFALFA SEED

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FOR quick, thorough spraying Myers Spray Pumps are unequalled. Hand Pumps, with easy operating cog-gear handle—Power Pumps with automatic pressure control—give powerful, penetrating spray that reaches every leaf and blossom. The Myers line includes Pumps for Every Purpose, Hay Tools and Door Hangers. Ask your dealer or write us.



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Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT. Send for sensational offer! Milk 18 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—a year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milk". Get yours now! Ottawa Mfg. Co. 1807 White Street, Ottawa, Kansas. Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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So that you may see and use the only cream separator with a suspended self-balancing bowl, we will send an imported Belgium Melotte Cream Separator, any model, direct to your farm and you don't pay us for it for 4 months.

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Write today for new Melotte catalog containing full description of this wonderful separator.

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The Galloway LEADS THE WORLD

AS A CLOSE SKIMMER The cream separator you should use if you want close skimming, smooth running, durability, and ease of cleaning. No other separator can save the cream like the Galloway Sanitary does for no other has the low speed bowl with all discs entirely separate and supports on special self-centering neck bearing that eliminates all vibrations. Why not save the extra cream with a Galloway way that you now lose with an old, worn out, unsanitary machine, or in experimenting? Save 225 to \$50 by buying a new GALLOWAY Sanitary Cream Separator.

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Write today for Galloway's new 1925 bargain catalog. Save money in 1925 by buying at bed-rock prices. Get all the facts on Galloway's cream separators, gas engines, manure spreaders, farm equipment, household necessities, seeds and nursery stock. Address: THE GALLOWAY COMPANY, Dept. 187 Waterloo, Iowa.

90 Days Trial on your own farm. Compare it with all others for close skimming, easy running, etc. Then decide if you want to keep it or return it.

Two Other Leaders

UNUSED OILS SAME OILS PLUS 10% GAS DILUTION

MOST OILS Monamotor

YOUR MOTOR NEEDS Monamotor Oil

Gasoline cuts the Body of an Oil

The diagram shows you that the entrance of 10% gasoline cuts up the body of any oil. But it also proves that Monamotor Oil is much less affected than most oils. Note how quickly most oils lose their lubricating properties and note how Monamotor Oil remains almost the same.

Every test shows Monamotor supreme.

Monarch Manufacturing Co. Council Bluffs, Iowa Toledo, Ohio

Monamotor Oils & Greases

Live Stock

OUR WOOL CROP GETS BIGGER.

THAT the sheep industry is on the up-grade is indicated by the increasing production of wool in this country. While the number of sheep in Argentina and Australia is decreasing annually because of the breaking up of the larger ranches for crop production, the flocks in the United States are on the increase. The American wool clip in 1924 was 238,530,000 pounds of fleece wool and 43,800,000 pounds of pulled wool, according to estimates of the department of agriculture. The clip in 1923 was 224,330,000 pounds of fleece and 42,500,000 pounds of pulled wool. Wool production from fleeces decreased from 287,111,000 pounds in 1907 to 222,560,000 pounds in 1922, but the trend has been upward since then.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING OF LIVE STOCK GROWS.

THE cooperative marketing of live stock is attaining enormous proportions in this country. In 1924, according to statistics gathered by the department of agriculture, twenty-seven farmers controlled cooperative sales agencies operating in twenty terminal live stock markets handled business amounting to \$235,000,000. Over 12,000,000 animals were received and sold for slaughter or were bought by farmers desiring feeder stock. Savings to growers in connection with the commission charges amounted to one million dollars.

The Producers' Cooperative Commission Association of Cleveland, handled last year 4,752 cars of live stock, including 464,200 animals, with the total sales amounting to \$7,693,662 and patronage dividends \$25,000.

The Michigan Live Stock Exchange, Detroit, handled 418,800 animals. The total sales amounted to \$8,000,000 and patronage dividends \$10,000.

The Producers' Cooperative Commission Association of Buffalo, handled 600,598 animals, with total sales of \$10,019,529.

The Producers' Cooperative Commission Association of Pittsburgh, handled 306,942 animals, with total sales of \$4,766,098 and patronage dividends of \$16,168.

The Equity Live Stock Sales Association, Milwaukee, handled 166,867 animals, with total sales amounting to \$2,416,837 and \$10,500 patronage dividends.

CLOVERLAND LAMBS TOP THE CHICAGO MARKET.

NINETY lambs recently marketed from Delta county on the Chicago market brought, it is announced, the highest price of any lambs marketed there for that day and were reported by local buyers to be the best shipment of lambs seen there in weeks. The price brought by this lot is said to have been \$17.90 per hundred pounds, while a few dry ewes fetched \$9.00 per hundred, being the top price for this class for the day. There remain 800 sheep at the Whitney Farms operated by the National Pole Company, from which came the shipment aforesaid and these will be mostly marketed this spring.

WESTERN WOOL COOPERATORS SUCCESSFUL.

THE Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers' organization has demonstrated very effectively the value of cooperation in marketing wool. In the past four years it has handled wool as cheaply as any other agency rendering a like service. It has returned to the growers \$600,000 more than similar quantities of the same wool sold for in the same territory. Twelve million pounds were handled in four years.



PUT your horses in shape for spring. Don't let them start the season with minor ailments that might put them out of commission. Get them fit—and keep them fit—with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Known everywhere for 41 years as the reliable remedy for Spavin, Capped Hock, Curb, Splint, Laryngitis, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Fistula, Barb Wire Cuts, Calk Wounds.

Won't scar or discolor the hair. Far more effective than firing. Keep it handy—always. Get your bottle to-day—\$1.50 at all druggists, or direct from us upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

LET YOUR AUTO DO YOUR FARM WORK



The power from your car can operate any machine on your farm requiring from 2 to 10 H.P. With the aid of PORTA POWER you can turn the engine of your auto into a sturdy, reliable money saving power plant. Instead of investing hundreds of dollars in expensive tractors, power plants or engines, operate your feed grinder, saw rig, churn, sheller, shredder, in fact any machine on your farm by harnessing your car to it with PORTA POWER, the economical power device. Lasts a life-time, fits your car, sold on money back guarantee. Let this economical device save you hundreds of dollars. Write for information today. Van Dusen-Porter Mfg. Co., Dept. 15 Shelbyville, Ind.

World's Best Roofing at Factory Prices

"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Sidings, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Save money—get better quality and lasting satisfaction.

Edwards "Reo" Metal Shingles have great durability—many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof.



Free Roofing Book Get our wonderfully low prices and free samples. We can direct to you and save you all in-between dealer's profits. Ask for Book No. 167

LOW PRICED GARAGES

Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire-Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book, showing styles. THE EDWARDS MFG. CO. 317-367 Pike St. Cincinnati, O.

FREE Samples & Roofing Book



Star Curb Clamps, and assembled Stalls make installation easy. Send coupon for particulars of features that mean much to your cows and to you.

STAR Equipment

Hunt, Helm, Ferris & Co. Dept. D-55, Harvard, Illinois

Gentlemen: I have _____ cows _____ young stock _____ horses. Please send me floor plans and other suggestions. I am considering _____ (building) _____ (remodeling) a barn next _____ Send free plan book (Yes) _____ Name _____ Address _____

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

Registered Aberdeen-Angus, six bulls from
eight to sixteen months, large and
growthy. Price reasonable. F. J. WILBER, Clio, Mich.

Registered Guernseys
LONE PINE RANGER our new Herd SIRE has a
Dam with an A. R. O. record 936 fat. When in the
market for better Guernseys, write GILMORE BROS.,
Camden, Mich.; J. W. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

Registered Guernseys Two choice young
bulls of serviceable
age, sired by a grandson of Imp. King of the May,
and from good producing dams. Write WM. S.
ORMSTON & SON, R. 8, St. Johns, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

Young bulls from A. R. cows for sale.
F. W. WALLIN, Jenison, Mich.

Reg. Guernseys For Sale Springing cows, bred
W. W. BURDICK, Williamston, Mich.

Registered Guernsey bull and heifer calves. May
Rose breeding. A. R. re-
cords. Walnut Hill Farm, Milford, Michigan.

Reg. Guernsey Bull T. B. Tested, five years old. Four
daughters with records. Price
\$150. HILDRETH & LEE, Bailey, Mich.

For Sale Reg. Guernsey Cows, Bulls and
Bull Calves. A. R. Record May
Rose Breeding. JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

BANG

Sold Under the Hammer at Auction,
March 31, 1925

- 9---Registered Holsteins---9
4---Cows to freshen at time of sale---4
2---Cows to freshen soon after sale---2
2---Yearling heifers---2
1---Excellent herd sire---1

All Segis-Lyons breeding. T. B. Tested.
Also tools, hay and horses.

H. C. Ruggles

1 mile north and 1/2 mile east of
Moorepark, Mich.

PONTIAC BARINE 666499

39.06 lbs. butter in 7 days
158.79 lbs. butter in 30 days at 4 yrs. 7 months
of age.

Pontiac Blood Will Tell

Pontiac Barine has completed her 30 day
record with 158.79 lbs. butter and 2,652.3
lbs. of milk. She increased steadily on milk
flow averaging better than 100 lbs. a day dur-
ing the last week and made more than 4 lbs.
of fat every day but one during the thirty
day test. Her sire is a son of a 33-lb. cow
with a 305 day record of 1,007 lbs. and sired
by a grandson of Hengerveld DeKol.

Do you want a Pontiac in your herd?

We can supply you.

Send for pedigrees of Pontiac bulls.



Bureau of
Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

A Yearling Holstein Bull

from 29.3 lb. dam, 30 lb. sire, extra fine
breeding, great individual, best bargain
we ever offered at \$125, guaranteed.

Tom Kimmel, --- Farm Manager,
CARO, MICH.

FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN FRIE-
SIAN COWS from 2 to 7 years
old. Some fresh, others to freshen soon. Will sell
one or more to suit purchaser. Best of breeding.
Prices are right. HENRY S. ROHLFS, Akron, Mich.

Quality Holsteins Young Bulls up to 8 months
of age. Good individuals and
well bred, at from \$50 to \$75, according to age.
I. M. SHORMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.

HOLSTEIN or GUERNSEY dairy calves, 7 weeks old.
\$20 each, crated for ship-
ment. Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

Registered Holstein Bull 1 year old, from real
quality bred Stock. John
T. Breen, R. 2, Coopersville, Mich.

Registered Herefords Bulls, cows and heifers
for sale. RALPH
CALHOON, Branch Co., Bronson, Mich.

Financial King Jerseys Our bulls of service-
able age are all sold,
but we have a few bull calves of excellent breeding,
sired by our great herd sire, Financial King Sensa-
tion. Our prices are reasonable. COLDWATER JER-
SEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.

Jerseys For Sale Bulls ready for service,
also a few females. All from
R. of M. dams. Accredited here. Smith & Parker,
R. D. No. 4, Howell, Mich.

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

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.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. One 14 months old
red. One ten months old Roan,
good ones, and priced to sell. C. V. Tracy, Union
Phone, Ithaca, Mich.

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

Milking Shorthorn Bulls Reds and Roans.
Write me your wants.
WASTA HUBER, Gladwin, Michigan.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls
GEORGE GILL & SON, Ypsilanti, Mich.

SHORTHORNS OF MERIT Rodney's Model in ser-
vice. Bulls for sale. W.
E. MORRIS, R. 5, Flint, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 415

SICK TURKEY.

I have a two-year-old thoroughbred
white turkey that has been ailing for
about a week. She apparently has liver
trouble or indigestion. Seems to be
quite weak, very loose bowels, and
doesn't eat much food, only as I force
it down. She seems to be thirsty.
Her wings touch the floor. I have given
rice cooked in milk, also ground
oats and corn with a good poultry pow-
der wet with milk or water. Someone
said to give a few drops of carbolic
acid in water. Would this do? Have
given castor oil also.—R. G.

I doubt if either turpentine or car-
bolic acid will be of value in treating
the turkey. When a turkey will not
eat without forced feeding and be-
comes very weak, it is very difficult to
treat with medicines. If the trouble
is blackhead it will probably kill the
turkey and a postmortem examination
of the internal organs will give the
best clue as to the cause of the trou-
ble. Isolate the bird from the turkeys
and if nature does not make a cure I
do not believe you can save the bird.

CHICK BUSINESS IS LARGE.

THERE is a large market for chicks
in Gogebic county. Spring ship-
ments into Ironwood set in early in
March. It is said that as many as
40,000 chicks have been received at
the Ironwood post office in a single
season.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

Advice through this column is given free to our subscrib-
ers. Letters should state fully the history and symptoms of
each case and give name and address of the writer. Initials
only are published. When a reply by mail is requested the
service becomes private practice and \$1 must be enclosed.

Swollen Sheath.—I have a horse
that has kidney trouble, his sheath
swells when allowed to stand in the
stable. E. C., St. Ignace, Mich.—Your
horse should have daily exercise, also
give him a teaspoon of acetate of pot-
ash in drinking water two or three
times a day.

W. A., Harrisville, Mich.—Your calf
is incurable.

James C. G.—A few days ago I
had a calf that would walk in small
circles until it fell down and could not
get up. This morning an 18-month-old
heifer is seemingly in same condition,
but she is fleshy, and can't get up or
walk.—Give them enough mineral oil
to keep their bowels active.

Scours.—For the past three years
our calves have been troubled more
or less with scours. The calves suck
the cow, then we veal the calf, if it
lives.—Repeated cleaning and disinfection
of your premises is necessary, as
well as the treating of each calf's
navel at birth, also cleaning the cow's
udder and giving the calf vaccine. You
will find it no easy task to get rid of
calf scour infection.

Worms.—Have few pigs five months
old which are troubled with worms.
C. W. C., Shepherd, Mich.—Mix equal
parts of air-slaked lime, powdered gen-
tian, common salt together and place
the mixture in a dry place within the
reach of your pigs.

Shy Breeder.—My cow comes in heat
often, has been bred many times. She
failed to clean after calving, veterinary
treated her. F. B., Gladwin, Mich.—
Have your veterinarian crush ovarian
cysts and she will perhaps get with
calf. This can be done through the
rectum and vagina.

Poisoned Horses.—I wish you might
tell the readers that feeding ensilage
to horses caused the death of several
fine animals in this locality. The same
kind of food failed to harm the cows.
R. P., Hemlock, Mich.

Lambs Cough.—Could you prescribe
a remedy for my lambs? They cough,
have no discharge from the nose, will
stand around and pant for a few days,
then die. Have opened dead ones,
found no worms, either in stomach or
intestines, but gall bladder was large.
Subscriber, Brighton, Mich.—Conges-
tion of the lungs is perhaps the cause
of their death. It may be the result
of exposure.

Pin Worms—Breeding Question.—I
have a horse six years old which is
troubled with pin worms. My three-
year-old cow served on March 15, but
didn't calf until February 4, 1925. J.
R. H., Spratt, Mich.—For pin worms
wash out the rectum with a gallon or
two of soap suds, then use a solution
of salt and water—made by dissolving
three ounces of salt in a gallon of
tepid water. Cows carry their calves
from 240 to 320 days, the average is
280 days.

PURE BRED CHICKS

250 to 280
Egg Strain
pedigreed males head
our famous flocks of
Tanner American
and Tom Barron Eng-
lish White Leghorns,
Sheppard's Famous
Mottled Anconas, Pack's Bre-
to-Lay Rocks. Our birds won
first prizes in egg production
class at Holland and West Mich-
igan State Fairs. All flocks bred
through generations for high egg production.
Prompt, 100% live delivery, prepaid, anywhere
east of the Rockies. Prices low. Order early to
get chicks when you want them. Our beautifully
illustrated, instructive Free chick booklet will give
you much valuable information. Write for your
copy now.
Silver Ward Hatchery, Box 29, Zeeland, Mich.



HIGH GRADE STOCK
AT PRICES YOU
Can Afford to Pay.

Bred for eggs, not for show feathers. Every chick
from our farm is of a proven egg-laying strain.

ORDER FROM THESE PRICES.

	50	100	500	1000
Barron Leghorns (Pedigreed)				
Males	\$8.50	\$16	\$75	\$145
Barred Rocks (Aristocrat Strain)	9.50	18	85	165
Br. Leghorns	8.50	16	75	145
GRADE A.				
White Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13	\$62	\$120
Barred Rocks	8.00	15	72	140
Br. Leghorns	7.00	13	62	120
Broilers, Heavy \$10 per 100. Mixed			\$9.00	per 100.
100% Live Delivery. Catalog Free.				
Order Pulls Now, for May 15 Delivery.				
GREAT NORTHERN HATCHERY, R. 3, Box 56, Zeeland, Mich.				

CHICKS THAT LIVE

From sturdy, healthy free-range flocks.
Pluffy, lively youngsters that should grow
fast, and get on an all-year-round egg
laying basis. From carefully mated high-
egg-producing strains, tested and culled to
insure exceptional vigor and laying ability.
This stock and our scientific hatchery pro-
duces chicks that live, grow fast, lay early.
Uniform size and color so they will grow into beautiful
flocks of which you'll be proud. Place your order before
our output is taken by others. Order now for present or
future delivery. Leading varieties. Live delivery
guaranteed. Postpaid. Write for new chick booklet.
H. L. Carl, Box 100, Montgomery, Mich.

There Must

be a reason why 75% of last year's customers have
reordered this year. Our White Leghorn baby chicks
are proven profit producers. Quality stock with the
fancy prices. Catalog free—send for it today.

Karsten's Farm, Box 25, Zeeland, Mich.

SUPREME CHICKS

LAYERS! That's what you want.
Standard Chicks are from just that kind
of flocks. Our strain of Supreme Lay-
ing 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 de-
livery guaranteed. Illustrated catalog sent Free.
STANDARD HATCHERY, Box A, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

10 FREE If ordered
in advance
9c and Up 20 Varieties Pedigreed Cockerels
from head laying pens of Mich-
igan. Guaranteed blood tested. Trapnest 200
eggs up. Write for free circular before buying
elsewhere. BECKMAN HATCHERY, 26 Lyon
St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Highland Leghorns

Tanner-Hollywood-Barron Sired S. C. W. Leghorn
chicks. Bred to lay stock. All free range. Early
maturing. Best winter layers. Selected 100, \$13; 500,
\$62.50; 1,000, \$120. Selected Star A 100, \$15; 500,
\$72.50; 1,000, \$140. Postpaid. Full live arrival guar-
anteed. Illustrated catalog free.

Highland Poultry Farm

R. 9, Box C, HOLLAND, MICH.

Order Your MAY CHICKS NOW

and receive special discount. Tanner White Leghorns and Shepherd Anconas,
per 100, \$11; per 500, \$52.50; per 1,000, \$100. For June 2c per chick less. We
ship by prepaid parcel post and guarantee satisfaction and 100% live delivery.
Order at once as this offer may not appear again. Send 25¢ with order, balance
one week before chicks are to be shipped.

VRIESLAND HATCHERY, Box 2, Vriesland, Mich.

Blood-Tested Baby Chicks

Barron Strain S. C. W. Leghorns. We furnish chicks from one, two, and three-year-old tested brooders,
mated with high record cockerels, chicks that will positively pay you a profit in eggs this fall and winter.
Why speculate with just chicks when you can buy the best "Quality" at "Live and Let Live" prices. Get
our circular before you place your order. Satisfaction and 100% live delivery positively guaranteed.

City Limits Hatchery,

Rt. 5, Box 11,

Holland, Michigan.



BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Pure-bred, high quality, heavy laying, tested flocks. Great Winter Layers.
100% Live Delivery Guar. Postpaid prices on 25 50 100 500 1000
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns \$3.75 \$7.25 \$14 \$67.50 \$130
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds 4.50 8.50 16 77.50 150
Anconas, (Extra Good Sheppard) 4.00 7.75 15 72.50 140
Mixed Chicks 2.75 5.50 10 50.00
Extra Selected Stock, \$2.00 per 100 higher. Each order packed personally. Bank
Reference. There is no risk. Free Circular.
WINSTROM POULTRY FARM, BOX C-6, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

Barred Rock Baby Chicks

We hatch only Barred Rock Chicks from
choice selected stock shipped by pre-
paid parcel post to your door, satisfac-
tion and a live delivery guaranteed.

CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

THE KAZOO HATCHERY CO.
R. R. 3 Kalamazoo, Mich



W. LEGHORN-BLACK MINORCA-
ANCONA

Official International Egg Contest
Records up to 254 EGGS.

Few can equal our PRICES.
No one can beat our QUALITY.
Before ordering your 1925 chicks send
for our CATALOG. Our LOW PRICES
will astonish you.
Over 20 years experience assures your
satisfaction.

Established in 1904 Sent by PARCEL POST PREPAID.
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.
PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, Michigan.

L-O-O-K!

Can ship chicks of high grade quality at once. Barred
Rocks, Reds, White Rocks, 15c each. Wyandottes, Buff
Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, 10 1/2c. White, Brown Leg-
horns, 12c. Anconas, 13 1/2c. Mixed heavies, 12c.
Mixed light breeds, 9 1/2c. May chicks \$1.00 per 100
less. Order direct from this adv. If less than 100 is
wanted add 35c extra. Hatching eggs. Free circular
tells about 15 first class varieties.

Lawrence Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS and DUCKLINGS

Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. Utility bred.
Also extra selected quality Reds and M. A. C. strain
Barred Rocks. From stock carefully selected for
health and egg production. White Pekin Ducklings.
Write for circular and price list. Goret's Poultry
Farm & Hatchery, Corunna, Mich.

Barred Rock & Red

Chicks from sturdy, healthy, free range flocks. Care-
fully mated for high egg production. Blood tested for
white diarrhea. Write for prices. Reference, Farm-
ers' & Merchants' Bank. KRUEPER POULTRY
FARM & HATCHERY, Milan, Mich.

FIRST AVE. HATCHERY

Chicks from heavy laying strain, S. C. White Leg-
horn, mated with Eckard Cockerels from M. A. C.
Also chicks from old hens, fine birds, culled stock.
If chicks wanted, don't delay. Send for price list.
First Ave. Hatchery, Owner, John DePree, Holland, Mich.

Green Lawn Chic Prices.

White Leghorns, 13c; Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, 15c;
Black Minorcas, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, 12c;
Heavy mixed for broilers, 13c; Light, 11c. Postage
paid. 100% live delivery. Our 15th year. We pro-
duce only one grade, the BEST. Reference, Fenton
State Bank. GREEN LAWN POULTRY FARM, Gus
Hecht, Prop., Fenton, Mich.

CHICKS Barred Rock, Eckhard
Strain, White Leghorns
and Brown Leghorns. Guarantee full 100%
alive. Free Delivery. HILLVIEW POUL-
TRY & HATCHERY, C. BOVEN, Prop.,
R. 12-B, HOLLAND MICHIGAN.



English Producer White Leghorn
Larger size 5-lb. hens. The kind for
farmers and egg producers. Strong
husky chicks our specialty, \$15 per
100. Eggs \$8.00. Free Catalog.
Mapleside Leghorn Farm, Box O,
Tremont, Ill.

BABY CHICKS

\$12.50 Per 100 and Up
We are listing 12 varieties of Pure Blood Farm
range stock. Chickens, Ducks and Guinea. Write
for price list. CLINTON HATCHERY & POULTRY
FARMS, Wilmington, Ohio.



Pure Bred Tom Barron English S. C. White
Leghorns. From healthy, winter laying, free
range, Hoganized flocks. Postpaid. Live De-
livery guaranteed. Get our low prices before
you buy. Write for prices and free catalog.
Lake Bluff Hatchery, Route No. 1, Holland, Mich.



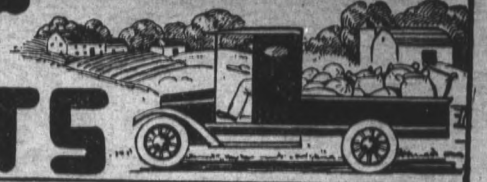
Baby Chicks and Ducklings
Many thousands weekly. Popular & Rare
Breeds, Ducklings, Goslings, Baby Toms,
Bantams & Games. Prices reasonable.
Wellington J. Smith Company, 612 Davis-Farley Bldg.,
Electric Incubators and Brooders Cleveland, Ohio.

Chicks and Hatching Eggs

from Leghorn Flock which produced first and third
pens in 1924 Michigan Contest. Every male son of
240 or more egg hen. Chicks \$20, eggs \$9 per hun-
dred. W. C. ECKARD, Paw Paw, Mich.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, March 17.

Wheat.
 Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.66; No. 2 red \$1.65; No. 2 white \$1.65; No. 2 mixed \$1.65.

Chicago.—May \$1.53@1.53½; July at \$1.39@1.39½; September at \$1.30½@1.31.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.63@1.64.

Corn.
 Detroit.—No. 3 yellow \$1.18; No. 4 yellow \$1.13; No. 5 yellow \$1.08.

Chicago.—May \$1.16@1.16½; July \$1.19@1.19½; September \$1.18½@1.19.

Oats.
 Detroit.—No. 2 white at 50c; No. 3 white 49c.

Chicago.—May at 42½@42½c; July 44@44½c; September 44½@44½c.

Rye.
 Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.16.
 Chicago.—May \$1.14½; July at \$1.06; September 99½c.
 Toledo—\$1.17.

Beans.
 Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5@5.70 per cwt.
 Chicago.—Navy, choice \$6.25; red kidneys \$10.
 New York.—Choice pea at \$7@7.15; red kidneys \$10.25@10.50.

Barley.
 Detroit.—Malting 98c; feeding 91c.

Buckwheat.
 Detroit.—\$2.05@2.10.

Seeds.
 Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$18; alsike \$13.25; timothy \$2.90.

Hay.
 Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$16@17; standard and light mixed at \$15@16; No. 2 timothy at \$14@15; No. 1 clover and No. 1 clover mixed \$14@15; wheat and oat straw \$10.50@11; rye straw \$12.50@13.

Feeds.
 Detroit.—Bran \$33@34; standard middlings at \$34; fine middlings \$39; cracked corn \$51; coarse cornmeal at \$49; chop \$37.

Apples.
 Chicago prices on apples: Northern Spies at \$9.00 per bbl; Baldwins at \$7.50; Jonathans \$9.50 bbl; Kings at \$7.50@8; Greenings \$7.50@8; Wagener \$5.25@5.50 bbl; Grimes at \$5.50@5.75; Starks \$6.50@7; Ben Davis at \$5.50@6.

WHEAT

Wheat prices have had a further severe break during the last week. The market is now at about the same level as it was three months ago. Large lines of wheat, held speculatively in expectation of much higher prices, were being liquidated. Some rally from the decline appears due. The market failed utterly to respond to a decidedly bullish government estimate on crop reserves. This suggests that the prevailing level of prices has discounted the statistical strength. The report showed a total of 254,000,000 bushels of wheat in all positions compared with 300,000,000 bushels last year and 296,000,000 bushels two years ago. Domestic consumption in the next four months will require from 140,000,000 to 175,000,000 bushels. The average figure is about 155,000,000 bushels. If consumption is not larger than the average, there would be 99,000,000 bushels left for carryover and for export. A normal carryover is around 70,000,000 bushels. This suggests that there are 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels left for export.

RYE

The rye market continues to lose ground more rapidly than wheat. It is 57 cents below the high point at the end of January compared with a decline of 39 cents for wheat. Rye has declined 45 cents in less than two weeks without a rally of any consequence, so that a good-sized up-turn is due. Clearances average only about 500,000 bushels a week, whereas we could ship twice that amount out of our commercial stock each week until the new crop is ready for the reaper.

CORN

Reserves of 820,000,000 bushels of corn on March 1 were one-third less than the average of the last five years. About 250,000,000 bushels less corn were used since last November than in the same period last year. During the balance of the season, there must be a saving of 300,000,000 bushels. It would appear more difficult to make this saving than it was to save 250,000,000 bushels during the winter while 1,712,000,000 bushels were being consumed. In spite of present abundance, the pos-

sibility of scarcity of corn in commercial channels still looms up and helps to support prices.

OATS

Oats prices have had a severe break in the last two weeks. Some export sales were made, although the volume was not important. Stocks of oats in Canada are reducing and the discount on our oats makes them attractive. Large export sales could be made out of our stock right along during the next three months, however, without leading to scarcity. This year's farm stocks of 550,000,000 bushels of oats on March 1 have been exceeded several times in the past, but with the record visible supply, total holdings have been exceeded only once before.

SEEDS

The seed market is awaiting spring weather to spur on the demand. So far, the usual heavy spring buying has been curtailed by the prevailing cold weather. Prices have remained firm, on the whole, chiefly because seed supplies generally are not burdensome, stocks of red clover being particularly small, and a good spring demand is anticipated as soon as seeding can be done with no fear of damage from frost.

FEEDS

Feed markets are dull and slow with jobbers buying only for their immediate needs. Considering the drastic break since January, the market shows little rallying power.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Fresh egg prices are highly irregular and determined largely by current supplies from day to day. Receipts are larger than a year ago but consumption has kept up with the increased supply. Eggs are already being stored and prices may not go much lower unless storage accumulations during the next month should reach proportions that might cause a halt. Indications are that egg production this year will equal that of a year ago. It is probable that more of the total lay will be marketed this spring than last in view of the higher level which will apparently prevail. With more eggs available than a year ago, the prices at which storage dealers seem ready to buy for storage, fully five cents higher than in 1924, may be too high.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 28c; dirties 26c; checks 25c; fresh firsts 29c; ordinary firsts 27@27½c. Live poultry, hens at 23½c; springers 30c; roosters 19c; ducks 28c; geese 18c; turkeys 23c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 29@30c. Live poultry, heavy springers 30@31c; light springers 24@25c; heavy hens 28@29c; light hens 24@25c; roosters 18c; geese 15@16c; ducks 32@33c; turkeys 35c.

BUTTER

Butter prices continued their steady advance until the 50-cent line was reached at Chicago. Buying has eased off at this level and prices have sagged. Any severe break is not probable, however, unless supply conditions are changed materially. Fresh butter is scarce. Receipts at the four leading markets during the first week in March were 15,000 tubs short of the same week a year ago. Production reports have been showing decreases each week under the one preceding. A sharp decrease in milk production in the east has necessitated shipments of cream from the middle west to supply the eastern milk requirements. No immediate increase in butter production is expected. Storage butter is moving out rapidly. The reduction at the four market last week totaled 3,342,117 pounds compared with 31,730 pounds in the same week in 1924. At this rate, the storage situation is rapidly losing its bearish force. Consumption has shown no apparent curtailment as yet by the higher prices.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 48½@49c; New York 48c. In Detroit creamery in tubs sells for 43@48c per pound.

POTATOES

Potatoes in midwestern markets were lower again last week but eastern markets advanced slightly. New southern stock is arriving in increasing volume. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1@1.10 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market. New York sacked round whites range from \$1.10@1.40 per 100 pounds in eastern markets.

HAY

Hay markets continue to sag under the burden of heavy stocks of low grade stuff and little demand for any

kind. Substantial price concessions are being made in order to keep hay moving. Farm reserves of hay on March 1 were 37,386,000 tons compared with 33,455,000 tons on the same date last year. The 1924 crop was six million tons more than in 1923, so that a third of the crop surplus has been consumed, but the heavy feeding season is already past and probably more hay will be carried over this summer than in the preceding year.

HORSES

Prices for horses have declined about \$5 a head. Part of the spring demand has been filled so that buyers are less numerous and the previous demand has attracted more horses from the country. Farm chunks weighing 1,300 to 1,450 pounds are selling at \$110@160 which is noticeably above the level when the chunk season opened. Good drafters are selling at \$225@250.

BEANS

The bean market is weak with C. H. P. whites quoted at \$6@6.15 per 100 pounds f. o. b. the Michigan shipping points. Demand has been quite slow as beans have not been moving into consumption as rapidly as expected and some of the holders are more willing to sell at this level. The cold weather coming at the close of the week may improve the tone temporarily at least. Buyers are offering only \$5.75 for beans for April shipment but elevators are asking \$6.25, showing how far opinions are apart as to the future of the market.

WOOL

A little more confidence is being shown in the wool market and belief is spreading that prices are close to a trading level. The goods market is disappointingly slow but small sales of raw wool are being made to mills at prices five to six cents lower, grease basis, than two months ago. Growers in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois are holding for about 53 cents. Foreign efforts to support the market are still evident but the second series of auctions of colonial wools at London opened this week at five to 20 per cent lower than the close of the January sale. Fine wools show a greater decline than the medium and low wools. A slightly firmer tone is becoming apparent, however, both in London and at Australian auctions.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The supply of spuds was light. The bad condition of the roads cut down the number of apples offered, while the demand was good. Vegetables were in moderate supply and buying was fairly heavy. Prices for beets, cabbage, carrots and turnips tended to be a little lower, while parsnips held steady. The demand for horseradish showed a little more strength. Live poultry sold readily and prices for eggs were firm, with buying in heavier volume.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Guernseys.
 March 25—Consignment sale, Saginaw Fair Grounds, Geo. J. Hicks, Manager, Saginaw W. S.

Holsteins.
 March 25—Bernard A. Tee Haar, Dorr, Mich.

March 31—H. C. Ruggles, Moorepark, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, March 17.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 16,000. Market very active, 25@35c higher. Tops \$14.50; bulk 190 to 300-lb. average \$14.25@14.40; 140 to 150-lb. average \$13.50@14; bulk of packing sows \$13.25@14.50; strong weight slaughter pigs \$13@13.25; hold-over 7,000; mostly held off market.

Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Better grades of weighty steers practically at a standstill; medium 25c lower; yearlings are about steady with Monday's down turn; best yearlings early \$11.80; best fed steers \$8.75@10.50; she stock is weak to 25c under early bids; bulls weak; vealers lower mostly at \$11.50 down to killers, shippers \$12@12.50 mostly.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 18,000. Market extremely dull; few bids on fat lambs 25@50c lower; choice handy weights upward to \$16.75; good 90-lb. weights bid \$16@16.25; best 75-lb. clipped ewes at \$13.50; no sales of fat sheep; topping 25@50c lower; fat lambs are weak; early bulk \$16.50@16.90.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 572. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$9.50@10.50
 Best heavy steers, dry-fed 7.75@9.00
 Handyweight butchers .. 7.50@7.75
 Mixed steers and heifers 6.50@8.75
 Handy light butchers 6.00@6.75
 Light butchers 5.00@5.75
 Best cows 5.25@6.25
 Butcher cows 4.25@5.25
 Cutters 3.00@3.50
 Cannors 2.25@3.00
 Choice bulls 5.00@6.50
 Heavy bologna bulls 4.50@5.25
 Stock bulls 4.00@5.00
 Feeders 6.00@7.25

Stockers 5.25@7.00
 Milkers \$45.00@80.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 567. Market steady.
 Best \$14.00@15.00
 Others 5.00@13.00

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 237. Market 15@25c lower and slow.
 Best lambs \$17.00
 Fair to good sheep 16.00@16.25
 Light to common 9.00@13.00
 Yearlings 12.25@13.25
 Fair to good sheep 8.00@10.00
 Culls and common 4.00@6.50
 Buck lambs 7.00@16.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,514. Market 25c higher.
 Mixed hogs, heavy yr'rs. \$14.00@14.55
 Pigs 13.25
 Little yorkers 13.75
 Yorkers 12.50
 Roughs 12.00
 Stags 6.50

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 3,230. Market is closing strong. Heavy sold at \$14.85@15; medium \$12.10@12.25; light \$14.75@14.85; light lights \$13.75@14.50; pigs \$12.75@13.50; packing sows and roughs at \$12.75.

Cattle.

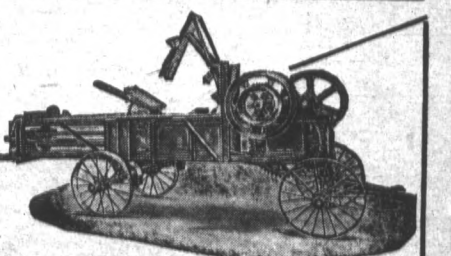
Receipts 175. The market is steady. Steers from 1,100 pounds up \$9@11; steers 1,100 lbs. down \$6@10; load of yearlings at \$10.50; heifers at \$5.50@8.50; cows \$2@6; bulls \$4@5.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,400. Tops at \$17@17.25; culls \$15 down; yearlings at \$14.50; wethers \$11.50@12; ewes \$9.50@10.50.

Calves.

Receipts 100. Tops at \$15; culls at \$12.50 down.



Peerless HAY Press

The Farquhar "Peerless" Steel Frame Hay Baling Presses have strong, rigid baling chamber. Adjustable tension plates, regulate weight of bale. Make neat, square, blocky bales. One piece saddle holds main bearings in perfect alignment.

Write for complete information on Presses—Also Tractor and Portable Engines, Threshers, Sawmills and Hydraulic Cider Presses.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO.
 Box 812 Limited York, Pa.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Oscoda Co., March 10.—Everybody buying auto licenses and selling potatoes at 60c per cwt. Hay brings \$10 per ton. Cattle are low in price; eggs going down and gasoline going up. Not many cattle in feed lots as grain is high. Canner cows are cheaper than dirt.—A. Z.

Jackson Co., March 3.—There is little feeding done in this section. Dairying being the most promising live stock enterprise. About the only crops now being held are apples and potatoes, and these are being marketed as fast as the farmers can sell them. Apples are bringing \$2.00 per bushel and potatoes 50c. Our local grange is doing a lot of good work for the community.—J. W.

Huron Co., March 13.—Normal acreage of sugar beets, potatoes and beans are likely to be planted. Condition of seed corn fair. Not much building or repairing. Trees here are not sprayed as a rule. Little marketing at this time. General farming outlook good for Huron county. Auction sales are well attended and prices are good.—A. W. C.

Gladwin Co., March 10.—Wheat and rye looking fair, though short. Acreage light on account of long dry spell last fall. No feeding being done here. Crops remain in farmers hands.

Dressed Veal and Hogs

We are an exclusive meat house and are equipped to handle to your advantage veal and hog shipments.

Guaranteeing best results and prompt returns.

Ship direct to

M. A. Nicholson & Co.

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2460 Riopelle, Detroit, Michigan

CALVES CALVES CALVES

SHIP TO

Otto F. Bernstein

2478 Riopelle Street, Detroit, Mich.

Largest and Oldest Exclusive Veal Merchants in City.

We give your shipments our personal attention, get you BETTER PRICES and QUICKER RETURNS as we always have an outlet for veal.

Est. 1895. Ask your Bank for References.

DISPERSAL SALE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1925

AT 1 O'CLOCK

Entire herd of 35 T.B. tested, pure-bred and Grade Holsteins.

At farm, 1 mile west, 2 miles north of Moline, or 3/4 mile west of stop 46, Kalamazoo Interurban. In C.T.A. 2 years. 1923 herd average 421.4 lb. fat, 12006 lb. milk. 1924, 467.5 lb. fat, 13,644 lb. milk. Write for individual records.

BERNARD A. TER HARR, DORR, MICH., R. 1.

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 6 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.

One	Four	One	Four
10.....\$0.80	\$2.40	25.....\$2.08	\$6.24
11......88	2.64	26......216	6.48
12......96	2.88	27......224	6.72
13.....1.04	3.12	28......232	6.96
14.....1.12	3.36	29......240	7.20
15.....1.20	3.60	30......248	7.44
16.....1.28	3.84	31......256	7.68
17.....1.36	4.08	32......264	7.92
18.....1.44	4.32	33......272	8.16
19.....1.52	4.56	34......280	8.40
20.....1.60	4.80	35......288	8.64
21.....1.68	5.04	36......296	8.88
22.....1.76	5.28	37......304	9.12
23.....1.84	5.52	38......312	9.36
24.....1.92	5.76	39......320	9.60
25.....2.00	6.00	40......328	9.84

REAL ESTATE

CALIFORNIA FARMERS make more money on small farms in San Joaquin Valley, California, where you can work outdoors all the year. Splendid opportunities for men of moderate means. Twenty and forty acre farms produce alfalfa abundantly. Dairying, hogs and poultry make good returns; staple varieties of fruits yield dependable profits; combination of these means a well-balanced farm with good income throughout the year. Winterless California offers much to the man looking for a country where he can get the most out of life. Climate delightful, long growing seasons; wonderful roads; excellent schools. Cooperative marketing associations afford profitable outlets for all produce. A small one-family farm, cutting out high labor costs, insures success. No winter handicaps. San Joaquin Valley illustrated folder mailed free on request. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 912 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

80-A. MICH. FARM Only \$2,200; 6 Cows & Calves, Horses, Corn, wheat, rye, beans, potatoes, poultry, machinery, everything for comfort and profit; on improved road, good community, near lake; 60 acres productive fields, variety fruit; pleasant 7-room house, porch, barn, hog and poultry houses. Age forces low price \$2,200, half cash. Details pg. 157. Big New Spring Catalog, Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

LISTEN! A \$3,000 farm for \$1,800. 40 acres good soil, fenced, close to town, gravel road, near school, good six room house with basement, basement barn 30x40, good orchard, well, and windmill, water piped to house and barn, buildings worth \$2,500, owner old and crippled. Price \$1,800, \$1,200 down, 5 years time on the remainder. Write now to W. F. Humphrey, Elvart, Mich.

WHEAT LAND—Reliable information furnished on Kansas wheat land. References. Wheat Land Co., Box 483, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Polled Shorthorns both sexes. Federal accredited Herd. **PAUL QUACK**, R. 2, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

4 Brown Swiss Bulls for sale. Well bred. T. H. Tested. **FRANK POET & SON**, R. 6, Clare, Mich.

HOGS

DUROC SOWS

Good yearling sows bred to Michigan's Grand Champion Boar, at \$55. Grower's gilt of approved type, sired by above boar and bred to a Super Colonel boar, at \$50 to \$70. These are registered and guaranteed to please. **Lakefield Farm**, Clarkston, Mich.

Registered O. I. C. Sows some due to farrow soon, others later. Gilt, yearlings and 2-year-olds. Also boars of all ages. All stock on approval. Register free. **FRED W. KENNEDY**, R. 2, Plymouth, Mich.

O. I. C's. Ten fine gilts to farrow in April, and six choice fall boar pigs. **Cloverleaf Stock Farm**, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

There are still a few of those good, big, bred gilts left. The first \$50 checks get them. **P. P. POPE**, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Choice gilts bred for Mar. & April farrow, for sale. **WESLEY HILE**, Ionia, Mich.

Poland China Fall Gilts

Write for prices. **E. A. Clark**, St. Louis, Mich.

Fall Pigs either sex, by the great Boar, The Wolverine. Price reasonable. Best of dams. **W. E. Livingston**, Parma, Mich.

For Sale Large Type Poland Chinas either sex. Also Brown Swiss Bulls. **A. A. FELDKAMP**, Manchester, Mich.

SHEEP

Breeding Ewes for sale, extra good young Delaines. **V. B. FURNISS**, Nashville, Mich.

Registered Shropshire Ewes For Sale. Twenty-one Head of yearling and two-year-olds due to Lamb in April. **C. V. Tracy**, Ithaca, Mich. Union Phone.

HORSES

FOR SALE One Registered Percheron Stallion, four years old. Weight 1,800 lbs., well broke and nice to handle. Price right. **E. A. ROHLFS**, Akron, Mich. Box 6, R. F. D. No. 3.

For Sale 1 Percheron Stallion, 3 years old. Of the Ton Type. **E. R. Van Vollenburg**, Milan, Mich.

Strawberry Roan Belgian Stallion for sale, 4 years old. **HERMAN KOHLER**, R. 2, Clinton, Mich.

GLADIOLUS BULBS—Write for descriptive price list. **George Hunter**, Dowagiac, Mich.

FARM DITCH DIGGER—Have you ditching to do? Write **C. G. Alden**, 225 E. Tenth Street, Erie, Pa.

TRACTOR STARTERS FOR FORDSONS—Literature free. **Climax Tractor Starter Co.**, Climax, Mich.

BEEES FREE—Trap Stray Swarms. Interesting literature free. **Ed. Swenson**, Spring Valley, Minn.

WANTED—Standing timber of all kinds. Good prices. **Charles L. Borch**, Pleasant Ridge, Detroit, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.50; Ten \$2.50. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; Ten, \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. **Farmers Union**, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 \$2.50. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Pay when received. **F. Gupton**, Bardwell, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00. Pipe free. Pay when received. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Kentucky Farmer's Association**, Paducah, Ky.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

FROST PROOF Cabbage Plants and Tomato Plants. Varieties: Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Flat Dutch and Succession. Tomato: Greater Baltimore, Earliana and Livingston Globe. Prices, Parcel Post, \$1.50; \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Express collect, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.50. We ship the size of plant you wish. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Tifton Potato Company, Inc.**, Tifton, Ga.

SEND US \$2.00 and we will send 300 Champion ever-bearing strawberry plants. 100 Cooper for \$2.00; 200 Premier for \$1.50. Plants sent C. O. D. for postage. Order Direct, Catalog free. **South Michigan Nursery**, New Buffalo, Michigan. Ref. No. 14.

SEED CORN AND SEED OATS—My drying house is filled with Clement's Improved White Cap yellow dent and Duncan's yellow dent seed corn. Fire dried on racks, ear tested, guaranteed germination from high yielding stock. Registered and certified Worthy Oats. Developed by the Michigan Agricultural College. Heavy yielders with a stiff straw. Write for prices. **Paul C. Clement**, Britton, Michigan.

DODGES FAMOUS Rio Grande Valley Bermuda Onion plants will produce the best and Earliest Mature Bermuda Onions. Large open field grown plants, 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Dodge Plant Farms**, Raymondville, Texas.

CERTIFIED Wolverine Oats. Certified Robust Beans. Postal card brings particulars. **A. B. Cook**, Owosso, Mich.

ASPARAGUS—Giant, Washington, Rust Proof and Mary Washington. Best varieties. Circular price list free. **J. C. Dunham**, Lawton, Mich.

ASPARAGUS—Why not plant the largest, tenderest, most profitable, "The Washington"? 100 roots \$1.25; 1000 \$8.00. Prepaid. **Glick Seed Farm**, Lancaster, Pa.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, both white and yellow. Inoculating Bacteria for bushel, any legume, 60c, postpaid. **E. E. Basil**, Latty, Ohio.

STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, ASPARAGUS—125 choice plants \$1.25 postpaid. Free catalogue of Profitable Garden Luxuries. **C. D. Thayer**, Three Rivers, Michigan.

GLADIOLUS—Choice bulbs, mixed colors. Forty cents per dozen post paid. **Miss Elizabeth Kercher**, R. 5, Ypsilanti, Mich.

REGISTERED WOLVERINE OATS—Michigan's Best. **C. D. Finkbeiner**, Clinton, Mich.

CERTIFIED WORTHY OATS—Big Yield, stiff straw. **Ernest Ruess**, Caledonia, Mich.

WOLVERINE OATS—Robust Beans. **F. DeWitt & Son**, Wheeler, Mich.

CERTIFIED Potatoes seed potatoes. **J. B. Gray**, R. 1, West Branch, Mich.

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READY TO MOVE—another litter of beautiful Col. Blue and white, from working stock. Females, \$1.00, males, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Why pay more. **Meadowbrook Farm**, Stockbridge, Mich.

REGISTERED NEWFOUNDLAND and **Shepherd** Police Pups—Best for farm or home. **L. E. Birky**, Pompei, Mich.

FOR SALE—Registered Collies, natural heelers. Silver-forest Kennels, Gladwin, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Collie Puppies. Show's Collie Kennels, Traverse City, Mich.

COLLIE PUPS. "Natural heelers." Females \$3.00; Males \$5.00. **Loyal Mason**, R. 4, Nashville, Mich.

POULTRY

POULTRY AND FRESH EGGS WANTED—Will pay highest prices for broilers, fryers, 1 1/2, 2 1/2 lbs. each, fat hens. Strictly fresh white hen eggs. Write for quotation. **East Coast Poultry Co.**, 700 Alfred St., Detroit, Mich.

MARCY FARM and **HOFFMAN'S** fifteen-pound strain Jersey Black Giants. Unrelated trio \$10; \$3.00 each in larger quantities. Eggs \$2.00 per fifteen. Also thoroughbred Bronze turkey eggs in season. **J. G. Hiebert**, Middleton, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS, White Rocks, Winners Egg Laying Contest, Michigan State Fair, 1924. \$3.00, \$5.00 per fifteen. **S. C. Buff** Orpingtons, winners at Michigan's largest shows, \$3.50, \$5.00 per fifteen. Send for circular. **Walnut Hill Farm**, Milford, Mich.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Bred to increase next year's egg record. Cooled three times for early maturity, body conformation, and temperament. Price \$5.00. Three outstanding individuals, \$8.00 and \$10. **Earl A. Sinduce**, Albion, Mich.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for Hatching. From Farm Flock. Also Pen mated direct Ferris 205 to 300-egg strain. Eggs \$12 and \$22 per 100. **Riverview Farm**, Vassar, Mich.

EGGS—Single Comb Buff Leghorns and Buff Rocks. Pure-bred farm range, \$1.00 for 15; \$6.00 for 100; prepaid. **Mrs. H. H. Walter**, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Exclusively, eggs \$5.00 per 100 prepaid. **Raymond Eash**, Shipshewana, Indiana.

S. C. REDS—heavy laying strain. Eggs 6c, postpaid. **Chicks 15c**. **Myron Mason**, Cloverdale, Mich.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Laying pullets, extra selected \$1.50. **O. A. Braman**, Palo, Mich.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Twenty choice cockerels. Circular free. **C. W. Browning**, Portland, Mich.

BUFF ORPINGTON hatching eggs from high class birds. Also Buff Duck eggs. **Bert Bailey**, R. 11, Holland, Mich.

FOR BIG TYPE Toulouse Geese try **M. B. Noble**, Saline, Mich.

EGGS from Ringlet Barred Rocks \$5.00 per 100, \$2.00 per setting. **Robert Martin**, Woodland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS—Barred and White Rock; R. I. Reds, \$16 per 100; White Leghorns, \$12 per 100, delivered. 100% live delivery of good strong chicks guaranteed. Chicks are hatched in Washburn Mammals Incubators of 14,400-egg capacity. Terms: \$5.00 on each 100 chicks with order, balance one week before delivery is to be made, or at Hatchery where called for. Hatchery four miles east of Mt. Morris on Mt. Morris road one mile north and one mile east, 10 years hatching chicks. Reference, Bank of Mt. Morris. Order from this ad and save time. **Meadow Brook Hatchery**, R. 1, Mt. Morris, Mich. Phone.

"ILLINOIS ACCREDITED" pure-bred chicks. State-inspected breeding stock. Barred Rocks, Single Comb Reds, \$15-100. White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, \$16-100. Postpaid, 100% live delivery. Hatch every Monday, order from ad. Member International and Illinois Chick Association. **Earlville Hatchery**, 30 Ottawa St., Earlville, Illinois.

SUPERIOR QUALITY Barred Rock and Pure Hatched White Leghorn Chicks. Stock Blood Tested second season. Highest Barred Rock at Michigan and Missouri Contests, 1923-24. Contest winners 1921. Discount for early orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular Free. **Aseltine Poultry Farm**, 1827 Belden, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Silver L and White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, White and Brown Leghorns from culled and strong laying strains. Sold from day-old to eight weeks old. Fifteenth year. Write **Shepard Poultry Farm**, Litchfield, Mich.

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS with chicks from these flocks. \$108.78 was market value of eggs laid in December by one of our flocks of 125 pullets. Quality chicks at low prices. **Boocher's Hatchery**, Burr Oak, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS, CHICKS and Eggs. No better in America. Official Laying Contest Records 207 to 293 Proven in Laying Contests and Show Rooms. Write for prices, take no chances. **G. Caball**, Hudsonville, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Pedigree Sired Eng. W. Leg. Chix, delivered 100% alive at your door at our low prices of \$12.50 per 100; \$60 per 500; \$110 per 1000. Circular free. **Model Poultry Farm**, R. 4, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. W. Leghorns (Hollywood strain). Barred Rocks (Parks strain). Send for catalogue. **Snowflake Poultry Farm**, Route 5, Middleville, Mich.

WHY NOT TRY KARSTEN'S and get the best in egg bred White Leghorns? 75% of last year's customers reordered this year. Prices low. Catalog free. **Karsten's Farm**, Box Y, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Tanored, Barron White Leghorns and Shepherd Anconas. High grade stock. Chicks insured for one week. Catalog free. **M. D. Wyngarden**, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS from flocks blood-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. All flocks tested—second test on Rocks and Reds. All popular varieties. Ask for Catalogue. **Pierce Hatchery**, Jerome, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS. From selected heavy layers. White Leghorns \$15; Barred Rocks and Red \$16 Hundred. Circular Free. **Martin's Poultry Farm**, Westphalia, Mich., Box F.

BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS—heavy egg producing strain, first hatch March 10th. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **Waterway Hatchery**, R. 4, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS at living prices. Fourteen popular varieties. High egg production and standard qualities combined. Michigan State Fair Winners. Write for prices. **Litchfield Hatchery**, Litchfield, Mich.

QUALITY CHICKS from Quality Stock. Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns from prize winning stock at reasonable prices. **A. VanderVen**, 823 Fulton Ave., Grand Haven, Mich.

BIG, HUSKY CHICKS at Reduced Prices. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas. Write at once. Circular free. **Shady Lawn Farm & Hatchery**, Box 5-M, Zeeland, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks, White Leghorns culled for laying, trapped, blood tested for White Diarrhea. **Farmrange Chick Hatchery**, Charlotte, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS—Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes. Selected Stock 100% live guaranteed. Write for Price List. **P. W. Stone Hatchery**, Fenton, Mich.

CHICKS—English Strain White Leghorns, M. A. C. Barred Rocks and Black Minorcas. Circular. **Hillside Hatchery**, R. 3, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS and EGGS—Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns. **Wyndham's Ideal Hatchery**, Tiffin, Ohio. Circular.

CHICKS from Trapnested English White Leghorns. Heavy winter laying stock. Big profit-makers. Circular free. **Cherrywood Poultry Farm**, Holland, Mich.

CHICKS. Brown Leghorns \$12 per 100; also have White Leghorns, Rocks and Reds. Free booklet. **Freeport Hatchery**, Box 12, Freeport, Mich.

RICHARDSON'S ROCKY RIDGE pure Parks strain Barred Rock Baby Chicks, \$16 per 100. **Hanover, Mich.**

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS—First hatch March 3. Circular. **Willard Webster**, Bath, Mich.

TURKEYS

TURKEY EGGS—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland. You should place your order early. Write **Walter Bros.**, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

NOW BOOKING ORDERS for Bourbon Red turkey eggs for hatching. **Arthur Gale**, R. 2, Montague, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

ADDITIONAL SALESMEN WANTED for unoccupied territories. Our proposition is an unusual opportunity for high grade men, offering greater earning power and steady work. Must have car. Full information on request. **Minneapolis Woolen Mills Co., Inc.**, 612 First Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

BIG MONEY Selling New Household Cleaning Set. Washes and dries windows. Sweeps, scrubs, mops. All complete only \$2.95. Over half profit. Write **Harper Brush Works**, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

WE PAY \$200 monthly salary, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. **Bizler Company** X 683, Springfield, Ill.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—man with small family. Must understand machinery and all stock. Good yearly terms. Chance for advancement. Farm close to University, and one hour from Detroit. **C. E. Vreeland**, 1713 David Whitney Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN with farm implements, horses and cows, to rent farm near Toledo; convenient to concrete road and city markets. **Jerome Probst**, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

WANTED—Single man on farm by month. Good wages. **C. W. Ettinger**, R. 1, Dearborn, Mich.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



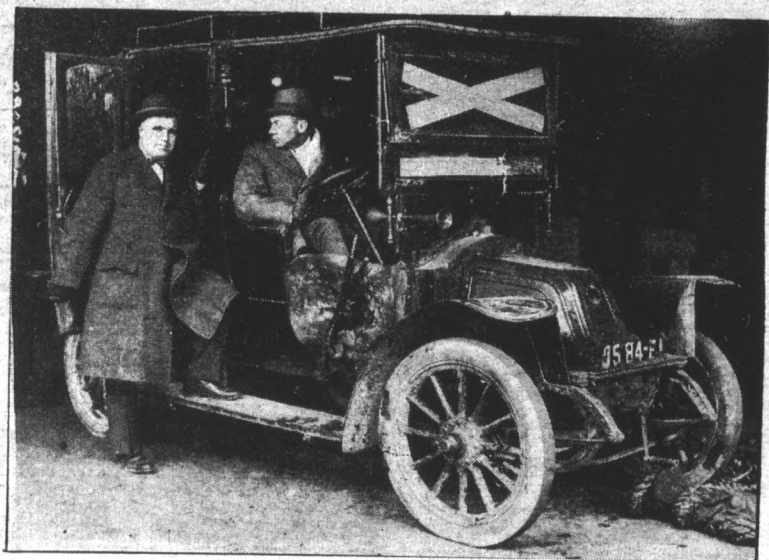
George Campbell Carson has received millions from a copper smelting and refining invention.



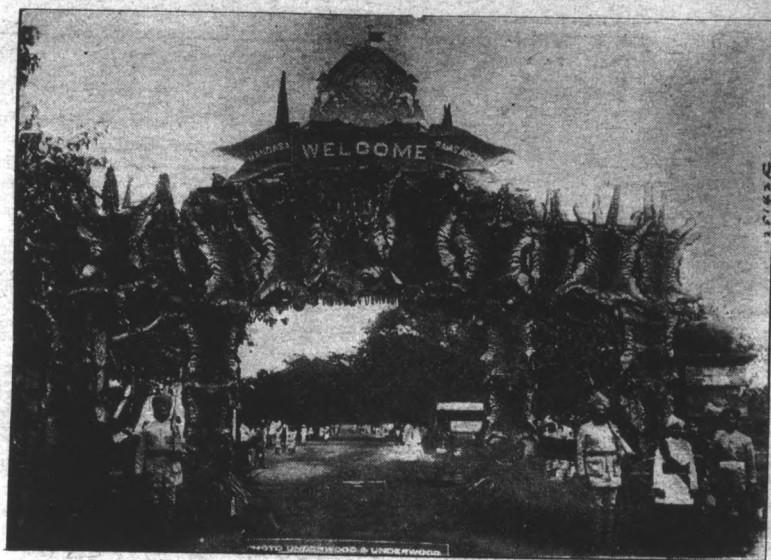
When the first balmy breezes of spring blew over New York, the Boardwalk and beach at Coney Island was crowded with people who had cast of their flannels to hunt for violets and robins.



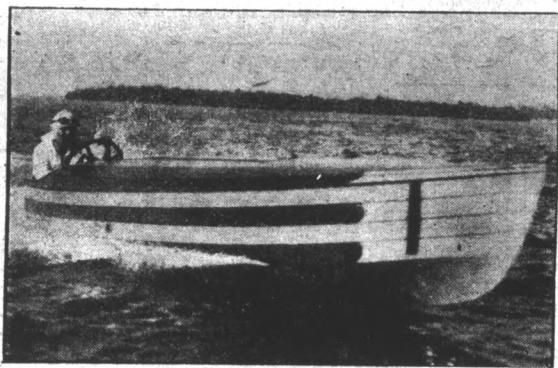
First Lady of the Land, who graced the inaugural ceremonies of President Coolidge.



The first of the aged taxi-cabs that helped rush troops from Paris to the Marne, in 1914, arrives at New York with "military honors" to be placed in a museum.



This arch, covered with the skins of Royal Bengal tigers and ferocious leopards bagged by the Rajah of Mandasa, was erected to welcome the governor of Madras and his lady, to Mandasa.



Bob Purdy at wheel of one of the ten identical boats built at Trenton, Mich., which will enter a unique race in Florida.



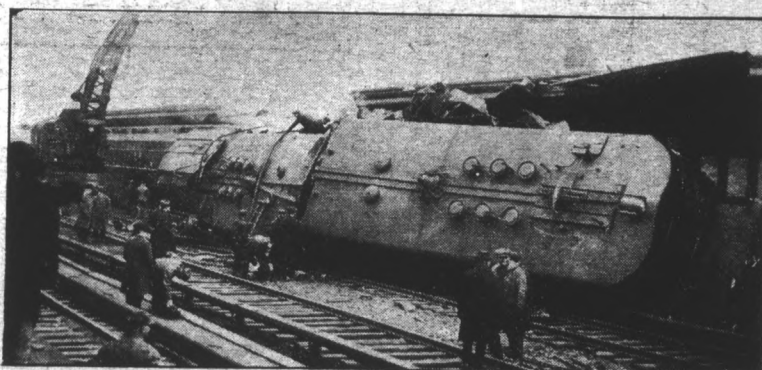
Gutzon Borglum is discharged as sculptor in charge of Confederate Stone Mountain memorial.



Mrs. James Donnet, a shooting, tennis and hiking enthusiast, although a grandmother, may obtain Carnegie hero medal.



The last of the Yankee Players embarked for the southern training camp at St. Petersburg, Florida, with a smile when the mercury dropped sixteen degrees just before they left.



Two railroad inspectors and an electric locomotive oiler were killed, and about 50 passengers injured when a Pennsylvania train crashed into the Atlantic Coast Line Express near New York.