

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

VOL. CLXIV, No. 15
Whole Number 4657

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1925

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MICHIGAN FARMER

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY
JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER FIFTEEN

This Land Certainly Grows Beans

Mr. Schweitzer Tells How He Grew Michigan's Record Crop

By Wm. G. Schweitzer

As Told to H. C. Rather

PEOPLE often speak of land being "too poor to grow beans," and maybe it's true that beans will do fairly well on land which does not give good yields of other crops. It has been my farm experience, however, that the big yield of beans came from land that was high in fertility.

Six years ago, my farm would not grow beans. At least, neither beans nor any other crop could be depended upon. My farm is an eighty, lying in the low, black land section immediately north of Bay City. It had always possessed all of the natural fertility needed to make a good crop, but the reason it would not grow beans was that the late spring rains came along and drowned them out.

A little over five years ago, my wife and I noticed a remarkable field of corn grown by one of our neighbors. This field apparently had at least a two-weeks' start on our corn and, in fact, on most of the corn in that locality. We watched the crop in the fall and saw it mature a splendid yield with safety, while the rest of us were gambling with fall frosts, and the frosts won. We visited that neighbor and learned that the secret of his corn was tile drainage. That fall my wife and I decided to underdrain our whole farm.

Tile drainage looks like a big investment. We have tile four and a half rods apart and eighty rods long, over our entire place. In addition to these, we have 140 rods of main tile up to eight inches in diameter. So far we have but one outlet and we should have two in order to take care of any unusual amount of rainfall. Even so,

our under-drainage pays big returns. The big expenditure of money, time, and labor which we started to make five years ago, and which now covers our whole farm has already paid for itself. It is the best investment we have ever made.

My bean crop, which you state is a Michigan record for 1924, was grown

from fifteen to nineteen bushels per acre. Our drainage system, enabling us to go on the land and work it more thoroughly, and our disease-free seed made possible the largest bean crop which I have ever grown.

Grows 42 Bushels of Beans Per Acre

AS near as we can learn, the crop of Robust beans grown by Wm. G. Schweitzer, on his farm near Bay City, is a record for the state. According to ample testimony given by his neighbors, who have been closely interested in his unusual crop, Mr. Schweitzer grew forty-two bushels of hand-picked beans per acre on twenty and one-quarter measured acres. It is interesting that this great crop should come in a season when bean yields were not as good as usual. Due largely to the ravages of disease, the 1924 Michigan bean crop yielded nearly ten per cent less per acre than that of 1923. Mr. Schweitzer made his record with the disease-resistant Robust variety.—H. C. R.

on this tiled land. It was grown in three different fields which had previously been into clover, sugar beets, and beans. The beet and bean land was disked and worked up into a good seed bed, while the clover field was fall plowed.

I used 125 pounds per acre of a 2-16-2 fertilizer and, with a view to trying out bean seed production, I purchased some Registered Robust beans seed through the Michigan Crop Im-

provement Association. I believe this has had much to do with the yield which I secured, for my beans were clean and free of disease all season, while—according to all reports—the common beans were quite badly infested with anthracnose and other diseases. The average yield of beans on the same type of land in this locality was

from fifteen to nineteen bushels per acre. Our drainage system, enabling us to go on the land and work it more thoroughly, and our disease-free seed made possible the largest bean crop which I have ever grown.

former years, and while the start is only a small one of three acres, I secured nine tons of good alfalfa from it in 1924. I expect to go into alfalfa growing more extensively in the future.

One and one-half acres of Russet Rural potatoes gave me 478 bushels.

My principal feed crops, other than hay, are oats and corn. The first year that I had my land tiled, my oat crop yielded twenty bushels more per acre than the general run of oats in this neighborhood. Last year, by using registered seed of the Worthy variety on this land, I got ninety-seven bushels per acre on over eight acres. The Worthy variety seems well suited to the heavy type of soil such as that on my farm. It is much stiffer strawed than other varieties which I had been using and gives a lot less trouble from lodging just before harvest time.

My first word to farmers on low lands such as mine, would be to tile. No other investment can pay such big returns. Next, use the most productive seed obtainable. I am convinced that pure seed of the right variety will take much better advantage of the fertility made available to it in the soil than will just common seed. It costs no more to plant seed of a good variety than seed of a poor one and the latter is, of course, by far the most expensive when the returns are considered.

Add to these, the careful cultural practices followed on any good farm, feed the crops with manure and commercial fertilizer, and I know that much can be accomplished in the way of adding to the farm income.

Guard the Manure Pile Zealously

It Puts New Life Into Barren Soils

By O. B. Price

THE loss of soil fertility through the removal of crops can be very definitely determined by chemical analysis. This is one of the important methods of plant food removal and is one that is more or less under the control of the farmer.

For every pound of grain, hay, straw or produce removed from the soil there is a certain loss of plant food elements. When the crops are sold from the farm the loss is equal to the total amount of plant food taken up by the crops. When the crops are fed to the live stock on the farm the loss is somewhat smaller, for much of the plant food is returned to the soil in the manure. Farm manures are an important and valuable by-product of the farm. Extreme care should be practiced in the production, handling, storing and utilization of manure.

Whenever feed is consumed by stock there is a certain loss of plant food elements that go to build up the body tissues of the animal. The amount of these elements used by the animal depends on the kind of animal, the age of the animal, and the use of the animal. For this reason farm manures have a wide variation. The average composition is about ten pounds of nitrogen, five pounds of phosphoric acid, and about ten pounds of potash per ton of manure. Sheep manure and chicken manure are the more concentrated manures. Horse manure is more valuable than cow manure. Where large amounts of highly concentrated feeds are used, as in the case of the dairy cow, the manure is more valuable. It contains more plant food. When the moisture content of the manure is low, as in the case of sheep manure, the plant food per ton is usually higher.

In the metabolic processes of animal

nutrition, a certain percentage of the plant food elements are retained by the animal. The loss of nitrogen and phosphorus is greater than potassium, the nitrogen and phosphorous being about equal.

Since the composition of manure shows a low phosphoric acid content and since the loss in digestion of the feed given the animals is about the same for nitrogen and phosphoric

acid, it can be seen that some phosphates must be added to the manure to balance the plant food for the soil. Manure is a valuable plant food but it is unbalanced; for that reason it must be reinforced with phosphoric acid.

An application of eight tons of manure per acre will only add about eighty pounds of nitrogen, about forty pounds of phosphoric acid, and about eighty pounds of potash. A fifty-bushel crop of corn, with the stover, removes about eighty pounds of nitrogen, nearly thirty pounds of phosphoric acid, and about fifty-five pounds of potash. Other crops remove other amounts—some more, some less. Unless the manure is applied at the above rate each year, the plant food removed in crops will be greater than that returned in manure. Enough manure is not produced to meet the plant food requirements because large amounts are sold from the farm through the crops. Much of the manure that is produced is lost by improper handling around the barn. Under the best system of handling manure about forty to fifty per cent of the nitrogen originally contained in the feed is returned to the soil in manure. The loss of phosphoric acid and potash are some less, but they, too, are high.

(Continued on page 504).



The Corn at the Right Was Better Fed Than That at the Left

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1925

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Year, 52 issues \$1.00
Three Years, 156 issues \$2.00
Five Years, 260 issues \$3.00
All Sent Postpaid.
Canadian subscription 50c a year extra for postage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

55 cents per line agate type measurement, or \$7.70 per inch (14 agate lines per inch) per insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.05 each insertion. No objectionable advertisements inserted at any time. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan. Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

VOLUME CLXIV NUMBER FIFTEEN

DETROIT, APRIL 11, 1925

CURRENT COMMENT

A Little Pride

THERE is a saying recorded in the Book of Books which has contributed much to the advancement of the race. We refer to that short sentence, "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."

There is a possibility, however, that, in a few instances, this advice, not properly understood, may have worked a detriment. So far as we have been able to study life, little harm has followed a pride in worthy things. The harm appears to come when we have overestimated the value or virtue of the subject of our pride.

In fact, occasionally, it would appear, "A little pride goeth before a rise," advancement following the development of a wholesome spirit and enthusiasm in our tasks and surroundings.

The joy and happiness, and perhaps the net profits of the season's farming venture may be increased much as an indirect result of tidying up a bit about the premises. Putting out of sight the rubbish that has gathered during the winter, pruning the shrubbery, making new plantings, painting and slicking up generally, these are jobs that are apt to stimulate in us a wholesome pride—a pride that may redound to our advantage in many ways.

Pride in our home may keep us interested in our work and stimulate us to new efforts, when otherwise we might be moping and worrying over imaginary troubles.

Who Knows Beans?

IN these days a reasonable question is, "Who knows beans?" In the bean producing sections of the state, this question is now being asked in various forms as a result of the proposed substitution of federal grades and inspection for the established grades and inspection of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association.

While we, here in Michigan, for nearly a half century, have been producing beans on a commercial scale and, by reason of the quality of our product, have attained something of a national reputation for good beans, it still appears that we hardly know beans, since there are few generally accepted opinions about the crop.

A hearing on the tentative federal grades which were given in last

week's issue of this journal, will be held at the Kerns Hotel, Lansing, April 24, at 10:00 a. m. The purpose of that meeting is to gather information as to the advisability of establishing these tentative grades and the desirability of having the grading and inspecting done by federal authorities rather than by the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association.

Before the date of this hearing, these questions ought to be discussed locally. If there is reason and strength in the present system, it certainly will stand the fire of discussion. If there are grievances on the part of any class, these ought to be given consideration. The few days that remain before this hearing is the proper time to discuss these matters.

County agents or other local leaders should see that opportunity is offered at regular farmers' gatherings, or specially called meetings for the consideration of these questions, and for the selection of delegates to appear at the hearing in Lansing.

At these local gatherings, every side of the question should be presented. The views of the grower ought to have consideration. The experiences and opinions of the local elevator man should be called for. A representative of the extension department of the Michigan Agricultural College ought also to have a place on the program. In fact, the best informed men available should be secured to speak, and then opportunity offered for a free discussion of every phase of the commercial side of the business to the end that Michigan's great bean industry may enjoy every advantage that it merits, and that we may know more about beans.

Standing Room Only

HERE is pleasing news for the farmer; it will give him confidence in the future. Last week we referred to the Malthusian law which indicated that the population will increase faster than its means of sustenance.

Well, here's Professor S. Adelphus Knopf, who must be a friend of Malthus, for he says that by the year 3000 there will only be standing room in this country. My! what a state of affairs that will be. It makes one wonder if those folks to be born a thousand years from now will have to sleep standing. It makes us glad that we were born now, in the time when one can still run automobiles and kill somebody only occasionally.

But Malthus and Adelphus are right to a degree at least. The reproductive ability of the human race is wonderful in spite of Teddy Roosevelt's fear to the contrary. As long as we have plenty of poor people it will not diminish.

This fact should make every farmer optimistic. It will make more mouths to feed and less for each to eat. In other words, the trend of the future is that the demand will be greater than the supply in farm products and, parenthetically speaking, the supply greater than the demand in children.

So, all ye discouraged farmers take heart; the future looks good for you. All you need is patience; another thousand years will adjust things in your favor.

In the meantime the thousands of farmers who are not disheartened will work with a will and will reap profits and enjoyment in life, while the other fellows are waiting for things to come to a favorable adjustment.

High-way Accidents

THE roads are clear and spring is in the air. The blood is tingling, especially after it goes through the sulphur and molasses treatment, and joy is in the heart. We just want to get out and go. We want to step on the gas, and do so. Speed limits are not recognized, neither are the limits of judgment.

And that invariably brings its toll.

Grim accidents come with the budding blossoms and the zephyrs of spring. And what's to blame? It's not the man, or the woman at the wheel, but rather certain qualities within him which often impel him to do things which cause accidents. Booze, self-esteem, selfishness, lack of judgment, are some of the factors behind auto catastrophes. If we could eliminate those factors in the drivers of our automobiles, the toll through accidents would be insignificant.

A recent investigation shows that two-thirds of the accidents are due to the drivers. Faulty equipment, faults of others, and bad highway conditions are the other causes.

Farmers are conservative and are therefore drivers of good judgment, but even so, we believe that at this time we should call general attention to the fact that courtesy and consideration for others will do more than anything else to make the roads safe for the enjoyment of the automobile. Courtesy and unselfishness will save lives, will cut insurance costs and will make automobiling a pleasure instead of a danger.

We urge our readers to spread these thoughts of courtesy in driving, especially to those who are reckless and arrogant, and thus help in the general Safety First campaign.

At Our Best

IN some respects man is like a tree. The tree sends its roots deep into the soil in proportion as its trunk and branches reach up and out in the air and sunshine above. Both develop so long as there is cooperation between root and branch. But sever, and both decay.

Men have a similar relation between the body and the finer attributes of the heart and soul. So long as these two work together a joyous, happy, useful life results. But starve the impulses that stand for nobler living, and decay soon sets in, developing a sort of poison that impairs and even destroys the finest muscles.

A bit of cultivating, fertilizing, and spraying keeps the tree growing; also a bit of good reading, careful thinking and noble acting keeps the highest gift of providence, the soul, trained for service.

Reducing Pork Cost

THE use of forage crops in the production of pork has been given too little attention by the farmers of America. Somehow we have gotten the thought established in our minds that pigs do best when fed exclusively on concentrated feeds.

But this is not the case. True, the capacity of the pig is limited and he requires that a portion of his diet consist of concentrated feeds; yet, the maximum of results come from a judicious use of forage crops in connection with grains.

It is expected that next fall there will be a reasonable margin between costs of, and receipts for, finished hogs. However, it is advisable for every man to make that margin as wide as possible, especially when in doing so he can—at the same time make a superior quality of pork.

In next week's issue will appear an article by Professor Edwards of the Agricultural College, touching upon this important matter. We are anxious that every farmer who raises pigs will read it.

To Get Up Go Down

THIS is a funny world. It seems full of paradoxes. One is that to gain the top of a profession or vocation, one must go to the bottom. It holds true in farming. Good farmers invariably dig their reputations from the soil.

In this issue appears one of a score

of stories of successful Michigan farmers. These stories were written by Professors Cox and Rather, of the Agricultural College. While these farmers differ in many respects, one thing is common to them all, they gained their success through persistent digging and hard thinking. All of them are keen to learn, but modest about telling the story of their successes. In a sense they have the qualities of all other successful men—an open mind and a closed mouth.

This leads us to say that an open mouth and an open mind are not found in the same person. He with the open mouth spends his time in telling the things which by chance found lodgment in his head. He talks, and that alone.

On the other hand, the fellow with the open mind is so amazed at the things he does not know, that he is always at the source of information seeking additional knowledge. This encourages digging, and as he digs his fund of knowledge grows. In time this is recognized and his neighbors come to him for advice. Humbly and quietly he relates his experiences, little realizing that his years of digging have given him a vision far above that of his less zealous neighbors. He unconsciously has arrived at the top.

So, to progress in our farming, we must take the same route traveled by these successful men—the open mind route. This route invariably takes us to the bottom to gain the top.

Marred Men

I AM a marred man; you kin tell it by the way my wife talks about me. And bein' a marred man, I ought ta be abul ta talk about the compensashuns of a marred life.

One o' the greatest compensashuns o' marred life fer men is, you won't have ta worry about yourself. All you gotta do is ta work all day and do as your wife tells you the rest o' the time. Seein' as work and play is necessary fer what the perfessors call a



well-balanced life, you get more work than you want and as much enjoyments as goin' ta a funeral by doin' the above.

One thing about doin' the above is that there's peace in the family;

otherwise there's pieces.

Marred life is all compensashun, but someone else gets the compensashun. It's nothin' but payin' bills and givin' your wife money.

Marred life means kids, cryin' kids what make you walk the floor at night, and noisy kids what is always doin' things you don't want them ta do. Kids is expense and worry; so is marred life.

Marred life means you can't look at them white and yellow shanked chickens what walk around in the village no more, if your wife is with you. But when she ain't, that's different.

I know you marred men will agree with what I said—I kin hear you shout "Amen." There ain't nothin' easy about marred life, and no man should go into it fer the sake of happiness. But, nothin' what is worth havin' is easy in this world. In some way, we've got ta pay fer everything we get here.

And the man what is lookin' fer happiness in marriage is goin' ta get disappointed. 'Cause it is just like this, those what is seekin' happiness seldom find it, but those what try ta give it ta others, get it. So, it seems like if a marred man tries ta make others happy, he'll be happy, so long's he don't try ta make the neighbor's wife happier than his'n.

Anyhow, I know there's lot o' wives I wouldn't like ta be, and I'm glad I ain't. Likewise husbands. Amen.

HY SYCKLE.

Fire-Blight Control

Practical Suggestions on Checking This Dangerous Disease

By H. A. Cardinell

Extension Dept. M. A. C.

THE term pear blight would indicate that this bacterial disease has a preference for pear trees; but Michigan fruit growers realize that it is equally destructive to the apple. It is undoubtedly true that more pear trees are directly killed by the blight organism than apple trees; the annual loss of bearing area as well as total loss in capacity of tree is often greater in the case of certain varieties of apples than susceptible pears. This seems especially true of bearing trees.

Fire-blight control usually necessitates two distinct operations:

1. Location and removal of blighted tissue, especially the over-wintering cankers, whether they are located on limb, trunk or root.

2. Repair work, to hasten replacement of tissue to wounds that are so large that they will not heal in less than two years without the aid of grafting.

Experience under supervision of a trained "blight-cutter" is the only quick and positive way to become proficient in the location and management of cankers, and the M. A. C. demonstration is planned to give orchard operators at least three days training and practice.

The cankers which are responsible for carrying the disease through the winter usually show a red or brown color when the outer bark is shaved away. Discolored inner bark should be cut to healthy tissue and disinfected.

Winter vs. summer removal is a question not settled in the minds of Michigan growers because many have confined all of their blight work to the summer season. Because of this, blight distribution for the year was nearly complete before any removal of blighted twigs took place. Little has been accomplished by summer removal of terminal twig blight without eradication of dormant cankers beforehand.

During the dormant season blight germs are very inactive and the possibility of spreading the disease is in favor of the operator; so that an adequate disinfectant is sufficient precaution.

The tree being free of leaves, aids thoroughness as the operator can locate nearly all of the active cankers. The season affords time for careful examination of roots, trunk and top which is not always the case in the rush of summer work.

Varieties differ in susceptibility to fire-blight and the same susceptible variety varies with the season in the degree with which it may contract the disease. In the northern part of the Lower Peninsula, during 1924, Wealthy was far more injured by blight than was Jonathan, but the condition was reversed in the majority of orchards in the southern counties. This apparent baffling condition has its answer in such factors as, rate of growth, time of most rapid growth, time of first infection, number of active over-wintering cankers, etc.

Freedom from blight, or fruit, is usually a point raised by growers. Shall the orchard be starved to lessen blight even at the expense of profitable production?

The writer has always maintained that it is better to have some blight with good production than to have no blight, but at the expense of quality and production. There is no need of excess growth beyond the needs of fruitfulness since that is to invite the blight.

Examination of each tree and the removal of any live cankers will minimize the source. If this is done every winter there should be very little chance for an outbreak next summer.

The writer has always maintained that it is better to have some blight with good production than to have no blight, but at the expense of quality and production. There is no need of excess growth beyond the needs of fruitfulness since that is to invite blight.

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Following one of two consecutive dry summers, blight almost disappears



Bridge Grafting for Crown Blight.

in many orchards. It is at such periods that real detective blight work is needed. If the few survivors (cankers) could be located, the source of infection could be exterminated for the time being from the orchard. Instead, most growers choose mild blight years to let up with the blight control practice and the few surviving blight cankers are the cause of the next outbreak.

A thorough blight control program should include the following order of procedure:

1. By means of a sharp farrier's knife and box scraper, every apple, pear and quince tree should be examined for cankers. November and December are the ideal months when the cankers are easy to detect; but the work should be finished before blossom time.

2. Cut out all blighted wood and cankers, and if a tree is suspiciously sick examine crown and roots as winter injury or blight may be the answer.

3. It is preferable to go over the orchard with nothing but blight removal in mind, then go over it a second time, applying disinfectant made by dissolving four half gram tablets of cyanide of mercury in a half pint of warm water, and adding one and one-half pints of cheap glycerine. Next add one package of cardinal red dye so that no wound can be accidentally missed. Keep this mixture in a pint fruit jar and apply to every vital region where cutting has been done.

4. Wounds that will not heal in two years should next be painted with a high grade coal tar thinned with a little creosote oil (not crude carbolic acid). If this can not be had, powdered Bordeaux mixture thinned to a thin paint with raw linseed oil is a splendid wound covering.

5. These large wounds on trunk, roots, or even large limbs should receive bridge grafts to save the limb and root system on that side of the tree (see Michigan Special Bulletin No. 142, "Grafting in the Apple Orchard").

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State Capitol News

Our Lansing Correspondent

ALTHOUGH the legislature seems to have permanently sidetracked most of the more important tax reform proposals, some of the measures so earnestly desired by the up-state counties are making satisfactory progress. For instance, the Bohn bill to revise the system of distributing the primary school fund passed the house eighty-three to six and has been sent to the governor for his signature.

It is estimated that the five per cent of the primary school fund which will be set aside for distribution to the more needy school districts will amount to approximately \$750,000. Part of the Wayne delegation opposed this bill because it will reduce the amount going to that county by about \$300,000. However, some of the Detroit members supported the bill, believing that it was a just measure which would result in better educational opportunities for Michigan boys and girls growing up in the poorer districts of the state, many of whom might later come to Detroit to live.

ANOTHER victory for the sparsely settled counties of Michigan was achieved when the house passed by a vote of seventy-seven to six, Representative Bryant's bill providing for the establishment of an additional state normal school to be located upon a site to be selected by the State Board of Education somewhere in the northern portion of Lower Peninsula.

Two years ago several rival cities were sponsoring special bills seeking the establishment of such a normal in their locality. This year the number of towns clamoring for the normal has been increased to a dozen, so finally a conference was held and it was decided that all forces should be united behind a measure to authorize a normal school in that part of the state and to make an appropriation for the erection of the necessary buildings and for the first year's operating expenses. Reed City, Cadillac, Ludington, Manistee, Traverse City, Charlevoix, East Jordan, Petoskey, Cheboygan, Gaylord, Rogers City and Alpena all hope to be the choice of the State Board of Education, providing the Bryant bill becomes a law. It is evident that about eleven of these towns are doomed to be disappointed.

In opposing this bill some of the representatives insisted that the four normals which we now have were sufficient and that we might better maintain a few good schools and give them proper support rather than to distribute our resources among a larger number of second rate institutions. It was charged that more students from the upper part of the northern peninsula went to Ypsilanti or Kalamazoo than went to Mt. Pleasant, and that many boys and girls from the Upper Peninsula came to these southern normals instead of attending the one at Marquette.

PERMANENT repeal of the portion of our state highway law which provides for state awards on county roads has finally been approved by the house of representatives. Some time ago the Kirby bill, which proposes to discontinue all such state aid to local roads, was defeated in the house, but during the past week the members experienced some change of heart and after extended debate, revived and passed the Kirby repealing bill by a vote of fifty-eight to thirty. Passage of this bill will not affect the more than \$6,000,000 which the state now owes the counties and townships in such back highway awards.

ONCE more the proposal to change the name of the Michigan Agricultural College is in the limelight. Early

in the session a bill to call this institution the Michigan State College provoked wide-spread opposition in the house and was sent back to the committee without ever being allowed to come to a vote.

Finding the sentiment in the senate more friendly to such a proposal, Senator Norman B. Horton, of Fruit Ridge, introduced a bill in that body to call the Agricultural College the Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. This bill was speeded through the senate and was passed twenty-five to nothing. Although many of the leaders of the house are regarded as being lukewarm toward the proposal, it is thought that there are enough votes to pass the bill.

SENATOR LELAND'S bill to change the Michigan standards for apples by reducing the number of grades from seven to four, apparently has the support of the leading apple growers and their organizations. The proposal has already passed the senate without a dissenting vote and is being given careful consideration by the house.

THAT the work of the Michigan state legislature is more important than it is ordinarily considered to be was the substance of a short address delivered to the members of the house of representatives by Congressman Bird J. Vincent, of Saginaw, who was a recent legislative visitor. Congressman Vincent pointed out that with our rapidly increasing population it was impracticable to attempt to control too many things from Washington. He declared that our government was already becoming top heavy and that the time had come when the states must take up for themselves the responsibility for solving many of the perplexing problems confronting the nation.

THE state of Michigan may find itself going into the railroad business if the house of representatives agrees to a resolution which has already passed the senate and which proposes the purchase by the state of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad. This railroad is operating under a very old charter which it obtained from the territory of Michigan many years ago and which limits the annual taxes to about \$25,000.

A provision of this ancient charter allows the state to purchase the road at a price equal to the construction cost plus fourteen per cent. If the state secures this railroad it will probably either sell it to some other railroad company or dispose of it to the present owners under a new charter which would allow for a collection of the full amount of taxes in the future.

HOW MUCH CORN SHALL WE PLANT?

THE federal report on intentions to plant corn indicate that the farmers of the country will increase the acreage of this crop 2.3 per cent over last year. Where farmers are producing corn to care for their own feeding requirements, they are perfectly safe; but if they intend growing the grain to sell they should proceed with caution. The light yield of 1924 was due largely to poor weather conditions. We are not to expect two extremely bad corn years in succession. A thing like that might happen, but it is not likely. Furthermore, about forty per cent of the corn crop is fed to hogs, and with the hog population considerably decreased, the reduced demand from that source may keep prices low, even with only a normal crop.

A New Community Hall

By K. K. Vining

SPENCER township in Kent county, has for a long time been in need of a community hall. The town hall was not well located and was not suitable for community meeting.

A grange was organized there about fifteen months ago. Meetings were held at the members' homes. Parties, suppers, a fall festival were given to raise money. Gradually a building fund was accumulated. On November 8, last, ground was broken for a hall, and on New Year's night, the first social affair was held. The building is known as the Spencer Community Hall, with the grange the active organization. The hall is located two miles north of Harvard and eight miles northeast of Cedar Springs.

Dimensions are thirty by sixty feet, with a half basement and assembly hall. Entering, one, going downstairs, finds a dining room that will seat eighty to one hundred people. One corner has a commodious women's cloak room. Next to it is a check room, and running along the north side is a combination furnace and men's room. Here those who care to smoke and play cards may do so to their heart's desire. A kitchen is

across the rear of the hall. It is so arranged that the meals can be handled by waiter or cafeteria style.

Practically all of the labor was donated. As one man said, "we might start to the barn to do the chores and end up at the hall at work." The spirit surrounding the construction of the building has been fine. The hall isn't quite paid for, but at the rate this grange is going at it, the final payments will soon be made.

Is the hall used? Well, yes. Hardly a week passes, but what some affair is held there. Then there is grange every two weeks. On February 24 a community day was held. One hundred and fifty people attended. Speakers were, Mrs. Louise H. Campbell, state leader of home economics extension work, and J. G. Hays, secretary of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association. On March 3-4 a poultry school was held there with 304 people attending the four sessions. Grange is well attended and membership is growing. The community spirit has taken on a new lease of life. We commend to the communities who want a center for activities to try out the Spencer idea of a building, and the Spencer spirit for putting it across.

Short Course Men Play

Basketball Squad Reports a Successful Year

IF one was to visit the Michigan Agricultural College Campus during the early hours of the morning just before daylight this past winter, he would have seen a group of young farmers double-timing it across the Campus to get in an hour of basketball practice before breakfast.

A squad of some twenty young men made up the candidates for the basketball squad and developed a team that turned in a successful report at the close of the season, having lost only

Rich, Hillsdale, and R. M. Miller, Elsie, Michigan.

Boxing—K. Q. Kern, Marcellus; B. F. Lange, Saginaw, and L. R. Hill, Alpine.

These men were members of the Two Year Sixteen Weeks' Agricultural Class which begins the latter part of October and ends the forepart of March; the Dairy Production; the Dairy Manufacturing, and the Eight Weeks' Agricultural Courses, which begins the forepart of January. Men



The Basketball Squad Gave an Excellent Account of Themselves.

two games and those by very low margins.

Basketball, however, is not the only form of recreation enjoyed by the Short Course men at M. A. C. A boxing and wrestling tournament is also a special feature. Three classes are recognized in each of these sports, namely heavy weight, middle weight, and light weight. At the close of the term the finals of the tournament are run off. These winners, as well as those successful in winning a place on the basketball squad, are awarded Short Course monograms. The monogram winners were:

Basketball—Captain, F. L. Oswalt, Vicksburg; A. J. Bittkofer, New Washington, Ohio; D. M. Kennedy, Clinton; J. W. Wood, Rives Junction; S. E. Weed, Portland; M. G. Murray, Moscow; L. R. Hill, Alpine, and W. E. Gault, Detroit.

Wrestling—W. R. Lutz, Saline; L.

from the Horticultural, Poultry, and Truck and Tractor Courses also participated in the Short Course Athletic activities.—R. W. T.

SEEKS LAND FOR FORESTRY EXPERIMENT.

AGRICULTURAL Agent Karl Knaus of Menominee, is now looking for a three-acre plot to be used as a reforestation demonstration plot, along lines recently determined on at the joint meeting of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau and M. A. C. extension workers at Marquette.

Farm records show that dairy herds in which a portion of the cows freshen in the fall give larger net returns than do the herds kept under similar conditions except that the cows freshen in the spring.

Zinc Insulated

AMERICAN FENCE

Strength and Durability

Zinc Insulated American Fence with its heavy uniform zinc insulation against rust is as different from ordinary fence as Banner Posts with their railroad rail construction and slit wing anchor plate are different from ordinary T-Steel Posts.

Banner Steel Posts with their railroad rail design have the strength to hold the fence securely in line, plus the solidity to withstand the strain of installation and many years of hard service.

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Continuous rows of notches close together, running up and down both sides of the post, provide easy attaching of line wires.

Wires easily fastened with Zinc Insulated "Hump" Fastener, which snaps on both sides of the post and holds wires securely.

Also note how the notches extend out and away from the body of the fence so that snow, moisture, etc., cannot lodge, and start rust.

Large Anchor Roots the Post Into the Ground

Note the split fins. As the first fin cuts a slot in the soil the second fin crowds dirt over it and the third fin closes the opening cut by the second. Banner Posts hold their anchorage while the fence is being stretched. Design Patented.

American Zinc Insulated Fence (insulated against rust) and Banner Posts are sold at no extra charge, yet give you so many more years of service, that they provide the most economical fence you could own. See them at your dealer's.

Practically all of the leading railroads in the United States use our fence and posts. Our fence is selected and used each year to enclose pens at the International Live Stock Exposition held in Chicago.

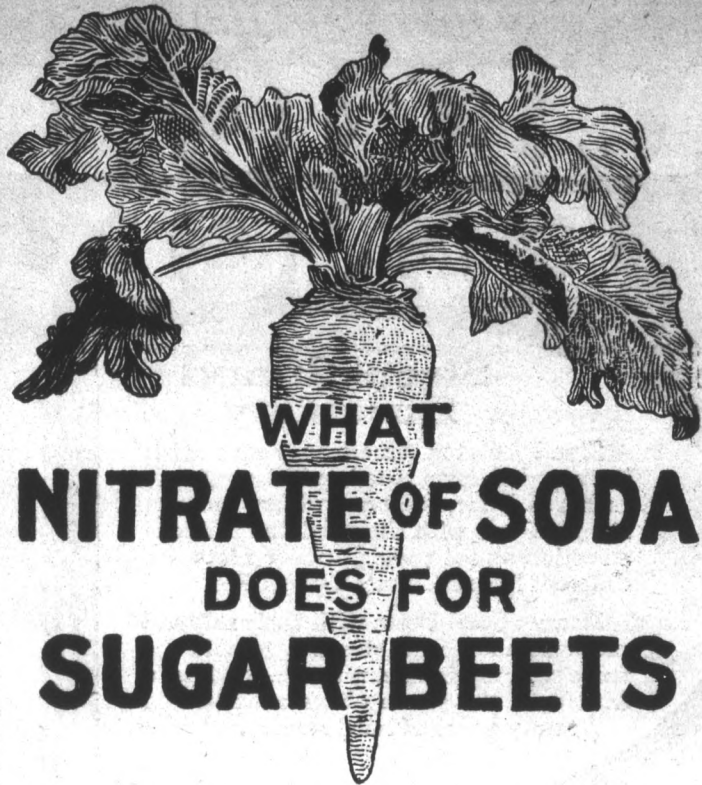
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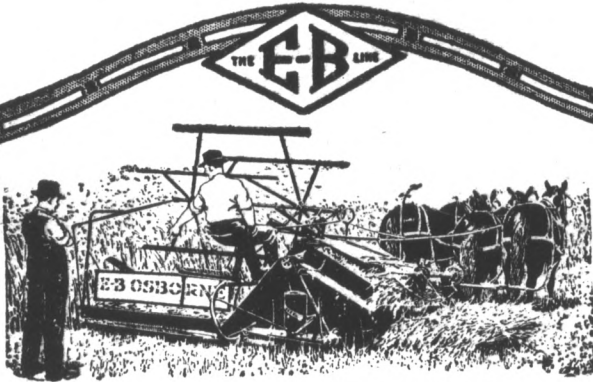
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COVERT ROAD ACT.

Could you give me information concerning the Covert Road Act? If not, could you tell me where to get the intent of the law? Will the gasoline tax affect that act in any way?—Mrs. B. D. L.

The Covert Road Act was suspended by the legislature of two years ago. The gasoline tax law in no way affects it.—Rood.

REMOVING TIMBER FROM MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

I recently purchased a piece of timber at auction sale. The timber was sold in lots and we were given one year's time to remove it. I understand the party that holds the mortgage is foreclosing and would like to know if we could remove the timber after the foreclosure?—F. W.

If the sale was made before the mortgage was given, the purchaser of the timber has the contract time to remove. If the sale was made after the mortgage was given the purchaser takes it subject to the mortgage, and the mortgagee can have removal enjoined till his mortgage is paid, though there has been no foreclosure.—Rood.

GROWING ARTICHOKE AND PEPPERS.

I wish to raise a special early money crop. What are the possibilities of artichokes? Are they practicable for farmers? I understood they command a high price on the city markets. I have been told also that peppers, canned, were readily sold in the foreign sections. How should they be prepared?—E. L. W.

I do not think that it will pay to attempt to grow artichokes for the Detroit market, for the reason that the demand is very limited, and I rather think you would have difficulty in selling a crop of any size.

There is a good market for canning peppers, but this industry has been developed in some of the more southern states for the reason that the best canning types require a long season in which to mature.

The variety most generally used is one known as Pimento. It has a smooth unwrinkled surface which is a necessary character in any variety used for canning.

The fruits are prepared by first roasting for a short time to loosen the skin. They are then peeled and packed solid in the cans, and put through a regular process in order to sterilize.

I do not believe that it would pay to attempt canning on any large scale in this state.—Geo. E. Starr.

CARE OF ASPARAGUS BED.

Kindly advise me how to care for asparagus. I have a bed two years old. Should I have cut off the stems that grew up last year? Some say I should, others say not. Please advise fully how to care for the bed.—G. W.

It is very seldom that a two-year-old bed of asparagus will be vigorous enough to stand any cutting for market. Under the best conditions very little cutting should be made until the bed is three years old.

The entire crop of the spring grows from food stored up in the roots through the action of the top growth of the previous year. For this reason it pays to fertilize in order to secure a strong, vigorous growth of top. These tops may be removed at the end of the season, but they should not be cut until they are fully ripened down.

I hope that when this bed was set the roots were planted at least ten inches deep for the reason that it makes cultivation very much less difficult when a bed is properly planted with the roots down at a good depth.

Routine cultivation for the year

starts with a good discing early in the spring, which will clear the patch of all weeds, and incidentally if the tops of the previous year have not been all cleared away, discing will work them into the soil.

During the cutting season it may be well worth while to loosen up the soil that is tramped down between the rows with a horse cultivator.

At the end of the cutting season it will pay to broadcast 1,000 to 1,200 pounds per acre of a high-grade commercial fertilizer. Disc thoroughly to get rid of weeds and sod then cultivate throughout the balance of the season, using a one-horse cultivator, in order to encourage a strong, vigorous growth.—Geo. E. Starr.

FENCE BUILDING.

If a man buys a farm and the party that owned it before you had an understanding with his neighbor to keep the left hand end of the fence in repair, can the neighbor compel me to do the same if I had no agreement to do so with the party I bought the farm from? Can I compel my neighbor to build his half of the fence in wire if I wish to keep pigs in it, as young as six weeks old?—A. R. E.

There is no law exactly defining a legal fence, other than that it shall be fifty-two inches high and constructed in such a way and of such material as to turn the stock usually kept on farms. There is no decision as to the duty to provide fence to turn small pigs. It is believed that the division made and carried out by the adjoining owners would operate for or against one succeeding to the title of one side of the line.—Rood.

ALFALFA ON JACK-PINE LAND.

How would alfalfa grow on Jack-pine land? There is a little corner on my place I would like to seed to alfalfa if it would grow. It is sandy on top for about a foot, then it is a gravel for about a foot and one-half, then sand again.—R. D.

True Jack-pine land is usually so infertile that it is very difficult to secure a successful stand of alfalfa on such land. I have, however, seen good fields growing on very light blow sand where proper methods of planting were followed.

On such land as you describe, would suggest the addition of two tons per acre of finely ground limestone and 300 pounds of acid phosphate or complete fertilizer. A top-dressing of manure, even though only lightly made, will be effective in holding moisture and giving alfalfa a start.

Prepare land by thoroughly discing or plow to shallow depth. Roll firmly with roller or cultipacker. Plant Grimm alfalfa in May or early June, using ten pounds per acre with one peck of buckwheat as a companion crop.

Once a piece of alfalfa is established on light land great improvement in the soil can be expected, so that better yields of potatoes and rye will follow when the sod is broken.—J. F. Cox.

DAMAGES FOR AUTO ACCIDENT.

Can I collect damages from a person who ran into my car about three months ago, in snowy weather? He was coming twice as fast as I was, there being a slight curve on the road which obstructed my view of him in time to get my entire car off the road. He had plenty of room to stop his car.—W. O.

If the party was in any way negligent and his negligence in any way contributed to the injury, he cannot recover. It is a question of fact as to whether he had control of his car, was driving carefully, etc. Head-on cases usually involve the question of contributory negligence by plaintiff.

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"I have been ordering goods from Montgomery Ward & Co. for twenty years, and I have found it the best mail order house in the United States."

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"I wish to express my appreciation of the service rendered on my recent order."

"It was mailed the afternoon of February 13 and received on February 15, so I had to wait only three days for my order. It was a small order too, proving that small orders are given just as much consideration as the large ones."

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No fuss, muss or guess-work. Simply dip this creamy-smooth paste out of the jar or can; add water; stir—and you have a perfect mixture that

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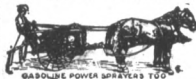
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Kills bugs—controls diseases—improves foliage

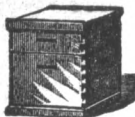
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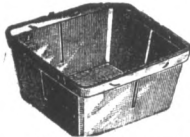
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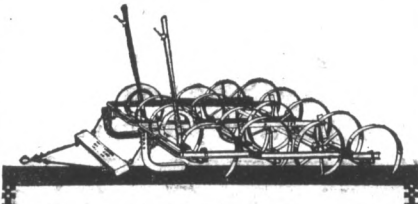
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Weeds Lower Productivity 25 Per Cent—

That's the estimated loss in crops due to weed growth on the average farm. This leak can be stopped by the consistent use of the

JOHN DEERE Syracuse Quack Grass Destroyer

You not only turn that 25% loss into profits, but you make the finest kind of a seed bed with this weed destroyer. "It's the diggin'-est machine I ever saw," said a farmer after watching it work.

The sharp teeth of high-carbon steel penetrate deeply, bringing the underground weed stems to the surface, and pulverizing the soil so that it retains moisture and promotes rapid germination and growth.

Use this tool for a clean, productive field. Write for literature. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Folder QH-622.

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THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY—MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Strengths of Spray Material

How Strong Should it be Used to be Most Efficient?

[By W. C. Dutton]

(This is a continuation of the article on spraying by Mr. Dutton, which appeared in our issue of March 28.—Editors).

It might be well to consider just now another treatment. The strengths of the lime-sulphur used in the work just discussed were weaker than standard on one hand, and stronger than standard on the other. We have here (Table 2) lime-sulphur of moderate strength as compared with the others and it also happens to be our old standard of 1 1/4-50, or as sometimes called, 1 to 40. The dosage or application was also moderate when compared with the applications listed in table one. It should be made clear here, however, that this moderate application was a very complete and thorough covering. This would mean

where dry-mix was used all season. Dry-mix is rather difficult to mix and strain unless proper equipment is available and it requires very thorough agitation from the moment it goes into the tank until it is all sprayed out. This combination schedule of lime-sulphur and dry-mix is known to have given satisfactory results in some orchards in Michigan this year but it is very evident that it cannot be counted on under all conditions.

I have given you a lot of figures and facts that probably have done nothing much but to get you all mixed up, and I haven't even hinted at an answer to the question, "What is the best material for spraying apples?" I confessed in the beginning that I could not give you the answer to the question and I still feel that way, but I do

Table 2—Comparative Test of Materials

Material	Ratio of Active Material	Scab Cent	Russet, Per Cent.	Light	Medium	Heavy
Lime-sulphur, 1 1/4 gal. in 50.....	3 1/3	2	13	0	0	0
Lime-sulphur plus Kayso	3 1/3	2	25	7	0	0
Lime-sulphur plus lime	3 1/3	5	5	0	0	0
Dry-mix L-S in pink and perpink.....	...	16	12	0	0	0
Dry-mix all season	...	28	7	0	0	0
Check	...	100	1	0	0	0

then, that the "heavy" application in table one was an over-application. The ratio of active material was 3 1/3. Compare this with similar ratios in table one. Item four, with a ratio of two, had eight per cent scab and twelve per cent russet. Number three, with ratio of three, had five per cent scab and thirteen per cent russet. Number five, with a ratio of four, had three per cent scab and twenty-seven per cent russet. The moderate application of a medium strength lime-sulphur with a ratio of 3 1/3 gave results very consistent with these when we consider both scab and russet. This means then, that a good thorough application of lime-sulphur of moderate strength is better than an excessive application of weak, or a light application of strong lime-sulphur.

We may go on now to consider the other work shown in Table 2. Several materials or mixtures were used with the standard application of standard strength lime-sulphur as a basis for comparison. The value and desirability of these materials may be stated in general as follows: The addition of casein spreader did not increase the fungicidal value of lime-sulphur since a thorough application at that strength was effective without the spreader. It did, however, increase foliage injury and russetting to a serious degree. Just what would happen if used with weaker lime-sulphur, I cannot say. The use of the spreader makes mixing a little more tedious but does not cause any mechanical complications if properly mixed.

The addition of excess lime to lime-sulphur had little effect on the control of scab and on foliage injury, but it did not decrease the amount of russet. In other words, the finish was better. The combination presents certain difficulties in mixing and it is also very hard to keep in suspension and wears badly on valve seats and nozzle discs.

The dry-mix, which is a mixture of sulphur, hydrated lime, calcium caseinate, (or casein spreader), when used for all applications gave very poor scab control, but the finish of the fruit was excellent and there was very little foliage injury. A combination schedule, where lime-sulphur was used for the prepink and pink, and dry-mix for the later sprays gave slightly better, but still unsatisfactory scab control. The foliage was excellent, but the finish was not quite so good as

think we have before us some facts which bring out some of the good and bad points of the different materials. I have selected six items from the lists in tables one and two, and want to bring out just what may be expected from their use. I want you to keep in mind the "set of specifications," and particularly the last three items on that list: Foliage injury, finish and scab control.

Earlier in this report I set forth some questions that needed answers. Some of them have been answered, but I am going to repeat the answers to some of them now so as to summarize what we have been talking about.

1. Will weaker lime-sulphur or weaker Bordeaux control scab? With equal applications, the strong material always gave better control. The grower who sprays heavily may safely consider a slight reduction in strength but it would be suicidal for the man who does not spray thoroughly to do this.

2. Will these weaker strengths cause less foliage injury and produce better finish? Yes, but only with the danger of poor scab control.

3. Can we spray too heavily? Yes, if the material is strong enough we gain nothing in scab control and lose heavily in finish and foliage injury.

4. Should we use a small amount of strong material, a reasonable amount of medium strength material, or a large amount of weak material? We should expect best results from a thorough application of medium strength material.

Recommendations.

After answering these questions, there remains only one thing for me to do, and that is to make some definite recommendation. It is this: For average conditions and the average grower use lime-sulphur solution at the rate of one and a quarter gallons to fifty. For the grower who doesn't like lime-sulphur, I would suggest 4-8-100 Bordeaux.

SENATE PASSES LELAND BILL.

BY a unanimous vote of twenty-nine to nothing, the senate passed the Leland bill which makes the federal potato grades compulsory in Michigan. Committee amendments made provision for the direct sale of ungraded potatoes from the producer to consumers and grocers.

OCEANIANS TO BOOST DAIRYING
AND ALFALFA.

PLANS are completed for a high-powdered dairy and alfalfa campaign in Oceana county during the week of April 13-17. A total of thirty barn meetings will be held by two teams consisting of a dairy specialist and an alfalfa specialist from the extension department of the Agricultural College. County Agent Hemstreet is the chief strategist and executor of the plans.

MOWING MACHINE WEARS THE
FASTEST.

I DECLARE that no other farm implement seems to wear out so fast as does the mowing machine. This is due, no doubt, to the comparatively high speed of the mower. Because of this we give it special attention, taking care that all bearings are kept reasonably tight, worn bolts and parts are replaced and nuts tightened. The guards often become bent or the cutting edges badly jammed, while sections in the knives occasionally get loose and frequently bad niches occur in them, which increases the danger of further breakage, makes clogging easier and requires more horse flesh to keep it going.—Sam Dickinson.

KEEPING POTATOES GOOD.

GETTING acquainted with better potato seed is teaching us farmers a good lesson. We were always convinced that it was natural for potatoes to run out. After growing one kind for several years we then discarded it for some other kind. But with this new certified seed we have had to change our minds about this question of "running out." Now, we know they decline in value, not by some inherent tendency, but because of certain persistent potato diseases. If these diseases are controlled the crop can be improved. The men who grow certified seed are giving attention to the sanitation of their fields and are getting healthy crops. Through them we can expect to grow better potatoes.—Guy Brown.

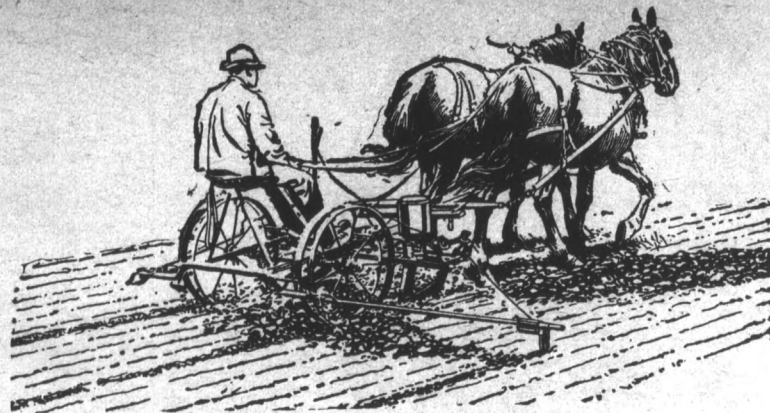
MAKES FOR BETTER FARMING.

OVER in Clinton county a young farmer, named Sidney Brown, has arrived at the conclusion that book keeping is essential to good farming. He says it takes comparatively little time to keep the necessary records. In fact, the time spent on this work "pays me better than the time spent at any of the operations on the farm," says this progressive tiller of the soil. "The figures enable me to know where I am at, and, what is more important, they tell me how best to plan for the future. It is the long look ahead that is most valuable to us farmers. We cannot get that unless we have definite information on which to base our conclusions. I would advise the young men who are starting the farming game to acquaint themselves with some simple method of keeping financial records of the business."

WATCHES TOOLS CLOSELY.

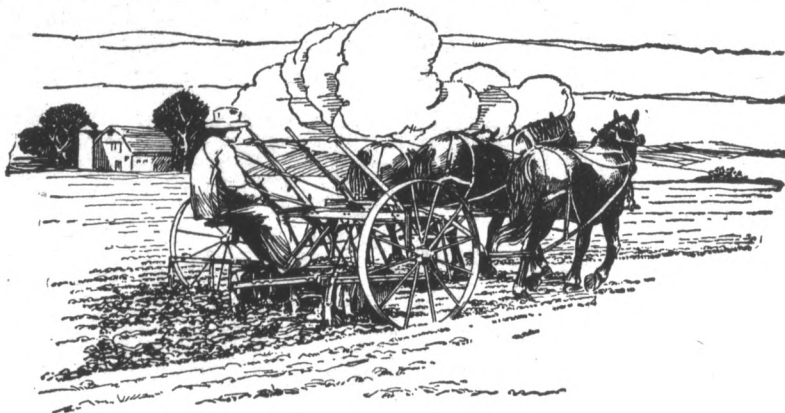
WHEN using my tools I take pains to know any parts wanted and any repairing that may be needed. This enables me to go about the matter of repairing them at this season of the year intelligently. When I am through with each implement I know it is ready to hitch the team or horse on and go to work without trouble. Farmers who are in the habit of keeping their tools in any old shape, little realize the saving of time and patience in having this trouble all taken care of before the fields call us.—L. Witting.

Blow up the stumps and stones, or you are likely to blow up when the plow hits one.

McCormick-Deering Corn Planters
CHECK ROW • DRILL • HILL DROP DRILL

When you plant your corn you plan for the greatest possible yield. To get this you must use every available foot of land. You must grow a full hill everywhere a hill is supposed to grow. If your corn planter has passed its most useful days, you cannot do this. Missed hills can easily cost you several hundred bushels each year.

Right now the McCormick-Deering dealer in your community is ready to show you new, dependable McCormick-Deering Planters that will help you avoid losses from missed hills. Features: variable drop; edge, flat, or full hill drop plates; automatic markers, power hill drop; all standard widths; fertilizer attachments; and pea and bean attachments. One of these planters can easily pay for itself this year out of the money it saves.

McCormick-Deering Cultivators
STYLES AND EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY KIND OF ROW CROP

Never before has the value of the two-row cultivator been so evident. This year every short cut must be used, yet the farming job must be done better than ever. You can do this with a two-row cultivator. If you wish, you can go over the corn an extra time or two, yet your labor cost will be considerably less than your usual cultivation with a one-row cultivator. In fact, the points in favor of two-row cultivation are so numerous that you will surely wish to talk to your local McCormick-Deering dealer about the light-running, easy-to-handle McCormick-Deering two-row cultivators. Ask him also about McCormick-Deering one-row corn cultivator. Let the tools in the McCormick-Deering line help you.

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Write for my free Guide Books, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Invention and Industry" and "Record of Invention" blank before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch of your invention for instruction. Promptness assured. No charge for above information. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Lawyer, 659-A Security Bank Building, directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

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Write to W. E. Price, General Immigration Agent, SOUTHERN RAILWAY, Washington, D. C., Room 650, for full information about How to Make Money on Southern Farms.

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Write for my new cut price catalog before you buy Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barbed Wire, Paints or Roofing. **SAVE A LOT OF MONEY** My Factory-To-Farm Freight Paid Plan saves you fully 1-3. Send for catalog today and see for yourself the money you can save.

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Cut your own fence costs. Buy direct from us at Lowest Factory Prices. **We Pay the Freight.** Write for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence, Barbed Wire, Gates, Posts.

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America's Oldest Fence Manufacturers

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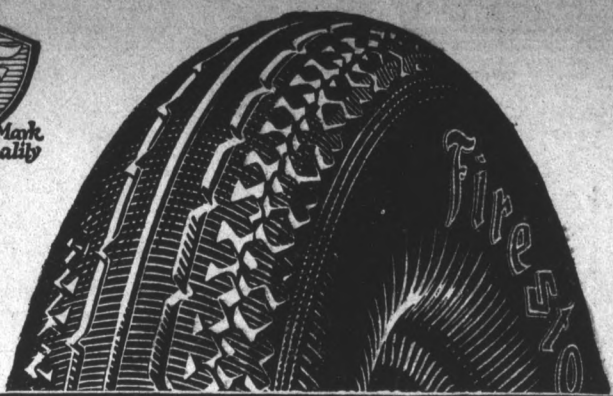
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YEAR after year in the springtime, thousands of housewives have made their year's supply of homemade soap with Lewis' Lye, the famous soapmaker. Lewis' Lye is packed in the safety friction top can, with the same merits which have won it millions of soapmakers for half a century. Insist on Lewis' Lye. It will give you the utmost in value and satisfaction. If you haven't a copy of "The Truth About A Lye" mail this ad for it to-day. Your neighborhood grocer who aims to give service will be pleased to order Lewis' Lye for you.

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This special Firestone process—the very foundation of Balloon tire success—insulates every fibre of every cord with rubber—giving *extra strength* to withstand the extra flexing strain.

The way these thin-wall Gum-Dipped Balloons resist rut wear and punctures is truly remarkable.

Take advantage of the comfort, safety and economy of Full-Size Balloons. See the nearest Firestone Dealer who will apply Gum-Dipped Balloons at low cost, with an allowance for your old tires.

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AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER *Firestone*

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2 POST
150 Senator Dunlap, 150 Warfields, 2 PAID
HAMPTON & SON, R. 6, Bangor, Mich.

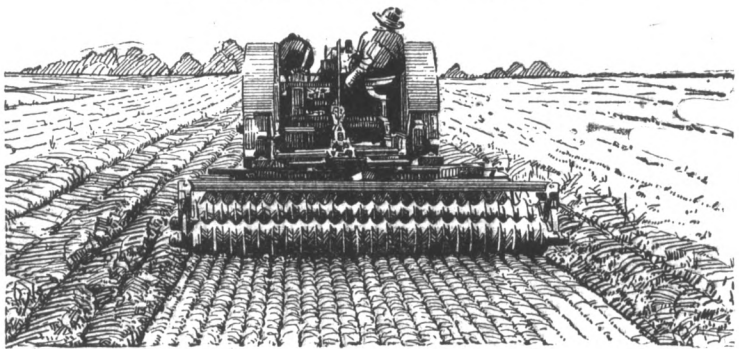
THE WORLD'S BEST IRON & STEEL ROOFING ADAPTED TO HOUSES, BARNES, SHEDS ETC.
ANYONE CAN LAY IT.
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Klutch holds False Teeth tight

Klutch forms an adhesive cushion between the plate and gums; holds the plate so snug that it can't rock, can't drop, can't chafe, can't be "played with" and not a seed can get under it. You can eat, talk, laugh or sing just as well as you ever did with your natural teeth. A box of Klutch is three months of joy. Post paid 60 cts.; 2 boxes \$1.00. (Send \$1.00 bill at our risk). Use a whole box. If not more than satisfied all your money back.

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A Seed Bed in One Operation

This picture—made from an actual photograph—shows a perfect seed made in one trip across the field with the disc harrow and Famous OHIO Pulverizer. Both tools were pulled at once

with the tractor, but each can be pulled separately by a team. This pulverizer crushes all lumps, firms out the air spaces, and leaves the surface fine and mellow. No other tool can do all of these things.

Write for free book "Foundation of Farming"

The Ohio Cultivator Co., Bellevue, Ohio

COWOLOGY VIA THE AIR ROUTE.

DAIRY problems on the diversified farms are thrashed out every Wednesday by Professor O. O. Reed, of the Michigan Agricultural College, or Professors Eckles, of Minnesota, Erf, of Ohio, Kildee, of Iowa, or Hugh G. Van Pelt, of Iowa, in the daily program of the Blue Valley Creamery Institute's National Radio Farm School, broadcasted over WMAQ, Chicago, and WHK, Cleveland, at one o'clock every noon, every day except Saturday and Sunday. Hog production, poultry raising, dairying, alfalfa and soy-beans, questions and answers, in the order named, are the subjects discussed from Monday to Friday. Professor Evvard, of Iowa, covers hog subjects on Monday. Professor Phillips, of Purdue, has charge of the Tuesday "Poultry Day" program.

COLLEGE RADIO GETS A LARGE AUDIENCE.

BETWEEN 500 and 600 Michigan farmers are attending school each night over their radio sets since the Michigan Agricultural College radio station, WKAR inaugurated a series of two weeks courses in farm subjects. Professor Megee, of the farm crops department, who has the programs in charge, states that these 500 represent only those who are officially enrolled to receive the printed lectures and to qualify for examination for diplomas at the completion of each course, and he estimates from the amount of correspondence received from rural listeners, that upward of 100,000 farmers in Michigan and adjoining states are taking advantage of this novel means of instruction.

The courses are broadcast each week day night from 7:15 to 8:00 eastern standard time on a wave length of 285 meters and any farmer may register for one or all of the schools. Two week short courses have just been completed in agricultural engineering, soils and farm crops, and a course in home gardening will follow shortly. The extension schools will end about May 1 with a home-maker's school.

GUARD THE MANURE PILE.

(Continued from page 495).

The kind of bedding used is also an important factor in the composition of the manure as it is taken from the stalls. Straw is most generally used. Oat straw is better because it contains more plant food than the other straws. When straw is not available other materials may be used, such as corn stover, muck, shavings or sawdust. The two latter materials are not as good as straw because they are slower in decomposing and liberating the plant food. Some form of bedding should be used, however, to conserve the liquid manure which is a valuable part of the manure. About thirty-five per cent of the nitrogen and fifty-five per cent of the potash is in the liquid manure. Liquid manure only contains a tract of phosphoric acid.

The value of manure is dependent on the crop increase it will produce. This will vary according to the type of soil, and the system of soil management as well as the actual composition of the manure. Based on the prices of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in commercial fertilizers, manure is worth about \$2.10 per ton. The value of the increase in crop production may be more or it may be less, but it should all be saved and used.

Just because the supply of manure is low is no reason to worry over the future crop production. By conserving what manure there is on the farm, by using leguminous green manuring crops, and by the proper use of commercial fertilizers, crop production can be maintained or increased with profit.



**Insects
Larvae
Fungi
Kills 'Em**

PBK Insecticide Fungicide Dust and Spray DOUBLE PROTECTION

Only one 5-lb. pkg. (\$2.50 worth) needed for whole acre of truck or tobacco. 1-lb. pkg. 55c. Send for Spraying Guide and testimonial endorsements. Write Dept. Q-4.

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"Purposely Made for Every Purpose"

Paris Green
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Traction Sprayer

Does the biggest, most necessary job in crop raising. Insures investment in crops and increases yield from 50 to 200 per cent. Eliminates bugs, mold and blight. Quickly sprays potatoes, tomatoes, garden truck, cabbage, cucumbers, pickles, tobacco, beans, sugar beets, celery, etc.

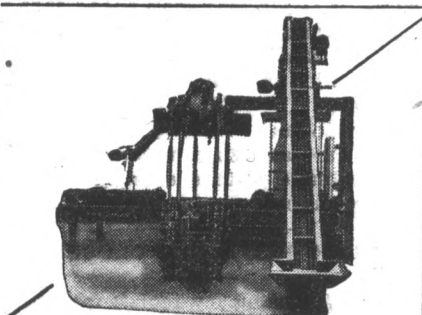
The Eureka has 1, 2 or 3 nozzles per row and 4, 6 or more rows per boom. Wheels adjustable to various width rows. 60 to 100 gal. tanks with double or triple action pumps. May be equipped for spraying orchards and bushes.

In stock near you. Write today for catalogue on Eureka Sprayers and Potato Machines

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NEWTON'S Compound Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.



Cider Presses

MAKE MORE MONEY out of Seconds and Culls by converting them into good rich cider.

Farquhar Hydraulic Cider Presses are built heavier and stronger and exert greater pressure, therefore get more and richer cider.

Built for rapid work and clean pressing—sizes from 40 to 400 barrels per day. They are easily installed, occupy little space and may be operated with average labor and farm power. Small investment and good profits.

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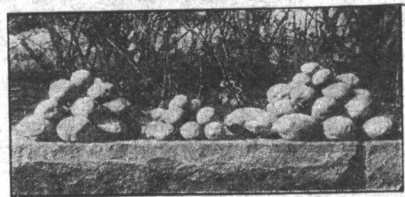
A. B. Farquhar Co., Limited
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VARIATION IN POTATO YIELDS.

I NOTICED in your issue of March 7, a quotation from a writer in an article entitled, "A Crop Improver's Surprise." This referred to the hill selection of potatoes, vs. the use of what would be considered "show potatoes," and that the perfect type potatoes harvested in 1923 when planted in comparison with the hill select stock in 1924 that these choice tubers selected at random, gave a much greater yield and better quality of potatoes than was secured from the hill selected seed.

This occurrence would, I believe, be considered the exception rather than the general rule and would depend on the source of seed from which the show potatoes were selected. If the crop from which these potatoes were selected were free from the degenerate diseases and came from a high-yielding strain, the chances are that the above results could be secured, but if the original seed grower of potatoes generally followed this plan it is doubtful if the present improvement within varieties which is referred to as strains of Rurals, Cobblers, etc., could have been accomplished.

The occurrence of bud mutations in potatoes is now generally believed. The occurrence and frequency of this change from parent to offspring is a matter of opinion. Numerous investigations have been made on the im-



provement of potatoes by means of tuber and hill selection. It is now agreed that tuber or hill selection of potatoes is a process of isolation or separation of various strains which go to make up a variety. Although the potato plant is very susceptible to environmental conditions yet, the product of two closely similar tubers when grown under the same conditions will produce yields which will differ widely.

At the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, Chatham, in 1924 first-year selections of hill units of the Russet Rural variety varied as much as 164 bushels per acre. Strains that have been selected for three years, the poorer yielding ones being eliminated each year, still showed a difference in yield of the Irish Cobbler variety of eighty-six bushels per acre.

In 1916 in Marquette county, a demonstration was conducted in cooperation with L. R. Walker, county agricultural agent and the accompanying picture of the product of individual tubers selected from show stock shows what sometimes happens when seed is selected from type alone. These three piles of potatoes are the product each of an eight-ounce potato cut into four pieces, as you would quarter an apple, and planted each by itself in four consecutive hills and harvested accordingly. The history of these potatoes was not known and like results might be expected from any selection where the health, vigor and productivity of the parent plant was not known.—J. W. Weston.

FARM BOYS TAKE INTEREST IN CLUB WORK.

THE club members of the Iron county rural schools will hold an "achievement day" this spring. Prizes will be forthcoming to the winners. There are over 600 boys and girls enrolled in the rural clubs of Iron county, it is reported by the county club leader. This is an increase of about 525 in the year. There has been a large increase in the number of clubs formed and the interest felt in their work.



THE SPECIAL SIX SEDAN—\$1225

F. O. B. Factory

Flashing Performance and Superb Roadability

P-I-C-K-U-P! From nothing to 60 miles—swiftly—eagerly—and yet with rare smoothness. **P-U-L-L-I-N-G P-O-W-E-R!** In sand or mud, where the going is heavy this motor responds to every need with a great volume of steady, sustained power. **E-C-O-N-O-M-Y!** The solid chassis construction, the fine workmanship throughout, means that mechanical adjustments are very seldom necessary. **B-R-A-K-I-N-G!** The moment you apply the Nash-design 4-wheel brakes you are aware of a wonderfully different braking sensation—more even, more positive than anything you've ever known. **\$-1-2-2-5!** The price, f. o. b. factory, includes the 4-wheel brakes, full balloon tires and five disc wheels at no extra cost. *That's giving real value.*

THE NASH MOTORS COMPANY, KENOSHA, WIS.

(1421)

SWAMPS are fine for frogs, but not for farmers. Get rid of them by drainage. Propagated ditching with Hercules L. F. Straight Nitroglycerin Dynamite, 50% or 60% strength, turns bogs into bank accounts. And "Land Development with Hercules Dynamite" tells how to do it. Write for a free copy.

Hercules Powder Company

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SEED CORN

Will yours grow and mature? If not, I have a good supply that was carefully gathered and dried last fall. This spring it tested 90% string germination. I may be able to supply you if you don't put it off too long.

Ralph Arbogast,
Union City, MichiganFOR SALE
CORN

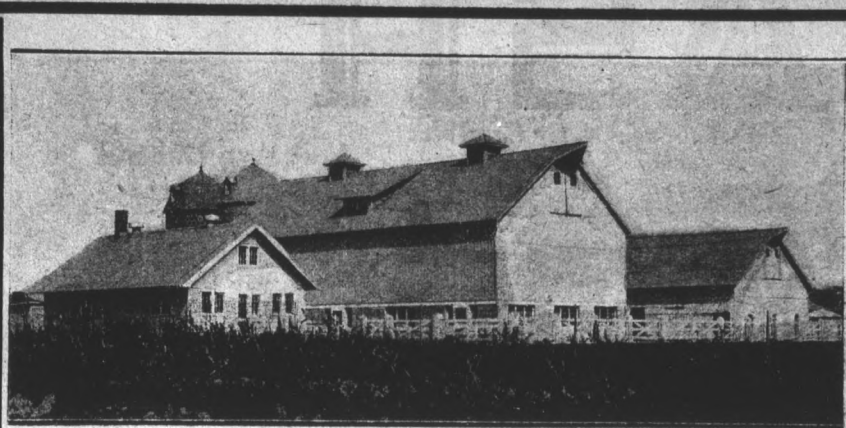
Choice Seed Corn 1000 bu. 100-day Improved Yellow Dent; 300 bu. Lancaster County Sure Crop; 200 bu. Early White Cap. nearly all 1923 Crop, above 90% germination. Write for price. Sample and Circular. Order early to save money. SHULL FARM, Box 12, Tullytown, Bucks Co., Pa.

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. Governs by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your chaff 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.



A MILLION DOLLARS A MONTH

is the staggering amount of the property loss in the United States resulting from roof-fires alone!

The size of this item is due to the prevalence of inflammable shingles in all parts of the country.

Can you afford to risk the loss of your farm buildings and their contents through the use of shingles that may ignite from flying sparks?

REYNOLDS SHINGLES AND ROOFING afford a durable, economical and beautiful roof covering for any type of farm building. Best of all, they are FIRE-SAFE.

Ask your lumber dealer or write us direct before you buy your spring roofing requirements.

H. M. Reynolds Shingle Company
"Originator of the Asphalt Shingle"
Grand Rapids, - - - - Michigan.

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

ASHES FOR CLOVERLAND FARMERS.

WE recently reported in these columns that an Ontonagon pulp mill was furnishing free waste lime to local farmers as an aid to local agriculture. Now we hear that a lumber company at Hermansville is prepared to furnish its hardwood ashes to local farmers at a nominal charge of fifty cents per load for the cost of handling. These ashes are delivered from a chute without shoveling being required. Wood ashes are very valuable to correct the acidity of our soils—a common condition here.

Analyses show that wood ashes contain 2.5 per cent of phosphoric acid, four per cent of potash, and fifty per cent of calcium carbonate. The concern has installed an ash hopper and is saving and storing all hardwood ashes for fertilizer purposes.

WHAT CAN BEAT THIS?

MENOMINEE county hens are ambitious. The county agent reports that one of these birds recently produced an egg whose two circumferences were 6.5 and 8.33 inches respectively.

FARM VALUES INCREASE RAPIDLY.

THE census returns for Gogebic county indicate that in 1900 the farms of that county had a valuation of about \$800,000; of \$2,950,286 in 1920, and \$3,500,000 approximately on January 1, 1925.

In 1900 there were eighty farms in Gogebic county, in 1920, 528, and in 1925, 841 farms. In 1920 the valuation of all property per farm was \$5,588 on the average. At present there is an investment in farms, cattle, farm build-

ings, etc., of \$4,697,588, while the annual farm income is approximately \$672,800. Of the total area of the county—725,120 acres, only 40,000 to 50,000 acres are used for agricultural purposes and less than half of this is developed.

Three acres per cow are required to produce feed for the whole year, while Gogebic county farmers are by no means producing as much hay and feed as is required within the county, and the same statement applies to poultry and eggs. There is plenty of room for agricultural expansion, the figures disclose.

PRISON HERD HAS HIGHEST PRODUCTION.

THE dairy herd at the Branch State Prison, Marquette, topped the herds of the Upper Peninsula in February. This herd of eighteen pure-bred and grade Holsteins averaged 1,556 pounds of milk and 50.9 pounds of fat. The high record in the two-year-old class was made by a Menominee county cow, whose output was 1,215 pounds of milk and 53.4 pounds of butter-fat. Menominee county made high place in the mature class with a cow which produced 1,553 pounds of milk and 85.4 pounds of fat. Menominee led also in the four-year-old class.

LAND-CLEARING SCHOOLS.

THE M. A. C. extension service will conduct land-clearing demonstration schools in Menominee county, May 6 to 19. The first day of each school will be devoted to blasting and clearing of debris and the second day to fitting the land for seeding. The M. A. C. Experiment Station at Chatham will provide the seed. War salvaged explosives and home-made clearing machines will be employed in part.

PYROTOL POPULAR.

ONTONAGON county farmers have received two cars of 40,000 pounds of pyrotol, war salvaged explosive. Orders for a third car are being assembled. Pyrotol is costing these farmers \$9.00 per 100 pounds, 200 caps going free with each order for 200 pounds of explosive. Pyrotol runs about 300 sticks to 100 pounds and is said to be worth, stick for stick, as much as forty per cent dynamite. The freight is pre-paid to station of delivery. In Dickinson county a local bank financed the purchase of a car of pyrotol for re-sale to local farmers, who pay \$8.60 for it.

POULTRY PROVES REAL ASSET ON THIS FARM.

A DICKINSON county poultry farm recently yielded its owners a monthly profit of \$96 to \$180, the past winter, reports the county agent. This result was achieved from 326 hens fed and handled scientifically as one of the poultry demonstration farms maintained in this section. In January the clear profit is reported to have been \$189. The average feed cost of producing one dozen eggs per month is put at 16.7 cents. The total 326 hens laid 3,691 eggs in December, which cost \$51.50 for feed. Exclusive of labor, total expenses for the month were \$52.65, and the total earnings were \$149.06. The hens are kept in a well ventilated house. This experience corresponds somewhat to the report of County Agent McMillan, of Chippewa county, who found that profits have come this winter where attention has been paid to proper feeding and ventilation, with the selection of good egg-laying strains. The right system gets the results.



Riverside Oversize Cord Tires and TUBES

You Can't Buy Better Quality So Why Pay More?

We want to sell you a Riverside Tire on the basis of high quality. We say to you that a Riverside Tire will do *all* any other tire can do. They are guaranteed to run 10,000 miles on your car. They often go 18,000 miles. What more can any other tire do? So why pay more?

Built to Our Order To Equal the Best

Satisfactory service and long mileage are built into Riverside Tires at the factory under our supervision. They cost as much to make, contain as much or more good live rubber, just as strong fabric, and are as carefully made and inspected as any tire regardless of price.

Compare Riverside Tires Only with the Best Standard Tires

Riverside Tires are not to be compared for a moment with tires made lighter and smaller on purpose to sell for a little less or a little more than our tires. They are to be compared only with the best standard makes of superior quality.

Riversides are the safe tires for you to use. Big heavy blocks of live rubber and extra thick side studs and husky ribs grab the slippery roads and are your greatest protection against skidding.

Order at Our Risk

Our 53-year old guarantee protects you. Your money back if you are not satisfied. If you have not received your copy of our Auto Supply Catalogue, just drop us a postcard requesting one.

Please send me two more Riverside Cords. I have two that have gone 6,000 miles and they look like they had been run only 1,000 miles. Hereafter nothing but Riversides for me.
William Sale,
Cloquet, Minn.

Have used a pair of Riverside Cords for a year, over 10,000 miles, and they are still good. Other cords put on at the same time are gone.
Mr. M. A. Smith,
Sioux Falls, S.D.

I have a Riverside Tire that has been on my car three years and seven months. Two of my neighbors are now using Riversides after seeing the splendid service they gave me.
J. R. Johnson,
Pingree, N. D.

ESTABLISHED 1872
Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

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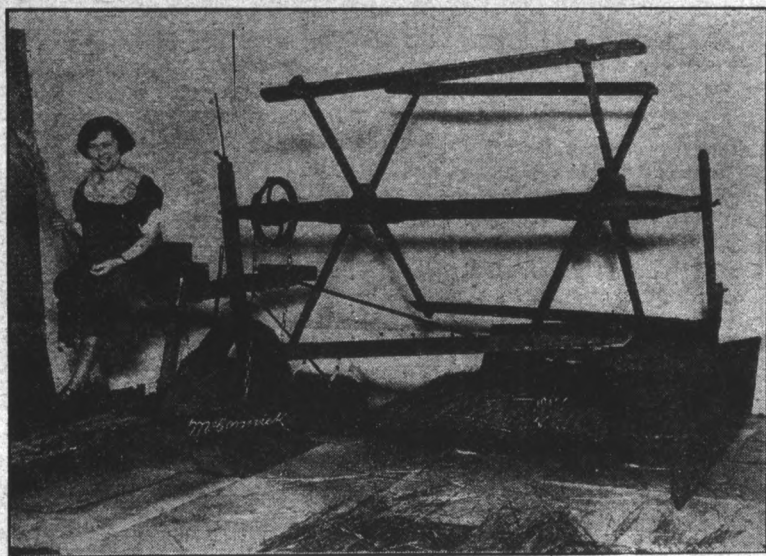
Oakland, Calif.

Fort Worth

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Eliza Maria Mosher, M. D., of New York, celebrated Golden Jubilee of entry into medical practice.



Vada Watson, Kansas wheat girl, and bearer to President Coolidge of a small sack of Kansas wheat, is seated on a model built in 1855, of the first reaper which McCormick produced in 1831.



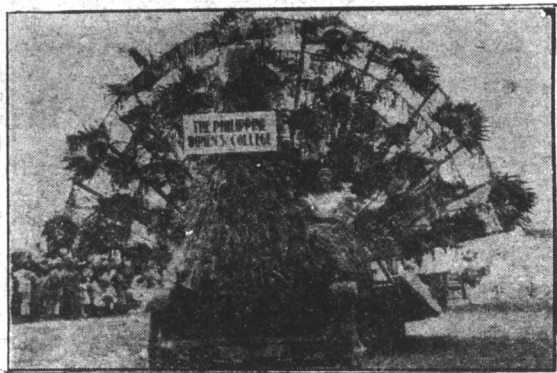
Two adults 14 children, lost their home when this shanty was destroyed to prevent small pox.



General view of Murphysboro, Illinois, after it had been swept by the most disastrous tornado in the country's history. Two hundred deaths are recorded for this city alone.



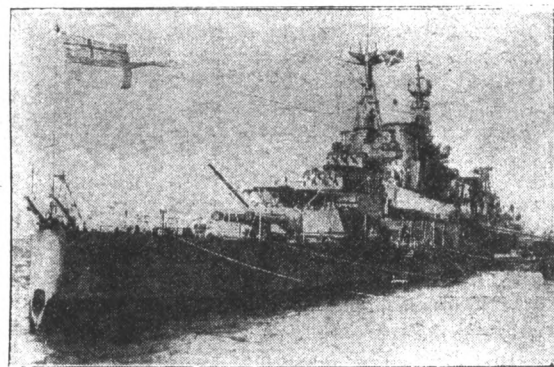
Charles B. Sornberger, left, swore in John Garibaldi Sargent, right, as new Attorney-General of the United States, at offices of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



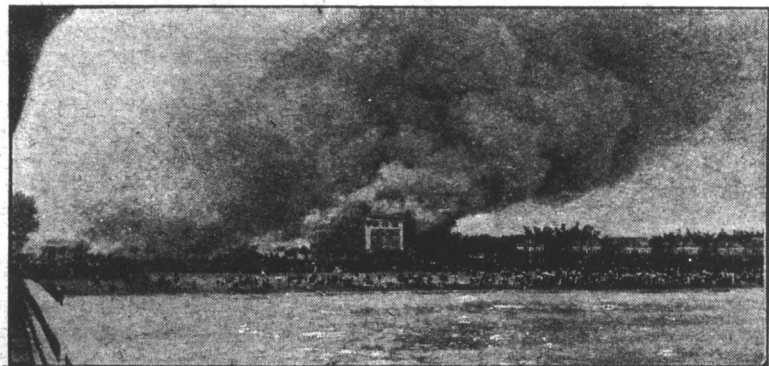
This gigantic peacock float won first prize as the most beautifully decorated auto float in the carnival parade in Manila.



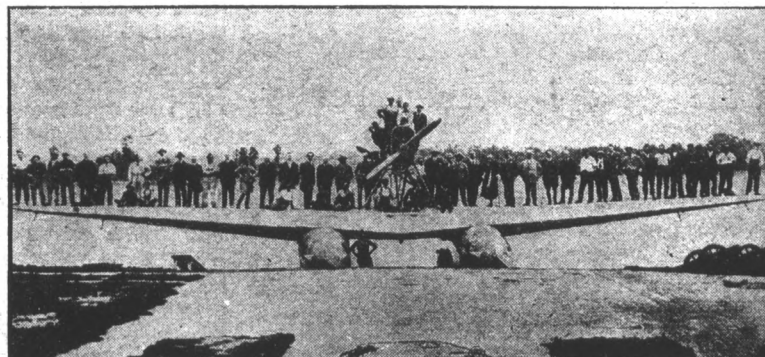
Miss Edith Conant is conducting college courses for National Girl Scout leaders.



The battleship "Repulse" is being made ready for last lap of Prince of Wales' tour of the British Commonwealth of Nations.



Thousands gathered on the sands of Palm Beach to stare at the flames which destroyed the huge Breakers Hotel. Scores of wealthy society people were rendered temporarily "homeless."



This new Italian monoplane, driven by two 400 horse-power motors, and capable of carrying 4,500 lbs., will be tried out as a regular commercial passenger plane between Rome and Brindisi.

IN the twelve years' transition from butcher to packer Aug Hempel had taken on a certain authority and distinction. Now, at fifty-five, his hair was gray, relieving the too-ruddy color of his face. He talked almost without an accent; used the idiomatic American speech he heard about the yards, where the Hempel packing plant was situated. Only his d's were likely to sound like t's. The letter i had a slightly ch sound. In the last few years he had grown very deaf in one ear, so that when you spoke to him he looked at you intently. This had given him a reputation for keenness and great character insight, when it was merely the protective trick of a man who does not want to confess that he is hard of hearing. He wore square-toed shoes with soft tips and square-cut gray clothes and a large gray hat with a chronically inadequate sweat-band. The square-cut boots were expensive, and the square-cut gray clothes and the large gray hat, but in them he always gave the effect of being dressed in the discarded garments of a much larger man.

Selina's domain he surveyed with a keen and comprehensive eye.

"You want to sell?"

"No."

"That's good." (It was nearly goot as he said it). "Few years from now this land will be worth much money." He had spent a bare fifteen minutes taking shrewd valuation of the property from fields to barn, from barn to house. "Well, what do you want to do, eh, Selina?"

They were seated in the cool and unexpectedly pleasing little parlor, with its old Dutch lustre set gleaming softly in the cabinet, its three rows of books, its air of comfort and usage.

Dirk was in the yard with one of the Van Ruys boys, surveying the grays proprietarily. Jan was rooting in the fields. Selina clasped her hands tightly in her lap—those hands that, from much grubbing in the soil, had taken on something of the look of the gnarled things they tended. The nails were short, discolored, broken. The palms rough, calloused. The whole story of the last twelve years of Selina's life was written in her two hands.

"I want to stay here, and work the farm, and make it pay. I can. By next spring my asparagus is going to begin to bring in money. I'm not going to grow just the common garden stuff any more—not much anyway. I'm going to specialize in the fine things—the kind the South Water Street commission men want. I want to drain the low land. Tile it. That land hasn't been used for years. It ought to be rich growing land by now, if once it's properly drained. And I want Dirk to go to school. Good schools. I never want my son to go to the Haymarket. Never. Never."

Julie stirred with a little rustle and click of silk and beads. Her gentle amiability was vaguely alarmed by the iron quality of determination in the others' tone.

"Yes, but what about you, Selina?"

"Me?"

"Yes, of course. You talk as though you didn't count. Your life. Things to make you happy."

"My life doesn't count, except as something for Dirk to use. I'm done with anything else. Oh, I don't mean that I'm discouraged, or disappointed in life, or anything like that. I mean I started out with the wrong idea. I know better now. I'm here to keep Dirk from making the mistakes I made."

Here Aug. Hempel, lounging largely in his chair and eyeing Selina intently, turned his gaze, absently through the window to where the grays, a living equine statue, stood before the house. His tone was one of meditation, not of argument. "It don't work out that way, seems. About mistakes it's funny. You got to make your own; and not only that, if you try to keep

people from making theirs they get mad." He whistled softly through his teeth following this utterance and tapped the chair seat with his finger nails.

"It's beauty!" Selina said then, almost passionately. Aug Hempel and Julie plainly could make nothing of this remark so she went on, eager, explanatory. "I used to think that if you wanted beauty—if you wanted it hard enough and hopefully enough—it came to you. You just waited, and lived your life as best you could, knowing that beauty might be just around the corner. You just waited, and then it came."

"Beauty!" exclaimed Julie, weakly. She stared at Selina in the evident belief that this work-worn haggard woman was bemoaning her lack of personal pulchritude.

"Yes. All the worth-while things in life. All mixed up. Rooms in candle-light. Leisure. Color. Travel. Books. Music. Pictures. People—all kinds of people. Work that you love. And growth—growth and watching people grow. Feeling very strongly about things and then developing that feeling to—make something fine come of it." The word self-expression was not in cant use then, and Selina hadn't it to offer them. They would not have known what she meant, if she had. She threw out her hands now in a futile gesture. "That's what I mean by beauty. I want Dirk to have it."

Julie blinked and nodded with the

wise amiable look of comprehension assumed by one who has understood no single word of what has been said. August Hempel cleared his throat.

"I guess I know what you're driving at Selina, maybe. About Julie I felt just like that. She should have everything fine. I wanted her to have everything. And she did, too. Cried for the moon she had it."

"I never did have it Pa, any such thing!"

"Never cried for it, I know of."

"For pity's sake!" pleaded Julie, the literal, "let's stop talking and do something. My goodness, anybody with a little money can have books and candles and travel around and look at pictures, if that's all. So let's do something. Pa, you've probably got it all fixed in your mind long ago. It's time we heard it. Here Selina was one of the most popular girls in Miss Fisher's school, and lots of people thought her the prettiest. And now just look at her!"

A flicker of the old flame leaped up in Selina. "Flatterer!" she murmured.

Aug Hempel stood up. "If you think giving your whole life to making the boy happy is going to make him happy you ain't so smart as I took you for. You go trying to live somebody else's life for them."

"I'm not going to live his life for him. I want to show him how to live it so that he'll get full value out of it."

"Keeping him out of the Haymarket if the Haymarket's the natural place

for him to be won't do that. How can you tell. Monkeying with what's to be. I'm out at the yards every day, in and out of the cattle pens, talking to the drovers and herders, mixing in with the buyers. I can tell the weight of a hog and what he's worth just by a look at him, and a steer, too. My son-in-law, Michael Arnold sits up in the office all day in our plant, dictating letters. His clothes they never stink of the pens like mine do. . . . Now I ain't saying anything against him, Julie. But I bet my grandson Eugene"—he repeated it, stressing the name so that you sensed his dislike of it—"Eugene, if he comes into the business at all when he grows up, won't go within smelling distance of the yards. His office I bet will be in a new office building on, say Madison Street, with a view of the lake. Life! You'll be hoggin' it all yourself and not know it."

"Don't pay any attention to him," Julie interposed. "He goes on like that. Old yards!"

August Hempel bit off the end of a cigar, was about to spit out the speck explosively, thought better of it and tucked it in his vest pocket. "I would not change places with Mike, not—"

"Please don't call him Mike, Pa."

"Michael, then. Not for ten million. And I need ten million right now."

"And I suppose," retorted Selina spiritedly, "that when your son-in-law, Michael Arnold is you age he'll be telling Eugene how he roughed it in an office over at the yards in the old days. These will be the old days."

August Hempel laughed good humoredly. "That can be, Selina. That can be." He chewed his cigar and settled to the business at hand.

"You want to drain and tile. Plant high-grade stuff. You got to have a man on the place that knows what's what, not this Rip Van Winkle we saw in the cabbage field. New horses. A wagon." His eyes narrowed speculatively. Shrewd wrinkles radiated from their corners. "I betch we'll see the day when you truck farmers will run into town with your stuff in big automobile wagons that will get you there in under an hour. It's bound to come. The horse is doomed, that's chust what." Then, abruptly, "I will get you the horses, a bargain, at the yards." He took out a long flat check book. He began writing in it with a pen that he took from his pocket—some sort of marvelous pen that seemed already filled with ink and that you unscrewed at the top and then screwed at the bottom. He squinted through his cigar smoke, the check book propped on his knee. He tore off the check with a clean rip. "For a starter," he said. He held it out to Selina.

"There now!" exclaimed Julie, in triumphant satisfaction. That was more like it. Doing something.

But Selina did not take the check. She sat very still in her chair, her hands folded. "That isn't the regular way," she said.

August Hempel was screwing the top on his fountain pen again. "Regular way? for what?"

"I'm borrowing this money, not taking it. Oh, yes, I am! I couldn't get along without it. I realize that now, after yesterday. Yesterday! But in five years—seven—I'll pay it back." Then, at a half-uttered protest from Julie, "That's the only way I'll take it. It's for Dirk. But I'm going to earn it—and pay it back. I want a—" she was being enormously businesslike, and unconsciously enjoying it—"a—an I. O. U. A promise to pay you back just as—so soon as I can. That's business, isn't it? And I'll sign it?"

"Sure," said Aug Hempel, and unscrewed his fountain pen again. "Sure that's business." Very serious, he scribbled again, busily, on a piece of paper. A year later, when Selina had learned many things, among them that simple and compound interest on money loaned are not mere problems de-

(Continued on page 511).

RESURGAM

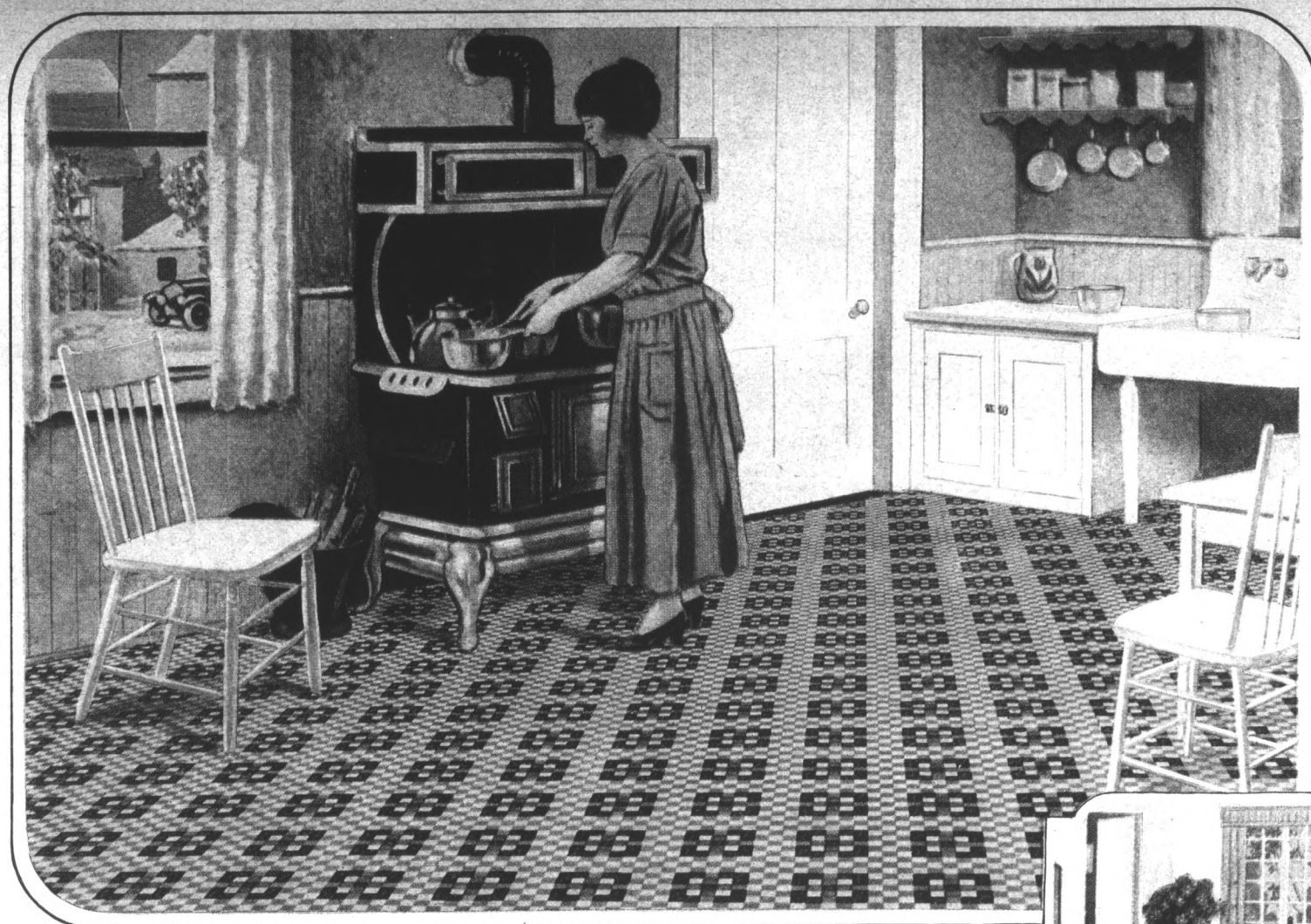
By Ida M. Budd

"I am thy master," so with scornful boast
Death spake to Life. "Behold thy subjects bow.
Beneath my sceptre! Lo! whose are these now
Who erst were thine—this prone, mute, sightless host?
Nor are these all. A few swift years, at most,
And every breathing wight thou'lt claimed the while
Shall lay him down to swell the funeral pile
And in my triumph thou thyself be lost.
Yea, thou and Love—mine enemies supreme—
Shall even be as these thou seest here
Chained in the silent halls of endless night;
Your dull, dread slumber broken by no dream
Of coming dawn; no morning shining clear;
Naught but the worm and my corroding blight.

Life heard, nor answer made, but went his way
To a lone tomb deep in a garden's shade,
Where One, his Lord, the spoiler's arm had laid.
Love met him there and there together they
Rolled from the door the heavy stone away
And entering, sat them down with reverence meet,
One at the head, the other at the feet;
And when the mourners came at break of day,
Seeking their dead, two angels there they found
Who bade them haste to spread the word abroad
That He was risen whom Death could bind no more.
Thenceforward by the Christ, their Master, crowned,
Hand clasped in hand, upon the hills of God
Walk Life and Love together evermore.

Hence my strong hope, sure, steadfast, undismayed,
The anchor of my soul which entereth in
To that within the veil. No waves of sin
Nor winds of doubt the frailest bark thus stayed
Can wreck or whelf. Secure and unafraid
I brave the moods of time's e'er-changing sea.
Tho' Death o'erpower with seeming victory
E'en Death must yield to Him who, dying, made
My life imperishable and my love
Immortal. On, then, to the port I sail
Which somewhere waits to greet my eager ken.
He is the God of life who reigns above,
And, by His word whose word can never fail,
I know the glad truth—I shall rise again.

Courtesy Youth's Companion.



On the bedroom floor is shown Congoleum By-the-Yard No. 852—2 yds. wide. The 3-yard width is No. 4024.

Above is shown Congoleum By-the-Yard No. 812. It is made in the 2-yard width only.

You Get Guaranteed Satisfaction With Every Yard of Congoleum By-the-Yard!

A money-back pledge of satisfaction! That's the guarantee which goes with *Gold-Seal* Congoleum By-the-Yard.

And the Gold Seal (reproduced below) shows that you are getting *genuine* Congoleum. Insist that this Gold Seal appears on the face of the goods you buy.

Beautiful and Practical

All those features that have made Congoleum Art-Rugs the most popular floor-coverings in America are found in Congoleum By-the-Yard. Patterns are equally attractive, with the same very durable, waterproof surface that is so easily cleaned. A few strokes of a damp mop remove every trace of dust, dirt and spilled things.

Requires No Fastening

One of the most unusual things about Congoleum By-the-Yard is the fact that

it requires no fastening of any kind. Cementing or tacking is never necessary to hold it in place, yet it never curls up at the edges and never buckles.

The variety of patterns and colors makes *Gold-Seal* Congoleum By-the-Yard desirable—and suitable—wherever the entire floor is to be covered. It is particularly appropriate for the kitchen, bathroom, pantry, halls and bedrooms.

Note the Low Prices

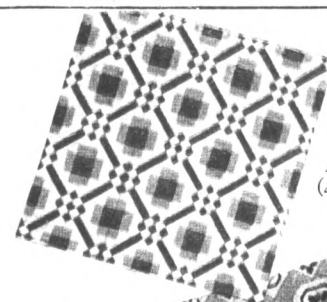
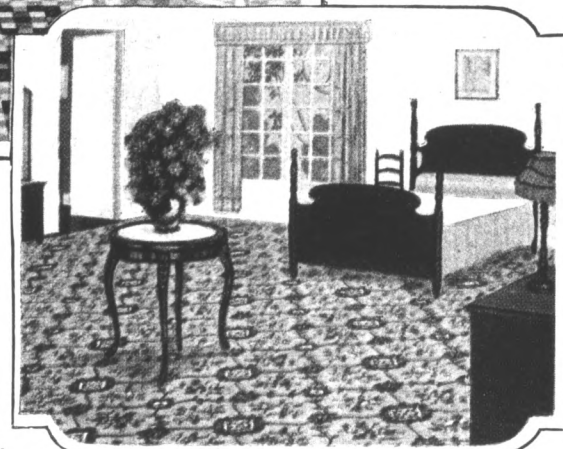
Two-Yard Width —85c per square yard
Three-Yard Width —95c per square yard

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South, west of the Mississippi, and in Canada are higher than those quoted.

Write our nearest office for a free copy of our interesting folder No. A89. It shows all the beautiful Congoleum By-the-Yard patterns in their actual full colors.

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Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago Atlanta Kansas City
San Francisco Cleveland Minneapolis Dallas Pittsburgh
New Orleans London Paris Rio de Janeiro
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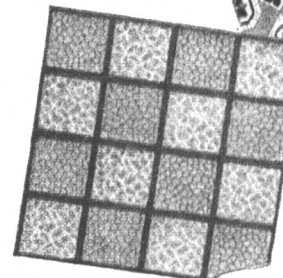


Pattern No. 832
(2 yds. wide only)

Pattern No. 828
(2 yds. wide only)



Pattern No. 880
(2 yds. wide only)

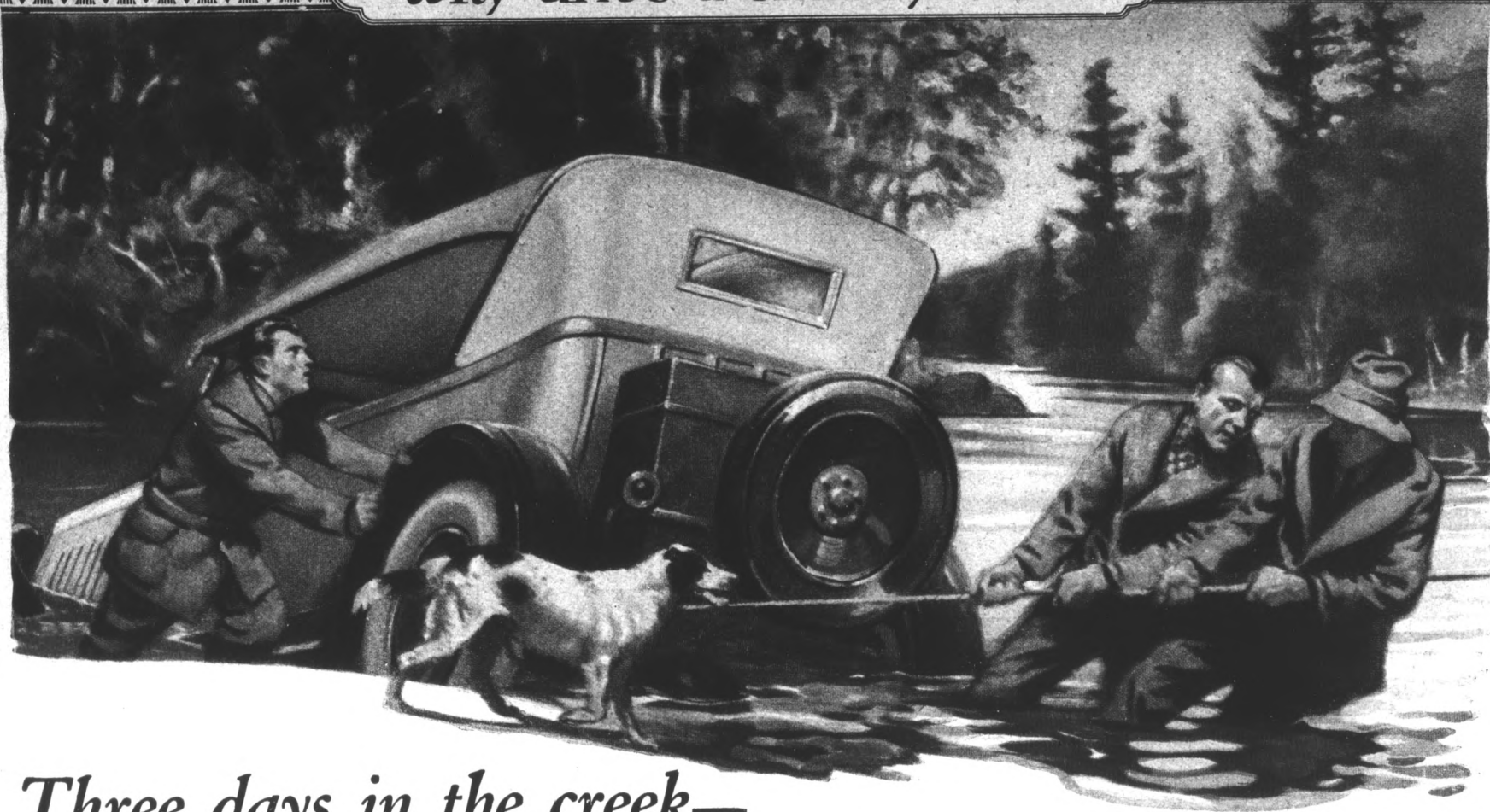


Gold Seal
CONGOLEUM
BY-THE-YARD

Always look for
this Gold Seal
when you buy!



Why drive a shabby car?



Three days in the creek— no harm to the Valspar-Enamel!

Trapped in the churning sandy bed of a mountain stream for three days—yet Wilfred Campbell's* car came out unscratched. Here's his story:—

"Our party was on its way into the mountains for a hunting trip when I misjudged a curve and plowed into a rough mountain stream. The car stalled deep in the pebbles and shifting bottom. There for three days it remained, all that time being rubbed and washed with gritty, sandy water.

"I had given it a coat of Valspar-Enamel and over this a coat of Valspar Clear Varnish.

"Its appearance I thought would be ruined, but it came out as handsome as ever—the wheels were not even scratched!"

That's the Valspar story whenever

* 128 E. Lindsay Street, Stockton, California

accidents occur. Valspar-Enamels give unmatched durability and service because they are Valspar itself plus finely ground pigments. Water, ice-cold or boiling hot, oils, acids, alkalies, mud, flying sand, have no effect on their hard, lustrous surface.

Valspar-Enamels are easy to use—follow the simple instructions on each can. Valspar-Enamels are economical—one quart will refinish the average small car.

Made in 12 standard colors—Red—*light and deep*; Blue—*light, medium and deep*; Green—*medium and deep*; Vermilion, Ivory, Bright Yellow, Gray and Brown. Also Black, White, Gold, Bronze, Aluminum, Flat Black.

Postscript

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

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The famous Valspar boiling water test

This Coupon is worth 20 to 60 Cents

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I enclose dealer's name and stamps—20c apiece for each 40c sample can checked at right. (Only one sample each of Clear Valspar, Varnish-Stain and Enamel supplied per person at this special price.)

Valspar Instruction Book with Color Charts, 15c extra.

Print full mail address plainly.

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Choose 1 Color

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Valspar Book ☐

S. F. P. 4-25

City

school-teaching days, she went to August Hempel between laughter and tears.

"You didn't say one word about interest, that day. Not a word. What a little fool you must have thought me."

"Between friends," protested August Hempel.

But—"No," Selina insisted. "Interest."

"I guess I better start me a bank pretty soon if you keep on so businesslike."

Ten years later he was actually the controlling power in the Yards & Rangers' Bank. And Selina had that original I. O. U. with its "Paid in Full. Aug Hempel," carefully tucked away in the carved oak chest together with other keepsakes that she foolishly treasured—ridiculous scraps that no one but she would have understood or valued—a small school slate such as little children use (the one on which she had taught Pervus to figure and parse); a dried bunch of trilliums; a bustled and panniered wine-red cashmere dress, absurdly old-fashioned; a letter telling about the Infanta Eulalie of Spain, and signed Julie Hempel Arnold; a pair of men's old side-boots with mud caked on them; a crude sketch, almost obliterated now, done on a torn scrap of brown paper and showing the Haymarket with the wagons vegetable-laden and the men gathered beneath the street-lanes, and the patient farm horses—Roelf's childish sketch.

Among this rubbish she rummaged periodically in the years that followed. Indeed, twenty years later Dirk, coming upon her smoothing out the wrinkled yellow creases of the I. O. U. or shaking the camphor-laden folds of the wine-red cashmere, would say, "At it again! What a sentimental generation yours was, Mother. Pressed flowers! They went out with the attic, didn't they? If the house caught fire you'd probably run for the junk in that chest. It isn't worth two cents, the lot of it."

"Perhaps not," Selina said, slowly. "Still, there'd be some money value, I suppose, in an early original signed sketch by Rodin."

"Rodin! You haven't got a—"

"No, but here's one by Pool—Roelf Pool—signed. At a sale in New York last week one of his sketches—not a finished thing at all—just a rough drawing that he'd made of some figures in a group that went into the Doughboy statue—brought one thousand—"

"Oh, well, that—yes. But the rest of the stuff you've got there—funny how people will treasure old stuff like that. Useless stuff. It isn't even beautiful."

"Beautiful!" said Selina, and shut the lid of the old chest. "Why, Dirk—Dirk! You don't even know what beauty is. You never will know."

IF those vague characteristics called (variously) magnetism, manner, grace, distinction, attractiveness, fascination, go to make up that nebulous quality known as charm; and if the possessor of that quality is accounted fortunate in his equipment for that which the class-day orators style the battle of life, then Dirk DeJong was a lucky lad and life lay promisingly before him. Undoubtedly he had it; and undoubtedly it did. People said that things "came easy" for Dirk. He said so himself, not boastfully, but rather shyly. He was not one to talk a great deal. Perhaps that was one of his most charming qualities. He listened so well. And he was so quietly effortless. He listened while other people talked, his fine head inclined just a little to one side and bent toward you. Intent on what you were saying, and evidently impressed by it. You felt him immensely intelligent, appreciative. It was a gift more valuable than any other social talent he might have possessed. He himself did not know how precious an attribute

this was to prove in a later day when to be allowed to finish a sentence was an experience all too rare. Older men especially said he was a smart young feller and would make his mark. This, surprisingly enough, after a conversation to which he had contributed not a word other than "Yes" or "No," or "Perhaps you're right, sir," in the proper places.

Selina thought constantly of Dirk's future. A thousand other thoughts might be racing through her mind during the day—plans for the farm, for the house—but always, over and above and through all these, like the steady beat of a drum penetrating sharper and more urgent sounds—was the thought of Dirk. He did well enough at high school. Not a brilliant student, nor even a very good one. But good enough. Average. And well liked.

It was during those careless years of Dirk's boyhood between nine and fifteen that Selina changed the DeJong acres from a worn-out and down-at-heel truck farm whose scant products brought a second-rate price in a second-rate market to a prosperous and blooming vegetable garden whose output was sought a year in advance by the South Water Street commission merchants. DeJong asparagus with firm white thick stalks bases tapering to a rich green streaked with lavender at the tips. DeJong hothouse tomatoes in February, plump, scarlet, juicy. You paid for a pound a sum Pervus had been glad to get for a bushel.

(Continued next week.)

Percy Muggins, who is sixteen years old and weighs 187 pounds, hopes the child labor law will be passed pretty soon, as the snow looked like a full crop this winter.—Sunshine Hollow.

BOSS WASHERS

Hand-Electric-Water and Engine Power \$7⁷⁵ up

You can now buy a famous BOSS Washer for as little as \$7.75—not just a first payment, but the complete price! Other hand, water, electric and engine power washers at prices to meet every purse. Thousands in use.

The BOSS Washer line is the most complete. Many different models and sizes of these quality washers can be bought from your dealer at mail order prices. We show only a few in this ad.

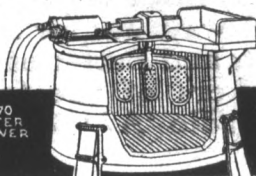
BOSS Washers are simple and easy to operate. Strongly made and wash beautifully. Guaranteed by the Pioneer washer manufacturers—makers since 1889 of the well-known and time-tried BOSS Washers. If your dealer does not have them we will ship to you direct.

FREE—Send for booklet. If you have electricity, you will be interested in the BOSS THERMO Electric. Built on the Thermos bottle principle with the BOSS AERO-WING washing action. Only BOSS Washers have these important advantages. The biggest value in electric washers. Use coupon below.

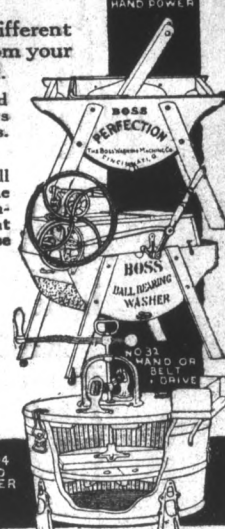
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THE tire you can best rely on is the tire that has been doing that same work well for others. That tire is the Fisk Cord.

Day in and day out for many years past Fisk Cords have been delivering long, faithful, service to car owners on the farms and in small towns. In fact the reason the popularity of Fisk Cords has grown so rapidly is because these car owners have told their neighbors how well and how economically Fisk Cords did their work.

The sturdy construction and thick button tread of the Fisk Cord make it a real non-skid long distance tire.

If you want thoroughly reliable tire service, next time buy Fisk Cords.

The Fisk Line is complete, from a good tire at a low price to the highest grade tire at a reasonable price.

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FOR every night-time emergency there's nothing like a flashlight to chase darkness away.

And why not the best? Buy Burgess. Always ask for Burgess Flashlights and Batteries for all uses. Makers of the famous Burgess Radio 'A,' 'B' and 'C' Batteries.

Ask your dealer to show you the many Burgess styles. Some throw beams of light 300-400-500 feet.



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The Cripple at the Gate

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

ONCE again we come to two men whom we have seen together many times before, Peter and John. Usually there has been a third member of the group, James. He is not with them this time. We have seen these men on the Mount of Transfiguration, participating in a strange and unforgettable glory. Then, they were present, and the only disciples present, at the cure of the twelve-year-old daughter of Jairus, another scene never to be forgotten. In the hour of agony, when the Savior of the world prayed unutterable words of distress, these three men were invited guests. On the morning of the resurrection, the two, Peter and John, ran to the sepulchre. And now in this lesson we



find them again. Whenever possible, it seems that these two are together. They are more closely knit in friendship than is John with his own brother.

At the hour of prayer they are entering the temple. The word temple ought to convey to our minds something colossal in architecture, something imposing, gorgeous, amazing. A man said to me the other day that the cathedral of St. John, the Divine, in New York is the most magnificent piece of architecture his eyes ever fell on. One can use almost any adjectives in describing these immense houses of worship. St. Paul's in London, which English readers of this page have very likely seen, is another of these basilicas that exalt the imagination the moment one sees it. St. Peter's in Rome is so vast that at first the visitor thinks he is still out of doors after he has entered. It is said that fifty thousand people can get into it. Its dome rises above the spectator like the sky.

THE temple at Jerusalem at this time was, of course, not Solomon's. That had been a glorious structure, a product of religious zeal and a vast expenditure of wealth. But it had been swept away at the time of the Babylonian exile. Nor was it Zerubbabel's temple. That had been a humble house of worship, erected when the walls and city were rebuilt, some four hundred years before. Just when it was razed we do not know, but perhaps when Herod's temple was to be built. The temple which Peter and John were entering was the temple of Herod the Great, King of Judea. He was not a Jew but had built it partly to please his Jewish constituents and partly as a monument to himself. It was not completed at this time, although it had already been nearly half a century under construction (John 2:20). A few sentences from Stanley's "History of the Jewish Church" will be helpful. Quotation marks are omitted. Ten thousand skilled artisans worked on the building, among whom were a thousand priests, dressed in workmen's clothes. The undertaking was regarded as wholly sacred and it was said that God was so pleased with the temple dedicated to His worship that rain fell only during the night.

The sacred part of the sanctuary was completed in eighteen months, the vast surroundings took eight years, and additions continued to be made for eighty years longer. At the dedication King Herod sacrificed three hundred oxen himself, and many more were offered by others. The saying was, "He who has not seen the building of Herod has never seen a beautiful thing."

There were several parts to the great building, which gave it its beauty and significance. The outer

court had over its entrance an inscription in Greek and Latin, forbidding the approach of Gentiles. The walls of this court were of white marble, and Corinthian pillars stood on two sides. Its length was a hundred feet longer than that of any English cathedral. Within this outer court was the high wall which inclosed the temple, with nine gateways and towers fifty feet high. The chief entrance to this was the Beautiful Gate, where the crippled man of this week's lesson was placed. The gate beautiful was of bronze, but the other eight were of silver or gold. Every evening the beautiful gate was closed, as were the others. Twenty men were required to roll the heavy doors. Within, was the women's court, with thirteen treasures on one side. Here Christ had seen the poor widow casting in her mite. Steps led up to the court of the priests. There the worshipers might stand and watch the slaughter of the animals for sacrifice, while on one side was the great council chamber.

Beyond the court was the temple itself, the holy place and the holy of holies where none save the high priest was permitted to enter. It was said that when the sun rose, the effect of the light as it struck the east side of the temple made one of the most dazzling sights that the eye ever beheld.

It was in surroundings like these that our cripple found himself. He had friends, for they laid him daily at the principal gate of the temple, where he would be passed by hundreds, on some days thousands, of people. As beggars go, he had a good thing. Probably he made more money as a cripple than he ever did afterward. But that would not change his feelings of gladness at his recovery. Health and strength are not to be balanced over against a little money. They are almost everything. The ability to walk is something that some people would give millions for. No wonder the healed man walked, leaped and praised God.

THE description of the cure is peculiar to Luke. As said many times before, Luke was a doctor. He uses medical terms here not found elsewhere in the Bible. It was his "feet and ankle bones" that were healed. And it is not an accident that the Christianity has brought with it the healing of the body. How many hospitals were there, prior to the Christian era? As far as I have learned, none. How much skilled medical work was done for the poor and helpless? It is true that we no longer have cures by miracles. But many of the cures of surgery would, I think, have been accounted miraculous, had they occurred at that time. What is a miracle at one time is not at another. I heard, as many of the readers of the Michigan Farmer did, the President's inaugural address on March 4, but I did not leave Michigan in order to do it. A miracle, if there is one in the modern world.

Look at the healings by prevention. Read the life of Louis Pasteur, if you want something to stir sluggish brain cells and warm the heart. He did not invent germs, but discovered them. And with that went the possibility of stopping the fearful plagues and pestilences that had ravaged communities for thousands of years.

The healing of the cripple was a good chance for a sermon, and Peter took advantage of it. Read it, Acts III:12-26. It is short, and you won't go to sleep.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR APRIL 12.

SUBJECT:—The Cripple at the Beautiful Gate. Acts 3.
GOLDEN TEXT:—I am Jehovah that healeth thee.—Exodus 15:26.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

WORTH FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

YEARS and years ago I remember being comforted by an old aunt who was sure that my boils were worth five dollars apiece. I would have sold them for less than five cents a dozen, however. Superstitions die hard. Here comes T. S., of Petoskey, asking me if it is true that boils take the impurities out of the blood, and therefore are worth a small fortune.

No! It is decidedly untrue. Boils are an infection of the skin due to the activity of a pus germ. They are so contagious that if you wear the hat of a man who has boils on his head, you may develop cranial bumps of your own. They attack us with greater vigor and work more damage when our resisting force is low. When we have a "crop of boils" it means that a large skin surface is infected and the boils spread from one place to another.

I do not recommend cream of tartar, sulphur, or any of the "blood purifiers" as a cure for boils, though it is true that there are certain select cases in which sulphur is much help. Look to your diet. Be sure that you eat a good supply of green vegetables, drink plenty of water, and refrain from rich foods, such as sweets, fats, creams, and so forth. Have all of your clothing sterilized to make sure that you

are not reinfecting yourself. Get long hours of sleep in the fresh air. Build up in every conceivable way. Sometimes a doctor can prepare an "auto-genous vaccine" that will conquer a stubborn case.

SURGICAL OPERATION IS SOMETIMES NECESSARY.

Is there any cure for a bunion short of a surgical operation?—J. K.

It depends upon the condition of the tissues. If the bunion has persisted so long that there are serious changes in the structure of the joint a surgical operation is the best procedure. But early cases can generally be relieved or cured by the use of a rubber pad known as a "bunion reducer" which most good shoe stores have for sale. Of course, this must be combined with a resort to well-fitting, easy shoes.

FREQUENT VOMITINGS.

My son is twenty-three years old. Is sick at stomach as often as every two or three months. Vomits green gall for three days, which leaves him very weak. What can be the cause?—Anxious.

No doubt a liver complication. It may be catarrh of bile ducts or some other serious disturbance. Let him try dieting, cutting fats and sweets to the minimum.



Doings in Woodland

Brownie and Jackie Find the Easter Chicks

OLD Biddy Brown Hen was searching in every nook and cranny for a place in Farmer Brown's barnyard to hide her nest.

"If I could only find a safe nook to lay my Easter eggs and hatch my Easter Chicks," she sighed. "Cluck, clack, cluck! there is not any good enough."

Search as she might behind boards, under the corncrib, or even in the pile of leaves behind the old wagon box, she could find no place to suit her.

"I'll just run away and hide my nest," she chuckled to herself. "I'll go to the Big Woods and no one can find it there."

So Old Biddy Brown Hen quietly stole out of Farmer Brown's barnyard when all the rest of the Hen family were busy scratching for wiggly

she decided on a cozy little nook under the Juniper bush.

Old Biddy Brown Hen set to work to make her nest. She gathered together some leaves and lined them with great pieces of soft moss.

Then came the day when ten brown eggs were in the nest.

"There," said Biddy Brown Hen, "my nest is full. Now I'll keep these eggs warm until they hatch."

When Easter morning came Brownie and Jackie Rabbit were sent to carry an Easter message to Connie Coon, who lived near to the edge of Woodland.

"What is that?" asked Brownie when they were nearly to Connie Coon's house.

"Yeep, yeep, yeep!" he heard again, and this time Jackie heard it too.

Searching among the bushes they soon found the cause of the "yeeps."

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" said Brownie and Jackie Rabbit said "Oh! Oh! Oh!" too, when he saw the nestful of little fluffy Easter chicks.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," he exclaimed. "We'll get Mother Coon to give us a basket and we can carry the whole nestful of Easter Chicks home."

"Won't that be fun?" said Brownie.

So they hurried off to Connie Coon's house, delivered their Easter message and were soon back with a little basket to carry home the nestful of Easter Chicks. But when they got there no Easter Chickies did they find.

And right at that very minute Proud Old Biddy Brown Hen was parading her family of fluffy Easter Chicks back to Farmer Brown's barnyard. Old Biddy, coming back from hunting bugs and worms for her babies, had seen the prowlers just as they were leaving her nest, and she knew the safest place for her little chicks was back in Farmer Brown's barnyard.



"Oh! Oh! Oh!" Said Brownie.

worms. No one saw her at all, not even Charlie Brown Cock who kept such a close eye on all the Brown Hen family.

When Biddy Brown Hen came to Woodland she hunted here and hunted there for a place to lay her Easter eggs. She could find many places, but she wanted the very best one. At last

Bringing a Giant to School

Teaching tricks to a giant is child's play compared to the problems met by the men who trained electricity to the service of mankind.

It took over a hundred years from the time Franklin first brought electricity from the clouds, before the electric light and power industry could make even its first crude beginning. But now, in less than half that time this industry has leaped from nothing to the service of sixteen million consumers.

The day in 1882, when Edison opened his first generating station in New York, marks the birthday of electric light and power service. It was 1884 before electric motors could be bought. The transformer without which the range and usefulness of electric power would have been forever restricted was brought out in 1885 by William Stanley. In 1890 the first long distance power line was built in Colorado, and water power development became a practical possibility.

Since that time cheaper production and wider distribution have been the problems on which the industry has concentrated. The steam and water turbine and the mercury boiler are making cheaper production possible. High power transmission lines and interconnection are daily broadening the territory served.

The task now engaging the best thought of the industry is electric service for the farmer. This is still the greatest problem of them all.

The Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American

Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association, and the National Electric Light Association.

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Barred Rocks, Anconas	4.25	8.00	15	72	140
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15	72	140
White and Buff Rocks	4.50	8.75	17	82	160
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.75	17	82	160
Buff and White Orpingtons	5.00	9.50	19	92	180
El. Wyandottes, L. 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. DUCKLINGS, 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.

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Mixed, all varieties	5.00	10.00	29.00	48.00

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Bl. Minorcas, Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	140
Blue Andalusians, S. L. Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	10.00	18.00	52.00	86.00	160
Mixed, all varieties	5.00	10.00	29.00	48.00	95

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Woman's Interests

Making Over Old Homes

What Has Been Accomplished Through Better Homes Campaign

Julia D. Connor

Administrative Assistant, Better Homes in America

THE Better Homes in America movement laid stress last year on the great values which could be realized from the reconditioning of old houses to make them into comfortable, livable homes. Also, greater emphasis than ever before was laid upon the extension of the educational benefits of this movement to rural districts. It is a notable fact that the first prize for a rural demonstration, that of Albermarle county, Virginia, was awarded to a committee which took a seventy-five-year-old house, reconditioned and furnished it, accomplishing a notable rejuvenation.

Reconditioning an old house often has many advantages over the building of new ones. It is sometimes difficult for people to visualize a new house merely from the architect's plans and drawings. Details may be overlooked which will later prove a constant source of annoyance. In reconditioning an old house, the general appearance inside and out, the ad-

walls had been newly papered by the owners, and since we had both limited time and money, the committee let them remain as they were. All the other six walls * * * were either papered or alabastined. The women and girls also finished the floors, painted the woodwork, repaired and painted the fireplaces and mantles, and made draperies for the whole house * * * The actual money spent for paper, alabastine, paint and draperies was \$75.60."

Throughout, in planning and executing this demonstration of a "better home," the needs of the farm family were kept in mind. The kitchen, a large one, was intended primarily for a farm kitchen. The entire house was furnished in good taste, and in keeping with the type of the house as well as the needs of the family, and also in line with the best American traditions of the home.

Community support in this Albermarle county demonstration was very strong. The city of Charlottesville, through its merchants and other organizations, cooperated excellently. The state and district home demonstration agents were of invaluable aid, as were the extension workers, the state editor of the "Extension News," the farm agent, and such organizations as the home demonstration clubs and the boys' and girls' agricultural clubs.

There were no specific better homes lectures, but several of the clergymen took "better homes" as the theme for their sermons, relating their discourses directly to the Albermarle county demonstrations as an educational work worthy of the support of everyone. Special articles on the subject were



This Seventy-five-year-old House in Albermarle County, Virginia, Was Made Modern and Comfortable.

quate space of closets and cupboards, and many other factors can be actually seen instead of imagined from the plans. Then, too, in many of the old houses built in previous periods there seems to be an original charm that is lacking in the architecture of today. Houses may be reconditioned, conveniences and modern equipment may be added while the house still retains the original lines and individuality.

The prize winning demonstration in Albermarle county, Virginia, was, in fact, an abandoned house. It was in a bad state of repair when the committee took charge of it. Before remodeling, the house was purchased for \$4,000. It had originally been well built of brick, and was still in fundamentally good condition.

The house although actually located in Charlottesville, was originally designed for a farm house. The committee was not a Charlottesville committee, but a county committee under the joint chairmanship of a leading woman citizen and of the county home demonstration agent. A striking example of what could be done was shown by the committee at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. There a cottage was remodelled inside and out, while the exact duplicate of the cottage, next door to it, was left as a graphic illustration to the many visitors of what had been accomplished.

The report of the Albermarle County Better Homes Committee shows just what the committee undertook and what it achieved, in the following words:

"The work of the committee and its associates was to refinish walls, floors, woodwork, fireplaces and mantles, and to provide hostesses for the week, and practically all of this was done by volunteer help of agricultural girls' and women's clubs, not by professionals. The living-room and dining-room



The Farmer's Office Opened From the Sitting-room.

published in the local newspapers. Exhibits of labor-saving devices for the home formed an important and interesting part of this prize winning demonstration.

Another feature of this excellent rural demonstration was a living-room improving contest, conducted under the guidance of the home demonstration agent.

Mrs. M. M. Davis, State Agent of Extension Service, writing of this living-room improvement contest, said: "These living-rooms were scattered all over the county in every district, and belong to women in every walk of life.

"There was not a room in the contest which did not show in some way the effects of the demonstration house, either in the color of the walls, the arrangement of the furniture, pictures, type and color of draperies, rugs, and other furnishings."

Coxton, Kentucky, one of the second prize winners for a demonstration in a community of less than ten thousand people, also used a reconditioned cottage for its demonstration. Coxton is a mining town of about a thousand

population, half white and half colored. A miner's cottage, owned by the mining company, was used for the demonstration to show what could be done with the four-room dwellings which make up much of the town.

The house which was loaned by the mining company for the demonstration, was valued at about \$1,200, and was in poor condition. At a cost of \$104.80 the local better homes committee reconditioned it, and this amount was paid by the mining company.

At this slight cost a remarkable improvement was made in the house. The county home demonstration agent was also active in this demonstration. The women's clubs, schools and churches also entered whole heartedly into the spirit of the movement. The county newspapers and the moving picture theaters aided considerably in making the demonstration a success.

In a later article, I will take up the matter of sensible and appropriate furnishings for the rural home.

NEW RECIPES FOR SPRING.

Butchess Sweet Potatoes.

Pare and halve six large sweet potatoes. Make a mixture of one cup of dark brown sugar, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of flour, one large tablespoonful of butter and one quart of water. Turn over the potatoes and cook over a slow fire, turning often. There should be sufficient water to cover the potatoes when they are put in, but the dressing should be thick and creamy when done.

Filled Cookies.

1/4 cup water	1 egg, well beaten
1/4 cup milk	1 cup white sugar
4 cups flour	1/2 cup butter
1 tsp. soda	1/2 cup lard
Small tsp. salt	1 tsp. baking powder

Filling:

1 cup brown sugar	1/2 cup flour
1 egg	

Mix to a paste and spread on cookies and roll, like jelly cake. Cut in thin slices and bake half the dough, and make two rolls of it.

Salad Rolls.

4 tb. vegetable oil or	2 cups flour
melted butter	3 1/2 tsp. baking powder
1/2 cup milk	1/2 tsp. salt
1 egg	

Sift some flour, then measure two cups of it. Add baking powder and salt. Beat the egg, add milk and oil or melted butter. Through a sifter add the dry ingredients to the milk mixture. Mix ingredients thoroughly by cutting with a knife. Roll out on a floured board, cut into oblong pieces, and with a floured knife, make a deep crease through the center of each roll. Brush the top with diluted egg, using two tablespoons of water to one egg, and sprinkle granulated sugar over it. Bake in a moderate oven.—E. L. H.

OLD AGE DECEIVED BY SPRING COLORS.

SPRING is a great tempter, but an elderly woman who dresses herself to make a youthful appearance or to follow the spring styles, fools no one but herself.

"Each age has its own beauty," is the way Edna Callahan, clothing specialist at Ohio State University, looks at it, "and the woman who recognizes this will not attempt to make middle or old age a poor imitation of the past. Colors for the young can be vivid because youth itself is naturally so. The joy of the child is extreme, and she dances by with her bright colored cheeks and shining hair, a perfect picture of vivacity and action.

"The color problems of the girl are a little more individual. Her choice will depend upon the coloring of her skin, hair, and eyes, and her personality in general. As a rule, her skin is smooth and firm, her eyes lustrous, and her color clear and bright. The type of color, then, which she chooses should repeat these qualities, giving the average girl a wide range in her selection.

"The mature woman, as a rule, finds her skin softening, her hair losing some of its luster, and even graying a

little, perhaps. She will find her best colors among the neutralized and quiet tones. This does not mean that she can never wear bright colors, but they should be used in small areas only, lest it make her own color look faded by contrast.

"This is not a life sentence to the grays and blacks, but privilege to wear the beautiful grayed values of the colors in which she has always looked best."

MAKE YOUR WOODWORK SMILE AT YOU.

THERE is no satisfaction like that which one feels in looking back into a room just thoroughly cleaned. Woodwork shows up the results of cleaning, even more than other things, especially if the following mixture has been used for washing instead of water and soap. To one quart of boiling water add three tablespoonfuls of boiled linseed oil and one tablespoon of turpentine. Wipe the woodwork thoroughly with a soft cloth dampened in the mixture. The turpentine with the water will aid in removing dirt and grease, while the linseed oil will renew the polish. Rub dry with a soft cloth. Renew the mixture as soon as it becomes dirty.

For white or light colored enamel woodwork use lukewarm water and a soft cloth. A few drops of ammonia in the water will help wash off the grease without turning the paint yellow, as strong soaps are apt to do. Where the woodwork is very dirty use a little whiting or window cleaner for removing spots.—Marian Rogers Smith, Household Management Specialist, M. A. C.

Household Service

WHO MAKES "LIGHTNING YEAST?"

I would like to ask if any of the readers can tell me how to start "lightning yeast?"—Mrs. F. O. R.

TO CAN SAUERKRAUT.

I would like a recipe for canning sauerkraut so it will taste like the fresh article (not cooked) like the boughten kraut. Can it be canned by the cold pack method?—Mrs. H. S. S.

After the kraut has thoroughly cured, pack in pint jars, fill with water and sterilize in the hot water bath for forty minutes, or for ten minutes in a steam pressure cooker at fifteen pounds.

ARE ZINC AND ALUMINUM SAFE?

Can any harm come from rolling out cookie dough, pie-crust, or from kneading bread on a clean zinc-top counter? Can aluminum dishes be used safely for all kinds of cooking and baking? Is there any danger of fruits or acids acting on the metal?—Subscriber.

If the zinc top is perfectly clean there is no harm in using it as a kneading board and it makes a very satisfactory one. Aluminumware may be safely used for all cooking purposes. Acids discolor it, however, and in such cases it is better to use the granite.

REMEDY FOR HOUSEHOLD PEST.

SOMETIME ago someone asked, what to do for bedbugs. For me this remedy has proved successful.

Take a pint bottle, into which put ten cents worth each of carbolic acid and turpentine, fill with kerosene. Apply with feather. As this is poison keep high, out of the reach of small children.—Mrs. F. L. P.

Heating equipment is more nearly standardized than other improvements and local dealers can be depended upon to give reliable information and to make a satisfactory installation.

PERHAPS YOU DIDN'T KNOW

The word "Loan" in this Company's name stands for First Mortgage Loans on Homes.

The word "Investment" means Savings Accounts. Savings accounts that earn enough to be classed as an investment. This Company is a Savings and Loan Association and is conducted on a mutual or co-operative basis.

Everyone who has a savings account here shares in the profits.

That is why for 35 years this Company has paid an average of 5 per cent per annum on savings.

Savings can be drawn as readily as if placed in any bank.

You will find our certificate form of investment one of the fairest and squarest savings investments in Michigan. These certificates are issued for \$20 and upwards and net five per cent and six per cent. Ask for booklet.

Resources \$8,200,000

Established 1889

Under State Supervision

The National Loan & Investment Company

1248 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Detroit's Oldest and Largest Savings and Loan Association



ROYAL PEN STILL LEADS LEGHORNS

On Jan. 30 the Royal White Leghorn pen at the International Egg Laying Contest took the lead in the Leghorn class and on April 1 still led all the 69 Leghorn pens and was gaining.

Such birds speak for themselves. High breeding counts. 75% of the orders we receive are from old customers who buy their chicks from us year after year. Place your order with us and become a satisfied customer. Our prices are reasonable. 100% Live arrival guaranteed. Write now for catalog and prices.

ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS
S. P. Wiersma, Prop. Zeeland, Mich. R.F.D. 2



Lakeview Chicks Best Ever Bought

Mrs. Robert Snodden, of Filion, Mich., writes: "The 150 Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rock chicks I received June 1, 1924, were the finest looking chicks I ever saw. I raised 148 to maturity. I have ordered chicks from many poultry farms but never have had the satisfaction I have had with Lakeview Poultry Farm."

That is a comparative test. Reasons for the result are highest grade foundation stock, most careful breeding methods, experience in hatching, which enables us to avoid mistakes and be sure of vigorous chicks. Our catalog tells many useful things about poultry. It's free.

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

--B-A-B-Y C-H-I-X-- LAYING LEGHORNS BLACK—BROWN—BUFF—WHITE

ANCONAS AND MINORCAS
Plymouth Rocks, Barred, Buff, White, Rhode Island Reds, R. C. and S. C. Silver-laced Wyandottes and White LIGHT BRAHMAS and JERSEY GIANTS.

Write for Prices
CRESCENT EGG COMPANY, ALLEGAN, MICHIGAN
Egg Cases, Filters, Cartons—Everything required for packing eggs properly; and Jamesway Equipment for Poultry Houses and Dairy Barns

SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE 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, 15c; Bl. Rocks, S. C. Reds, 14c; Wh. Rocks, 14c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., 16c; Mixed, 10c; Blk. Minorcas, 15c. Lots of less than 100 chicks, 1c more.
Silver Lake Egg Farm, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

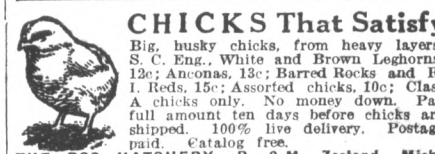


L-O-O-K!

Can ship chicks of high grade quality at once. Barred Rocks, Reds, White Rocks, 15c each. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, 16c. White, Brown Leghorns, 12c. Anconas, 13 1/2c. Mixed heavy, 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. Bank Reference. Lawrence Hatchery, R. 7, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

FARROW CHIX FOR SUCCESS

Profit Makers—Early Layers
Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas. Lowest prices. Catalog Free. Address nearest office.
D. T. FARROW CHICKERIES
Peoria, Ill., Des Moines, Ia., Milwaukee, Wis., Indianapolis, Ind.



BABY CHICKS Ten FREE

with every 100 order. Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds and White English Leghorns. Order now and get the best at DURAND POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Fenton, Mich., Box 404.

WHITTAKER'S TRAPNESTED REDS
Both Combs, Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Chicks and Eggs from Vigorous, Hardy Stock. Our 10th Annual Catalog is yours for the asking. Write for it.
INTERLAKES FARM, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

Two Popular Breeds S. C. White Leghorns \$13; mated stock. Healthy chicks. "My chicks will satisfy." JACOB DE RYKE, 1007 Pennoyer Ave., Grand Haven, Mich.

CHICKS Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, \$11 per 100. Live delivery guaranteed. Ten extra with each 100 if ordered five weeks in advance. WATERWAY HATCHERY, R. 4, Holland, Mich.

GRANDVIEW CHICKS

For Success

I laid 285 eggs in the Michigan International Egg Laying Contest and hold the highest official record over all breeds in Michigan. My profit in one year was \$7.00 above feed cost. Several thousand baby nieces of mine want a home with you and promise to follow my good example for industry and profit.



Good Seed Is a Safe Investment

Grandview Poultry Farm Baby Chicks represent the HIGHEST SEED of EGG PRODUCTION. Let our stock demonstrate and convince you that breeding determines your profits.

Let our SERVICE DEPARTMENT, under the direction of PROF. E. C. FOREMAN, shorten your road to success and help you avoid the many unpleasant little detours.

Get our FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG. A SERVICE GUIDE, brimful of information, free to all customers—a poultry course without any expense attached.

DEVRIES GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM,
Zeeland, Mich.

Wingarden Strain

WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

Tancred Holly-wood Barron
EGG BRED for 19 YEARS

Brown Leghorns
Anconas
Barred Rocks

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.



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	\$165
English Type White Leghorns, Grade B.....	8.50	16	75	145
White Wyandottes.....	8.50	16	75	145
Barred Rocks.....	8.00	15	72	140
Rhode Island Reds.....	8.00	15	72	140

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 Cullled 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.

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

Poultry

"A UNIQUE POULTRY BUSINESS" AGAIN.

AS an introduction to these remarks I would like to say, it has been my privilege to have been a reader of the Michigan Farmer, more or less, for a number of years.

I have noted various discussions during this time and recently one by a venerable and evidently successful fruit and poultry grower, to whom (in my mind) the editor wisely gave prominence.

Soon in bursts another experienced (?) grower who brands as dangerous and untruthful the article of our first informant, who states that he can show figures to corroborate his statements.

Now, it is not my purpose to become abusive, but our informant, in the issue of March 7, is so far from the facts as they apply to the amateur, or average farm poultry keeper, that it causes me to believe that he has much to learn in bargaining, and perhaps marketing, as well.

To begin with, our reader, Brooks, states that H. R. buys in the fall when birds cost more than at any other time excepting culls or certain hatches which never amount to much.

Now, without questioning the truthfulness of these assertions, we are led to believe if he had read the regular quotations in the Michigan Farmer, as carefully as he would have us believe he did, the figures would not bear up his statement. By buying his flock, H. R. saves cost of feed, together with losses incident to rearing, also the labor which, to one of his years, is an item, all of which Mr. B. says nothing.

If H. R., by his method of forcing, brings his flock to produce profitably, the writer believes that he must be aware of it, since he offers to show books for proof.

Likewise, H. R. is in a better position than are others, to know if his method tells on his flock through the cold weather.

Possibly Mr. B. has developed a flock that is thriving on range through the storms of the recent months. Personally, the writer is having an awful time bringing a couple of hundred through until spring with such care as he can give.

But we must not tire the possible reader with a discussion of the actual number of hours, minutes or seconds, required to produce a "biler," a "fryer," a "springer" or a rooster. But we suggest that if Friend Brooks were to sink his "fangs" into a portion of rooster as prepared by my wife for Sunday dinner, he would not be in so doubtful a frame of mind as to the possibilities of eking out a miserable existence from a small poultry business.—Frank G. Houghton.

THE EGG LAYING CONTEST.

COMPETITION at the Michigan Egg Laying Contest is gradually becoming keener. The Rhode Island Reds from West Neck Poultry Farm, Huntington, Long Island, produced fifty-three eggs for the week, bringing their total up to 994 eggs. This week will put them well over the 1,000 egg mark. Their nearest competitor continues to be a pen of White Leghorns from the Royal Hatchery at Zeeland, Michigan, with 952 eggs to date and a weekly record of fifty-six.

Mr. Fogle's Barred Rocks, of East Lansing, Michigan, continue to hold first place with a total to date of 920 eggs. It is interesting to note that the first two places in the contest at the present time are held by pens of three different breeds, namely, Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. J. P. Gasson's pen of Single Comb White Leghorns from Versailles, Ohio,

White Diarrhea in Baby Chicks

How to stop it in 48 hours

A letter from Ella Orr, of Van Alstyne, Texas, contains good news for poultry raisers who are losing baby chicks. She says:

"I think Avicol is the finest thing for baby chicks I have ever tried. I don't think, I can raise chickens without it. I used it last year and never lost a chick. Every year, except last year, all my chicks would die when about two weeks old. I highly recommend Avicol for White Diarrhea."

There's no doubt that Avicol is wonderful both for preventing and stopping disease in baby chicks. It has a specific action as a bowel antiseptic and regulator. Usually within 48 hours, the sick, droopy chicks are lively as crickets. A liberal supply of these tablets can be obtained by sending fifty cents to The Burrell-Dugger Co., 547 Allen St., Indianapolis, Ind. As Avicol is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded it costs nothing to try. Readers will be surprised at the way chicks grow and develop, in vigorous health, when these tablets are used in the drinking water.

140 Egg Incubator \$13.25
30 Days Trial

Freight Paid east of the Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks—double walls—dead air space—double glass doors—a real bargain at \$13.25.

Shipped complete, set up ready to use.

140 Egg Incubator and Brooder	- \$17.75
180 Egg Incubator Alone	- \$15.75
180 Egg Incubator and Brooder	- 22.00
250 Egg Incubator Alone	- 22.75
250 Egg Incubator and Brooder	- 31.00
340 Egg Incubator Alone	- 30.75

Made of California Redwood. Order direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1925 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 1000 eggs. (3)

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Dept. 114 Racine, Wis.

LICE AND MITES

Don't let them check your egg production and spread disease, when you can rid your flock so surely and easily with the old, reliable **LEE'S LICE KILLER**. New, free 64-page book by Geo. H. Lee tells also how to stop worm and disease troubles of poultry and hogs—information worth many dollars. Million copies already requested. Get Lee's Lice Killer and free book at the leading drug or seed store in your town, or write to the **Geo. H. Lee Co., Dept. 106 Omaha, Neb.**

CHICKS FROM REAL BARRON Single Comb White Leghorns START RIGHT

Your future success depends on your foundation start. Start with OTTAWA stock, chicks, or eggs. Then you will have layers that will give you the largest production. Write for your copy of our valuable catalog and price list.

Ottawa Hatchery & Poultry Farm,
R. 10, HOLLAND, MICH.

SUNNYBROOK CHICKS

Husky Livable Chaps

If you want healthy, vigorous, pure-bred chicks from flocks carefully selected and tested for heavy laying and standard qualifications typical of the variety they represent, chicks that will mature quickly and improve your flock, then you want "SUNNYBROOK" chicks. We specialize in S. C. W. Leghorns, \$13 per 100; Barred Rocks, \$15 per 100; Rhode Island Reds, \$16 per 100; and White Wyandottes, \$18 per 100. In lots of 500 or more 50c per 100 less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postage paid. Catalog free.

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM,
HILLSDALE, MICHIGAN.

Reliable Poultry Farm

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. Safe arrival guaranteed.

RELIABLE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY,
Zeeland, Mich., R. 1, Box 47.

CHICKS WITH PEP

Ohio Accredited. Every bird passed by inspector trained and authorized by the Poultry Department Ohio State University. Prize winners at many shows from National down. Developed for high egg production for many years. Free range flocks in best of health. \$100% live delivery. Thirteen breeds. Catalog free. Prices low, quality considered.

Helgate Chick Hatchery, Box BM, Helgate, Ohio

PURE BRED CHICKS AND PULLETS

From Strong—Healthy—Flocks. Book your order NOW, for PURE-BRED CHICKS OR 8 Weeks PULLETS. 100% live delivery Guarantee. Prepaid. Illustrated Circular free.

W. Leg., 25	50	100	500	1000
Ans., \$3.75	\$7.00	\$13	\$62.50	\$120
Rocks, 4.50	8.50	16	77.00	150

We allow a liberal discount on early orders. **Shady Lawn Poultry Farm & Hatchery,**
Zeeland, Mich., Box 5-F.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs.
C. M. Bradshaw in Prevent-
ing White Diarrhea

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

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

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

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

You Run No Risk.

We will send WALKO White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of WALKO (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Leavitt & Johnson National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

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

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

Name

Town

State..... R. F. D.....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

are now in fourth place with 887 eggs, followed by a pen of the same breed from St. Johns Poultry Farm, Oronogo, Mo., with 882 eggs. This pen has made a wonderful spurt during the last few weeks. Their consistently high production has brought them in a few weeks from comparative obscurity to fourth place. They are beginning to look like dangerous competitors for some of the pens which hold high honors.

Dr. Heasley's White Leghorns, from Grand Rapids, Michigan, are next in place, with H. A. Keister's pen of the same breed from Bangor, Michigan, just two eggs behind.

A pen of Barred Rocks from Winter Egg Farm, Lethbridge, Alberta, follow with 852 eggs. This pen has the honor of having as one of its competitors, the high individual for the entire contest. She was one of sixteen hens to make a perfect score during the last week. This brings her total to date up to 130 eggs in the 147 days of the contest. During the month of March she has missed only one day.

The general trend of production at the contest is upward. The thousand birds producing 3,795 eggs for the week. These birds have been under artificial lights since November 1. Beginning the first week of April the lights will be gradually reduced at the rate of fifteen minutes per week. By the first of May the lights will be turned off entirely.

POULTRY PROFITS DEMONSTRATED.

THAT poultry raising in Gogebic county is profitable is indicated by the reports of the results attained on the poultry demonstration farms of that county recently made public. The profits reported range from \$24.58 to \$191.62 during February. The lowest average feed cost for producing a dozen eggs was 17.61 cents, and the highest cost, 64.4 cents. The latter figure came from the flock of the county infirmary.

WHY HENS EAT EGGS.

I would like to know how to stop hens from eating eggs. The hens have been closed in a coop, with a scratching pen 16x30. There are about 180 hens in the flock.—R. C.

Egg eating can usually be prevented by feeding a balanced ration and providing nests which are slightly darkened. When the hens lay in open boxes the eggs are readily seen. Certain hens scratch in the nesting litter and kick the eggs against the sides of the boxes and break them. Any hen will eagerly eat a broken egg, though only a few hens in a flock are apt to learn to break them.

Provide nests which the hens enter on a track at the rear. The eggs are removed by lowering a door in the front. Feed a balanced dry mash and furnish a hopper of oyster shells. The addition of two per cent ground limestone to the dry mash will furnish additional shell-making material. Gather the eggs often. Occasionally watch the flock and isolate any hen seen to break and eat eggs. Keep plenty of litter in the nests so the eggs will not often be broken from dropping on bare boards.

DESTROYING HATCHABILITY.

Would you please send me a recipe to devitalize eggs without destroying them for house use or cold storage?—E. S.

I do not know of a real useful method of destroying the hatching power of eggs without somewhat injuring them. It could be done by chilling, overheating, or a needle price through the end of the egg. I think the best method is to sell the eggs to private customers who do not use them for hatching, or ship them into the regular channels of trade where their identity disappears.

There will always be some buyers who try to obtain hatching eggs at eating egg prices. This is hardly fair, as the breeder who pays high prices for good stock should receive a premium for the eggs when that stock is passed on to another breeder for hatching purposes. As soon as the hatching season is over the male birds can be removed from the flock. But during the hatching season I do not think the loss from buyers using market eggs for hatching is great enough to pay for giving the eggs any treatment to devitalize them.

POSSIBLY COCCIDIOSIS.

Can you tell me what ails my six-week-old chickens? They droop about three or four days. Their crops become black and hard, then they die. They eat good until the last. They weigh about one pound. I am feeding them equal parts of wheat, oats and corn, ground, with ten per cent meat scraps. I would like to know what to do. The chicks were hatched in an incubator.—W. B.

Chicks with coccidiosis often have a full crop because the action of the disease on the digestive tract prevents the food from passing along. A post-mortem of such a case may show the walls of the intestines thick and inflamed and the liver enlarged. The ceca is clogged with a yellowish cheesy material. This disease is caused by parasites in the intestinal tract and is spread by the droppings.

Coccidiosis can usually be prevented by raising the chicks on as clean soil as possible, feeding sour milk and using the best possible sanitation in the brooder houses. One-fourth pound of epsom salts per 100 chicks may be beneficial and the dose can be repeated five days later. Careful incubation, brooding and feeding help to make the chicks vigorous and resistant to all diseases, and so cut down the losses from a disease like coccidiosis.

If you have only lost a few chicks from the crop trouble you describe they may have died from a combination of digestive troubles and lack of vigor. In a large flock it is not unusual for a few to die at different stages of their development even though the care is ideal and the remainder of the flock are in the finest condition.

COLONY BROODER HOUSES.

Could you give me a plan as to how to build a brooder house, large enough for 400 or 500 chickens?—C. W. C.

A colony brooder house ten feet wide and ten feet deep, built on skids like a sled, will be all right for 500 chicks if you wish to brood that many in one flock. The house can be six feet high in front and four feet high in the rear. In the front have a large glass window with an opening above the window which can be covered with muslin for ventilation.

Sometimes the mortality rate is less if only 250 to 300 chicks are brooded in one flock. Then you could use two colony houses eight by ten, and place a stove brooder in each. Some colony houses have the door in the side, but I like to have the door in front as this makes less draught across the brooder house floor when the door and window are open at the same time.

When colony houses have small openings in the back near the roof, it is a help in providing summer ventilation. The openings can be closed with small doors which slide in slots.

There is no argument against the value of good breeding and good feeding as the way to success in poultry.

BLUE HEN COLONY BROODER

The brooders that experienced poultrymen favor because they raise a maximum number of healthier chicks at a minimum of cost and attention.

20% extra value and extra size, yet large volume of sale makes possible the low prices shown.

\$21.00 500 chick capacity (delivered)
\$26.00 1000 chick capacity (delivered)

Write for Catalog and User-Agents' Plan

Lancaster Mfg. Co. 883 E. Janet Rd. Lancaster, Pa.

Great Northern 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.

GRADE AA.	50	100	500	1000
Barron Leghorns (Pedigreed Males)	\$8.50	\$16	\$75	\$145
Barred Rocks (Aristocrat Strain)	9.50	18	85	155
Br. Leghorns	8.50	16	75	145
GRADE A.				
White Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13	\$62	\$130
Barred Rocks	8.00	15	72	140
Br. Leghorns	7.00	13	62	130
Broilers, Heavy \$12 per 100. Mixed \$9.00 per 100.				
100% Live Delivery. Catalog Free.				

Order Pullets Now, for May 15 Delivery.

GREAT NORTHERN HATCHERY,
R. 3, Box 56, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

WHITE LEGHORNS and BROWN LEGHORNS

\$11.00 PER 100 **\$52.00 PER 500**

ODDS and ENDS **\$9.00 PER 100** **\$40.00 PER 500**

Order direct. Hatch every week. We guarantee live delivery by Prepaid Mail. Reference State Com. Bank.

MAIN HATCHERY, - ZEELAND MICH.

Town Line POULTRY FARM

White Leghorns Tanager-Holly-wood-Barron strains
Anconas Sheppard Strain, direct
Bar'd Rocks Parks dark colored Br. Leghorns

At International Egg Laying contest of 1924 our Leghorn pen laid more eggs than 84 of the 100 pens and outlaid several pens from world renowned trap-nest farms.

ORDER NOW.

	100	500
Special Star Mating, pedigreed	\$18	\$85
Extra selected	14	65
Selected	12	55
Barred Rocks	10	45
Broiler chicks (odds and ends)	10	50

TOWN LINE POULTRY FARM, R. 1, Box 15, Zeeland, Mich.

CHICKS THAT LIVE

From sturdy, healthy free-range flocks. Fluffy, 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 produces chicks that live, grow fast, lay early for 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.

ONE MILLION

Good Luck Chicks

INSPECTED "GOOD LUCK" QUALITY CHICKS. All best, most beautiful breeds, 10c & up. BIG BEAUTIFUL ART BOOK showing them in their natural colors. Check full of valuable information on raising our "GOOD LUCK" CHICKS, how to make BIG MONEY with Poultry, full price, etc., sent free NOW.

Neuhauser Hatcheries,
Box 69 Napoleon, Ohio, Bank Ref.

BABY CHICKS FROM OUR

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Every bird in our flock is tramped 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. **STRIK POULTRY FARM,** R. 4, Box M. Hudsonville, Mich.

CHICKS-HATCHING EGGS-PULLETS

BARRON STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

We furnish CHICKS and PULLETS from BLOOD TESTED 2-year-old Hens at prices you would pay for ordinary hatchery stock. We positively guarantee to please you. Our Hens have large lopped combs, plus SIZE and Egg Production. Booking orders for 10-week Pullets now, \$1.00 each in lots of 100. Send \$5.00 and we book your order. Place your order now. Catalog Free.

PEERLESS POULTRY FARMS, BOX 10 ZEELAND MICH.



English Type WHITE LEGHORNS

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 365 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.

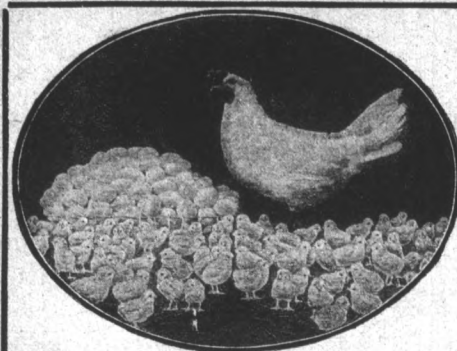
You will be benefitted by our 15 years experience hatching and shipping chicks. Our stock grows up uniform in size, has great vitality and brings big returns in our customers' hands. Let us mail you our catalog with prices. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

NINE WEEKS OLD PULLETS IN MAY.

WOLVERINE HATCHERY

H. P. WIEREMA, Prop. R.R. 2, Box 97 Zeeland, Mich.

BRED FOR SIZE,
TYPE and EGGS
SINCE 1910.



S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS CHICKS—EGGS—STOCK

From world-famous layers. Pens headed by males from hens with records of 250 to 280 eggs. Also Barron strain matings males with ancestry of 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. 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.



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. Blk. Minor, Bd. 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, GIBBSBURG, 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
Bd. 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

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 APPLEDORN BROS., HOLLAND HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM, R. 7 C, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.**



DILIGENT CHICKS DID IT

Postpaid prices on	50	100	500
Single Comb White Leghorns	\$6.25	\$12.00	\$57.50
Barrel 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.



Pure Bred Baby Chicks \$8.00 Per 100 and up

We are now booking orders for May and June chicks, from our high grade Anconas and White Leghorns. These chicks are from extra selected hens mated to Tancered and Sheppard males. We insure our chicks for one week. Write for our catalog and prices before you buy, we can save you money.

M. D. Wyngarden R. 4 Box 6, Zeeland, Michigan

Riverview Chicks

big fluffy, by prepaid parcels post, 100% live, and good condition guaranteed. From our Strong, Healthy, English type White Leghorns. Culled by expert from State University. We hatch all our own eggs and can save you money on that chick order. Become one of the many satisfied customers.

Gentlemen:

I am an old customer, having bought chicks from you every year for a number of years back and have always had good results from your stock, and am confident that you give everybody a square deal. The chicks that I received last year are shelling out the eggs, and have all winter since last fall. Kindly send your free mating list with prices. Yours truly, W. F. Agard, R. 1.

RIVERVIEW POULTRY FARM, Route 2, Box 94, Zeeland, Mich.

Blood-Tested Baby Chicks

Barron strain S. C. W. Leghorns. We furnish chicks from one, two, and three-year-old tested breeders, 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.



What the Mailman Brought

Dear Uncle Frank:

I worked for my father last year, and made \$5.00. My sister and I raised a lamb, whose mother was a mean thing and wouldn't have it. We got about \$18 for it, and we divided it between us.

That was the way I made money last year. This year I hope to earn some.

We had a spelling contest in our county (Ionia), and Doris Richardson,



Would You Guess That This is Melissa Pommerene Turning a Somersault?

from our school (Beard), got the cup for rural schools. We are proud of her. She was the township champion last year.

I hope Mr. W. B. gets the mumps if he eats this letter, for I've got them. Your niece, Carol Champlin, Lake Odessa, Mich.

I think it is fine for young folks to earn money in doing useful things. Both the doing of the things and the money are beneficial.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Talking about national and state governments, I do not agree with Viva Bizard. I think each one of us should know what the government of the United States and our own states are doing, so that we can fight for the right things when we get big. It also helps us in school when we have debates on government, and it gives us a better start if we are trying to be a teacher or lawyer.

Ambitions, I'm full of them, but the thing I think most of is to be an electrical engineer. The reason why I select it is because it gives a man world-wide opportunity to make money as it is not yet fully discovered. Your Ambitious Nephew, Carl Peterson, Kiva, Mich.

The thinking of government affairs helps, as you suggest. Electricity has a great future and so has one who has a good knowledge of it.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I've been so busy lately that I could not write before, but I must stick to my guns, so here goes.

Viva Bizard doesn't agree on having national and state problems for debate, claiming that we of the Merry Circle are too young to discuss such questions. In schools all over the

country these questions are discussed by students. Debating and oratory work is becoming more and more popular in the schools and, of course, the questions are public questions. Current history in the schools is considered an important subject.

Debating and oratory work are two of the many ways in which these national and state problems are put to the student in an appealing way.

We wish to be modern also, do we not? Merry Circleers are children of school age and so I do not think they are too young to take part in these debates on the questions.

Greetings, W. B.!! How are you today?—A niece, Betty Cramer, Comstock Park, Mich.

Yours is a good argument for the study of political questions. I'll speak for W. B. He is very well and has an undiminished appetite.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I agree with Gladys Knecht that boys who smoke are not manly. I do not like to see a boy with a cigarette in his mouth. I think that a boy who smokes never looks as good as one who does not.

I do not think that a girl works harder than a boy, or a boy harder than a girl, in accordance with their strength. Although I have tried boys' work and rather liked it, I prefer to work in the house.

My favorite pastime is to read books, but my school work keeps me so busy I do not get much time for it. My favorite authors are Harold Bell Wright and the Porter girls.

I know I ought to have closed before but did not do it, so will now.—Your niece, Wilma M. Frith, Nashville, Mich.

Good for you for not liking smoking boys. I think if girls showed their disapproval more, fewer boys would smoke. Your pastime is a good one.



Albert Alfredson's Conception of Uncle Frank.

THE AWAKENING

By Goldie Kleinhardt

AS I lay with my head buried in the pillows on the sofa, I felt a light tap upon my shoulder. Looking around I could see a hand which was pointing toward a large black chart. I strained my eyes to read the written words. With great effort I at last succeeded and read, "Are You Forgetting the Merry Circle Fund?"

Oh, yes! I had really forgotten about it. I sat with my hands upon my face, which was reddened for shame. To think of the joy I had received from the club and the good it had done me, and forgetting—

With a spring I had my bank in my hand and without a word poured it into the good uncle's lap, saying, "Take what I have, to be put into the fund with the others, for the great purpose we now know."

With a light heart I now felt I had

done my duty toward my club, "The Great Merry Circle."

When I was about to replace the bank I awoke with these words upon my lips:

It's the girl with a smile
That shows life's worth-while
And days are really worth living,
She sings a glad song—
As she marches along
And makes a good habit of giving.

The first returns as the result of the announcement of the radio fund are just beginning to come in. Several half dollars, quarters and dimes have come, as well as quite a few nickels, but it will take a heap more to make up the \$200 we need for those radios at the Howell Tuberculosis Sanatorium. This is going across in a big way if we all do our bit. Have you awakened yet?—Uncle Frank.

First Choice White Leghorn CHICKS

PURE
HOLLYWOOD
STRAIN

260-290 Egg Pedigree

Direct descendants of hens with records of 260-290, mated to males from dams with records of 283-290. Foundation stock direct from Hollywood. We offer also our own Hollywood Mated Rural Strain, Alconas from Sheppard Farm and Brown Leghorns. Fancy matings at prices enabling every buyer of chicks to own the highest grade stock.

ORDER FROM THIS LIST				
Pure Hollywood W.	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns (Limited amount)	\$11.00	\$20.00	\$95.00	
Hollywood Mated	8.00	15.00	70.00	\$130
Utility	7.00	13.00	62.50	115
Anconas (Sheppard mated)	9.00	16.00	75.00	135
Anconas (Utility)	8.00	14.00	65.00	120
Brown Leghorns (Grade AA)	7.50	14.00	67.50	125
Brown Leghorns (Grade A)	7.00	13.00	62.50	115
100% Live delivery, Large, illustrated catalog free.				

THE RURAL POULTRY FARM
ZEELAND, MICH. R. R. 1, BOX 109



Profit
Producing
Baby Chicks

\$502 Net Profit

In 3 Months From 250
B.F. White Leghorn Pullets

That's what Mr. I. Wade of Fennville, Mich. made in three months time from pullets raised from chicks he bought of us last spring. You can make big money with our profit making chicks.

CHICKS - - - CHICKS

Our stock is strong, healthy, free range, Tancred and Tom Barron White Leghorns—S.C. Rhode Island Reds—Parks' Barred Rocks—the best blood lines in the country. 100% live delivery guaranteed, postpaid. Big, fine catalog free.

8 to 10 Weeks-Old Pullets

We specialize in 8 to 10 weeks-old pullets. Extra choice ones at prices that please. Write today.

Brummer-Frederickson Poultry Farm
Box 20 Holland, Mich.



FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM
CHICKS—EGGS—PULLETS
Guaranteed to be from high producing stock. EGGS—\$5 per 15. From Aristocrat strain exhibition Barred Rocks and Fairview Reds.
CHICKS—Special Star Mating, Barron White Leghorns & Mottled Anconas \$15 per 100. Selected Utility Rocks and S.C. Reds. \$15 per 100—Selected Grade A Barron White Leghorns and Mottled Anconas. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, Box 203, Zeeland, Mich.

Chicks—Pullets

High quality stock. Delivery 100% live and strong guaranteed. Chicks every week. Eight weeks and 3 mo. Pullets.

Barred and White Rocks, Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, Anconas, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns. Send for Chick or Pullet Circular with price list.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Active Member International Chick Association
Member Michigan State Farm Bureau

Barred Rock Baby Chicks

We hatch only Barred Rock Chicks from choice selected stock shipped by prepaid parcel post to your door, satisfaction and a live delivery guaranteed.

CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

THE KAZOO HATCHERY CO.

R. R. 2 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 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.
PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, Michigan.



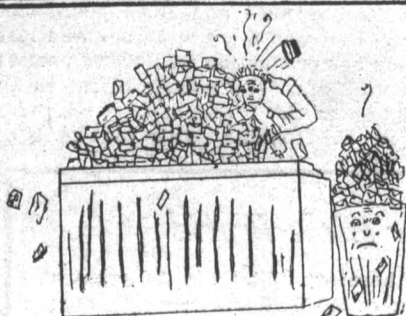
ENGLISH PRODUCER WHITE LEGHORN
Larger size 5-lb. hens. The kind for farmers and egg producers. Strong husky chicks our specialty. \$15 per 100. Eggs \$8.00. Free Catalog. Mapleside Leghorn Farm, Box 0, Tremont, Ill.

Ad. Contest

IT seems like a long time since we had an ad contest, so, here's one for a change.

These contests are like the Read-and-Win contests, only you will find the answers to the ten questions below in the advertising columns of the paper.

In writing out the answers please do not repeat the questions and make the answers as short as possible. Put



I wish the letters were piled this high on my desk with nickles, dimes, quarters, half dollars and dollars in them for the Merry Circle Fund. Wouldn't such a thing demonstrate a real Merry Circle spirit, though? Mary Kanka, of Traverse, City, drew this.

the same number to the answer as there is to the question. Also, give the number of the page on which you found the answer.

All the papers which have the questions properly answered and are neatly written, will be put in a basket and the lucky ten pulled out. The first two prizes will be fountain pens; the next three, dictionaries; the next five pocket knives.

Please put your name and address in the upper left hand corner and put M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler. All who are not Merry Circlers and have correct papers, will get M. C. buttons and cards.

Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., before April 17, as the contest closes then.

Here are the questions:

1. What is the speediest device ever made for fastening the wire to the post?
2. Where will one find out about the Beating Shakers?
3. What makes a remix impossible?
4. What is stored in a battery?
5. What does Harm T. Knoll know?
6. What must you "grow a full hill" everywhere a hill is supposed to grow for?
7. To whom must you send to get "The Truth About a Lye?"
8. What are swamps for?
9. What is "The Rainy Day Pal?"
10. What kind of oil is recommended for a Monarch tractor?

THE PRIZE POETS.

IT looks to me that the girls are better poets than the boys. At least, they tried more to write poetry than

the boys did. Four times as many girls entered the contest as boys.

The poems received were good and it was a little hard to pick the winners. I hope that those selected sent in the work of their own hands and minds.

The winners are as follows:

Fountain Pens.
Sarah Williams, Milford, Mich.
Wilma Fry, Ithaca, Mich.

Dictionaries.
Dorothy Cottle, West Branch, Mich.
Ruth McPhail, R. 2, Adrian, Mich.
Moneka Cline, R. 2, Richland, Mich.

Knives.
John Russ, Clifford, Mich.
Ivan Thaler, Caledonia, Mich.
Carson Nelson, Fillion, Mich.
Marian Tompkins, Cement City, Mich.

SPRING.

Last year I felt a balmy breeze
And anxious watched the budding trees;

Last year I heard the robin's note
And looked to see his russet throat;
Last year, and years before, I felt
The touch of Spring, and happy knelt
Upon the carpets fresh and green
That in the meadows then were seen.
I've seen all these a dozen times,
I've seen them here and in the east;
I've seen them in our southern climes,
On them my soul has loved to feast.

And yet I watch this year again,
And just like all the rest of men
Rejoice to see it come—though old,
Yet new; to it my heart is sold.
A slave to it, and glad to be,
I would that more could join with me.
—Sarah Williams.

VALUE OF BOBBED HAIR DISCUSSION.

I think a little good comes from discussing bobbed hair, because many boys learn that girls aren't flappers because they have their hair bobbed. It tells of the change made by men from wearing long hair, to wearing short hair for comfort. It shows that girls bob their hair for comfort, not to look like boys. It teaches boys and girls to think about some of the questions that are being discussed through out the nation. It helps to teach one to write, to take an interest in the papers and the national questions, to know each other, and their opinions on this question.—Alfred Green.



A Class of Bright Boys?? And Some Teacher. Drawn By Mattie E. Fishel.

A Musical Ambition

I AM knocking at your door. May I come in and join the M. C.? Since reading about "Burning Ambition," and others who are ambitious, I have decided to write and tell my ambition, for I, too, have a "Burning Ambition." I want to become a great artist on the piano. I am talented, and great players have told me if I only work hard there is no reason why I should not succeed.

A handicap is that I am very advanced and have no teacher to take from here. But I am not waiting for success to come to me; I am going after it. Before the snow comes I go to Marquette once in two weeks, a hundred miles from here to take lessons.

I now am a Sherwood student and have completed two years in one, and am a junior, which is the same as the junior year in a college course in music. All this long winter I have to

work alone. But next spring when I can again go to take lessons I shall give a concert all alone there.

Some may ask, what do I do now? I practice three hours a day, go to school, give lessons after school and on Saturdays. Also have a harmony class on Saturday. I prepare my school lessons for the next day, after supper.

This may sound easy going, but let me tell you, my friends, it isn't. You have to be in the best of health and humor all the time. Many times I am very discouraged, but I always keep on, and afterwards I am glad I did.

I hope this isn't too long and tiresome, Uncle Frank. I have told my ambition in more detail in hopes that it may help and encourage other young people who are ambitious, who are trying to get to the goal they have chosen. I will sign by my nickname, "Peg."



Watch 'Em Grow

Superior pure-bred baby chicks purchased for a few cents a piece grow quickly into steady dollar producing birds. Before you know it the cockerels are ready for market and the pullets have started to lay.

They are bred to pay from such famous prize winning and egg-laying strains as Tom Barron and Hollywood White Leghorns. Hatched in largest hatchery in Michigan.

Write for Catalog and special low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Book your orders now for early deliveries. Write TODAY.

SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS
Box 200
ZEELAND, MICH.
Superior Pure Bred Baby Chicks

Send for Catalogue

\$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—Fertis (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.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES NOW

Free Service to Customers. Write Today.

DR. L. E. HEASLEY FARMS,

Dept. 10

Grand Rapids, Mich.



BARRED ROCKS & REDS

Chicks from sturdy, healthy free range flocks. Carefully mated for high egg production. Blood tested for bacillary white diarrhea. Write for prices. Reference, Farmers' & Merchants' Bank.

Krueper Poultry Farm & Hatchery
Milan, Mich.



White Leghorns

Tancred - Hollywood - Barron Bred S. C. White Leghorn chicks. Pure-bred. All free range. Best winter laying strains. Selected 100, \$13; 500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$1.20. Selected Star-A. 100, \$15; 500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$1.40. Postpaid. Full live arrival guaranteed. Illustrated catalog free. Highland Poultry Farm, R. 9, Box C, Holland, Mich.

Green Lawn Chic Prices.

White Leghorns, 13c; Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, 15c; Black Minorcas, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, 16c; Heavy mixed for broilers, 18c; Light, 11c. Postage paid. 100% live delivery. Our 15th year. We produce only one grade, the BEST. Reference, Fenton State Bank. GREEN LAWN POULTRY FARM, Gus Hecht, Prop., Fenton, Mich.

CHICKS Barred Rock, Rock, Eckhard and Brown Leghorns. Guaranteed full 100% alive. Free Delivery. HILLVIEW POULTRY & HATCHERY, C. BOVEN, Prop., R. 12-B, HOLLAND MICHIGAN.

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.

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

FIRST AVE. HATCHERY

Chicks from heavy laying strain, S. C. White Leghorn, 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.

Big 5-Lb English W. Leghorns Larger hens, better hatching eggs. Free catalog describes them and is full of practical, money making poultry information. Send for it. A. W. WAUCHEK, Gobio, Mich.

Because it SAVES All the GRAIN—

For 1c
you can read



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The story of the Four Threshermen, the Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, the Steel Winged Beater, and the Beating Shakers, is told in our new book, "How a Good Thresher is Built," that is yours for a cent.

You send us nothing, spend the cent for a post card and mail it to us. We send you the book.

It not only tells you how the Four Threshermen will save all your grain crop, but also how a new method of building enables us to place the new Nichols & Shepard Thresher on the market at a price that puts it within the reach of thousands of farmers.

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THE RED RIVER SPECIAL LINE
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—it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

Get Our Money Saving Silo Offer

The best investment you can make is in one of our tile or wood stave silos. The extra profit from your livestock will pay for it.

Kalamazoo TILE AND WOOD SILOS

Our Tile Silos are everlasting. Our Wood Stave Silos are the world's standard. Investigate—get facts and figures that will surprise you.

Glazed Building Tile

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK—a complete silo guide. Ask about Glazed Building Tile if you are planning a building of any kind. Estimates free.

KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO.
Dept. 223 Kalamazoo, Mich.

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DAIRY FARMING

Second Year's Testing Work

Allegan Herds Show Further Improvement

THE Central Allegan Cow Testing Association, having finished its second year's work, makes the following report. With 276 cows on test, the average production was found to be 7,426 pounds of milk and 341.5 pounds of butter-fat. There were eight-

fat production. She made 12,056 pounds of milk and 627.6 pounds of fat. She was a grade Jersey and last year her production was 10,088 pounds of milk and 537.0 pounds of fat as an eight-year-old.

R. E. Hopkins, with his herd of

The Foster Mother of the World

THE cow is a most wonderful laboratory. She takes the grasses of the pasture and roughage of the field and converts them into the most perfect food for man. In that food there is a mysterious something which scientists have found essential to the highest health of the human race, and which can be found nowhere else. Men have sought for centuries the fabled Fountain of Youth. The nearest approach to that fountain which has yet been discovered is the udder of the cow. Without her milk, children languish, the vigor of the adult declines, and the vitality of the human race runs low.—Frank O. Lowden.

een herds, which made over 300 pounds of butter-fat; the first ten being as follows:

Owner.	Breed	Av. Lbs. Milk.	Av. Lbs. B-Fat.
Knoblock & Son ...	pb-gj	9,022	488.5
Leon Godfrey	pb-gj	9,097	476.7
John Veenkant ...	pb-j	7,952	423.7
Wm. Godfrey	pb-gj	7,858	411.8
McCombers-Reuhle	gh	9,680	386.7
Roscoe Ellis	pb-j	7,287	374.0
Chas. Wilson	pb-gj	6,688	369.7
H. Russell	pb-h	9,950	357.8
R. E. Hopkins	pb-h	10,495	356.2
C. F. Maskey	pb-gh	6,716	346.0

The average for the ten high herds per cow was 8,475 pounds of milk and 399.1 pounds of fat, while the average production of the four poorest herds was 6,556 pounds of milk and 270.4 pounds of fat, there being a difference of 1,919 pounds of milk and 128.7 pounds of fat. The poorest herd, though, made 4,705 pounds of milk and 253.3 pounds of fat, which is above the average for the state.

Wm. Knoblock & Son, who have the high herd, increased his herd average from 479 pounds to 488.5 pounds of butter-fat. He has the high cow in

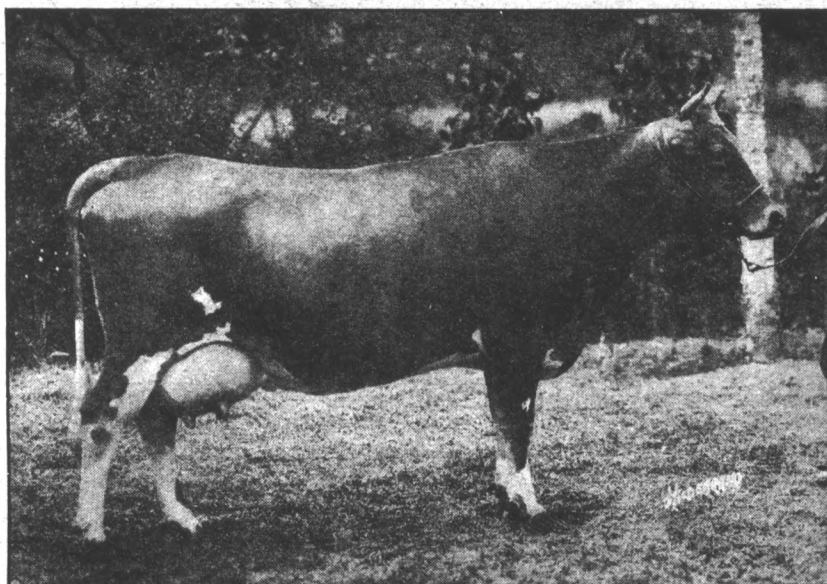
grade and pure-bred Holsteins, was high in milk production and made 10,495 pounds of milk and 356.2 pounds of fat. He also had the high cow in milk production which made 13,485 pounds of milk and 455.5 pounds of fat.

During the association year there were thirty-nine cows sent to the block and fifteen sold at private sale for breeding purposes. There are quite a lot of good cows and heifers for sale now in this association.

There were thirteen cows producing over 500 pounds of fat, sixty over 400 pounds, and eighty-six over 365 pounds of fat. The reasons for the high production were many; a few being as follows:

1. All cows were fed balanced rations and only what they required.
2. Many herds have been in the cow testing association work for several years.
3. All herds but one have been using pure-bred sires.
4. All herds but six have been fed alfalfa hay all or part of the time.
5. Every member has a silo save one, and there are thirty-three silos

Another Guernsey Leader for Michigan



AT Big Bay, Mich., Jay B. Deutsch has been developing some very good Guernsey Advanced Register Records on his Bay Cliffs Farm, that have served to draw considerable attention to Michigan Guernseys.

The latest achievement in this herd is the record of Bay Cliffs Glenwood Girl 125878, who has recently completed a record of 14,772.5 pounds of milk,

or 659.47 pounds of butter-fat, in Class GG (junior two-year-old). This record, during which she carried a calf for 274 days, entitles the cow to ninth place in the breed for this age class. Her second calf was born just four days before she was three years old. Bay Cliffs Glenwood Girl 125878 represents a combination of May Rose and Glenwood breeding.

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THE THOMAS & ARMSTRONG CO.
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Established 1904—21 Years Experience

between the twenty-five members.

6. All but two members fed grain on pasture.

Outside of the regular private sales we had one complete dispersal of thirty-seven head belonging to Leon Godfrey. The sale was of our second best herd, with an average production of 9,097 pounds of milk and 476.7 pounds of fat. It was a complete success, the bidding was fast, and everyone was eager for the records which were given off in detail. Buyers came from a radius of 125 miles.

KENT ASSOCIATION FINISH SECOND YEAR.

THE end of the second year's work in the South Kent Cow Testing Association found a marked improvement over the first year's work.

The average milk production was 8,248.4 pounds, average test of 3.9 per cent, and 321.7 pounds of fat. The feed cost of butter-fat was twenty-three cents a pound, 100 pounds of milk cost ninety-seven cents feed cost, and the return for \$1.00 invested in feed was \$1.92; 193 cows were on test. This was an improvement of 947.4 pounds more milk and 40.97 pounds of butter-fat.

The high herd in butter-fat production was the herd of thirteen pure-bred Holsteins owned by W. R. Harper & Sons, of Middleville. They had a milk production of 13,307.1 pounds. Average test of 3.45 and 459.8 pounds of butter-fat. This same herd was high in milk production. The high cows in butter-fat came from the Harper herd, Thornapple Flossy, Veeman, with 18,603.3 pounds of milk and 649.56 pounds of fat. The high cow in milk production was a pure-bred Holstein, Elsie Korndyke Beets, producing 18,868 pounds of milk and 565.77 pounds of fat. This cow had similar honors last year, but improved her record this year 2,916 pounds of milk and 84.61 pounds of fat.

The high two-year-old was a pure-bred Holstein owned by the Harpers, producing 12,891.5 pounds of milk and 451.03 pounds of fat. High honors in the three and four-year-old class went to the Harpers. The three-year-old giving 13,525.1 pounds of milk and 455.23 pounds of fat. The four-year-old was the high cow in butter-fat production for the association.

The five-year-old honors as well as milk honors went to Joe Wenger's pure-bred Holsteins. Elsie who was high in milk production for the association last year and this year.

There were eleven herds averaging over 300 pounds of fat. These herds averaged 9,234.8 pounds of milk and 368.4 pounds of fat. They were owned by the following men: W. R. Harper & Sons, Otto Fischer, Fred Kaechele, Joe Wenger, Ralph Sherck, Mrs. Cridler & Sons, E. W. Ruehs, Orlo Good, Lewis Kaechele, Lee Croft and John Luneke.

The four poorest herds averaged 225 pounds of fat and the four poorest cows, 152 pounds of fat. There were fifty-one cows on sixteen farms that produced over 365 pounds of fat.

The association has started on its third year. Six of the members this year are starting their third year of testing. Wesley Hazel, who handled the work last year, is again in charge. E. W. Ruehs is president and Otto Fishcher secretary-treasurer of the association.—K. K. Vining.

THE DIFFERENCE IS A COW TESTER.

TWO Marquette county farmers in the same township with the same number of cows had very different results from their dairying during a nine-months' period, according to L. R. Walker, county agricultural agent. One farmer got 29,629 pounds of milk, or 1,192 pounds of butter-fat; the other farmer got 49,930 pounds of milk, or 1,994 pounds of fat. One farmer has

a profit above cost of feed of \$425.69; the other farmer has a profit of \$931.82. Both farmers get the same price for their milk. The cow-testing association records reveal the reason for this discrepancy.

One cow in the association produced 2,150 pounds of milk, while one farmer with nine cows got 1,967 pounds of milk and seventy-one pounds of fat. Four of the cows were dry. One farmer with five cows received 1,276 pounds of milk and forty-seven pounds of fat, one cow being dry. The cow which produced 2,150 pounds of milk, produced fifty-four pounds of fat. This cow made \$26 more profit than the two herds combined.

The Branch State Prison at Marquette has a fine dairy herd of seventeen cows, all of which are in milk. The average output of this herd was 1,746 pounds of milk and forty-four pounds of fat, all the feed being bought except the ensilage.

CALF CLUB IN KENT

THE latest agricultural organization to get started in Kent county is a boys' calf club. The name of the club is the Alpine-Sparta Junior Calf Club, and will have its membership quite largely in Sparta and Alpine townships. The breeds of cattle represented will be mostly Holsteins and Jerseys, with a few Guernseys, all animals to be pure-breds and mostly bred heifers. The membership to date is twenty-two, and never did a bunch of boys start out on a proposition with any more eagerness and interest than these lads.

The president is Carl Haradine; vice-president, Lyle Heft; secretary, George Felt; treasurer, Kenneth McCready. G. S. Felt is the local leader. The advisory board is composed of Arthur Haradine, John Kober and G. E. Jacobs. The boys are planning an active summer's program. Meetings are held each month. The calves will be shown at the West Michigan Fair. One of the nice things in the organization of this club has been the keen interest of the parents. Both Sparta banks have cooperated in making loans for the calves, but a number of the fathers have given the boys calves. Nevels Pearson, assistant state leader in club work, and K. K. Vining, county agent, assisted in the organization work.—K. K. V.

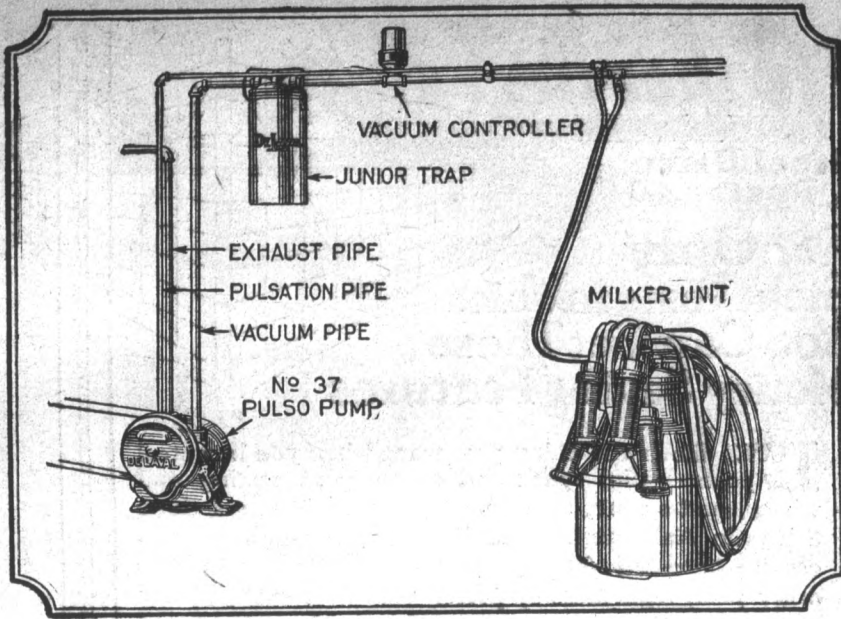
CITY HERDS EXCEED RURAL HERDS.

COUNTY Agent C. E. Gunderson, of Gogebic county, has compiled statistics relating to the dairy industry of his county, which show that there are 1,886 dairy herds in Gogebic, comprising 8,120 cattle in them.

It is a curious fact perhaps, that of this total number 1,102 herds consisting of 1,614 cattle are owned within the corporate limits of the three cities of Ironwood, Bessemer and Wakefield. Fewer herds, but composed of more cattle, are thus found in the rural districts, there being 784 such herds containing 5,506 cattle. In Ironwood City alone—the largest city of the peninsula—there are 748 milch cows furnishing milk for local consumption. The thirty licensed dairymen who furnish milk to Ironwood have 375 cows. This is not a desirable situation, for it is recognized that the dairy business can be handled better from farms outside the city.

FERTILIZERS WILL BE TESTED.

IN Menominee county, this season, there will be a series of fertilizer demonstrations on several farms of that county. Commercial fertilizers will be tried out in the growing of sugar beets, red beets and cucumbers, also with the tests already undertaken on general crops at the County Infirmary farm. Records will be kept in order to ascertain what and how much fertilizer affords the most profit.



Announcing the DE LAVAL Junior Milker Outfit For Milking Small Herds

OWING to the remarkable success which De Laval Milkers have attained during the past nine years in saving time and labor, increasing the production of milk and improving its quality, as well as eliminating the drudgery and dislike of hand milking, there has arisen a widespread demand for a De Laval Milker for milking small herds.

In response to this demand, the De Laval Junior Milker Outfit has been designed and is now offered to small herd owners. Every user of this outfit can expect exactly the same satisfactory results as the thousands of other De Laval Milker users in this and all dairy countries of the world are obtaining, for it is exactly the same in operation as the regular De Laval Milker

\$175.00*
for the Complete Outfit as shown above (except piping) consisting of:
1 No. 37 Pulso-Pump
1 Junior Trap
1 Vacuum Controller
1 Complete Milker Unit
And enough hangers and cocks for a 10-cow installation.

Capable of operating 2 units within a 60 ft. installation.
*Slightly higher on Pacific Coast and in Western Canada.

and differs only in that it has a Pulso-Pump and Trap of smaller capacity.

The De Laval Junior Milker is sold complete with one standard De Laval Unit and enough hangers and cocks for a 10-cow installation. It is designed, however, to operate two standard De Laval Milker Units when so desired, with an installation not exceeding 60 feet of pipe, and will milk as many cows as can be stanchioned within these limits.

This outfit can be operated by a $\frac{3}{4}$ hp.

electric motor or a $1\frac{1}{2}$ hp. gasoline engine, making it economical in operation.

At any later date should the owner of such an outfit increase his herd, the capacity of the milker can always be enlarged accordingly, at comparatively small expense.

See your De Laval Agent or write for full information

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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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a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions, and Book 8 R free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the anti-septic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wounds, Bruises, Varicose Veins; allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c.

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An extra coat of tough black asphaltum that shuts out moisture and gives double protection where it is most needed, at and below the ground line. It actually adds years to the life of the post and fence; an exclusive Ankorite feature.

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Holds the post solid in any soil; keeps it lined up and prevents frost-heaving. It allows the Ankorite Post to drive easily and straight, but makes it hard to pull. Plate is fastened to post with heavy steel clamp; no rivets to pull out; no holes to weaken the post.

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The speediest device ever made for fastening the wire to the post—a patented Ankorite feature. Just snap the fasteners over the wire to hold it in place, then walk along the fence line and bend down the legs with a pair of pliers. The fastener is stronger than the wire itself; no strain will break it loose. Fasteners free.

Three Types—Three Colors

An attractive range of styles and colors from which to choose—special "T," Capital "T" or Studded "T," finished in red, green or aluminum. There is an Ankorite type that will exactly meet your needs, and give you more value for every dollar you spend.

Just write your name and address in the margin and mail it back to us; we'll send you literature, prices and valuable fence building information.

CALUMET STEEL COMPANY
208-J S. LaSalle Street Chicago, Illinois

HOLSTEIN and JERSEY SALE

Entire herd of Registered Holsteins and Jerseys of the late Harry den Bleyker will be sold at

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at farm one mile south of Paw Paw—25 head—2 fine Holstein Bulls—yearlings—heifers and cows—good types—some choice animals.

For terms and information address

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

FOR SALE Registered Guernsey cows and heifers. F. W. RUEHS, R. 2, Caledonia, Mich.

A PONTIAC BULL

Born September 16, 1924. About one quarter white and well grown. His Sire: Sir Clothilde Concordia, 113343, whose dam has a record of 1044 lbs. butter and 25,000 lbs. milk and is out of an 1,100-lb. cow. He has four daughters averaging 950.4 lbs. butter and 22,923.0 lbs. milk. His Dam: Pontiac Muri, 465992. At 3 yr. 2 mo.: Butter, 21.23; Milk 522.3, 7 days. Butter, 818.18; Milk 20,189.2, 365 days. His dam and sire's dam average 931.31 lbs. butter and 22,819.0 lbs. milk. A bull calf of real quality. Send for pedigrees of Ear Tag No. 168.

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FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN 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 \$60 to \$75, according to age. I. M. SHORMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.

GET MORE MILK

and milk less cows. Use a son of Sir Charlevoix Ormsby Finderne whose dam is Mich. State champion butter cow and third highest cow in the world for yearly milk production. Bulls ready for service out of good record cows, from \$100 up.]

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

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60 Wt. Around 850 lbs.; 66 Wt. Around 740 lbs.
80 Wt. Around 650 lbs.; 46 Wt. Around 525 lbs.
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Also many other bunches. Deep reds, dehorned, good stocker condition. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice from any bunch. VAN B. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

HEREFORD STEERS

95 wt. around 480 lbs. 65 wt. around 640 lbs.
58 wt. around 840 lbs. 80 wt. around 600 lbs.
72 wt. around 700 lbs. 38, Shorthorns, 1,150 lbs.
If wanting some choice quality Dehorned steers, write me. Ottumwa is located on the Burlington, Rock Island, Milwaukee & Wabash R. R. A. C. WISE-CORNER, Ottumwa, Iowa.

STOCK FARMING

HOW ONE MAN SAVES PIGS.

NO more important time comes in the routine of the swine man than the hours given to the care of the mother a few days before the litter is born, and when she is farrowing. Experience has taught us a few things which we consider valuable.

We have a good place for the sow to bring her young into this world. The house or pen is quiet. It is about square and contains about fifty square feet of floor. Good ventilation is provided and the floor is dry. Around the outside of the pen a guard rail, raised nearly a foot from the floor and about a half foot from the walls, is securely fastened to prevent the mother from lying on the pigs.

The pen is thoroughly cleaned before the sow goes in. All litter is removed and the floor and walls are carefully swept. We then scald the whole inside with boiling water to which has been added some lye, after

Another precaution that saves us many pigs is in having a feeding pen outside of the nesting pen. When fed in the nesting pen, the sow is almost certain to trample on some of the pigs in her efforts to get her meals. Feeding outside also keeps the nest cleaner, for the mother will leave her droppings in the feeding pen.

To some farmers, who give scarcely no attention to the sows, all these cares may seem like a lot of bother. But they pay, and especially should this prove true this year, when hogs are certain to be a good price and the number of pigs to be marketed this fall will be comparatively small.—J. G. Britton.

PORK COSTS ARE CUT BY ALFALFA.

ANY hog man who is not satisfied with the kind of pasturage he is furnishing his pigs, should cast his inquiring eye toward alfalfa. It has so



Save the Pigs Now; This Fall They Will Return You Many Fold.

this the pen is allowed to dry. Some clean wheat straw is then put in for bedding.

The quantity of bedding to use is a matter of importance. If too much is put in, the little pigs may work their way into the straw and be laid on by the mother. On the other hand, if too little is used, especially in cold weather, the family will be uncomfortable and the mother will collect the straw in bunches in an effort to keep her offspring warm.

It has also been our custom, and we think it is a good practice, to have the sow clean when she goes into the clean pen. We give her a washing, cleaning all dirt and filth from her body and particularly from her udder, with some warm water and a little soap.

You can tell when the time approaches for farrowing. The sow will be nervous. She will fix up her nest and milk will come down into the teats. We then watch her carefully, and plan to have someone present during the farrowing period to give assistance. Should the weather be cool we have at hand a bushel basket in which is set a jug filled with hot water and covered over with a cloth. The pigs are dried off as they arrive, a cotton thread is tied around the navel of each about an inch from the body, after which the cord is cut off just beyond the thread. An antiseptic like iodine should be applied to the cut end to prevent infection. The pigs are then placed in the basket, if the temperature demands, until all are farrowed.

The pigs should nurse in two or three hours. If the farrow is longer than this in coming, it will be well to feed those already born, and then replace them in the basket. We make it a practice to clip off the tiny sharp teeth of the little fellows before allowing them to suck. There are four of these teeth on each jaw. With a pair of pliers one can easily clip off only the sharp end of these, thereby avoiding injury to the sow's teats and to one another. When a sow happens to have no milk, we feed undiluted cow's milk at about two-hour intervals, avoiding over-feeding.

many favorable things about it that one wonders if they can be really true.

First, it gives a long season for pasturing the swine. It is ready early, stays good through all the summer droughts and then keeps up a regular supply of forage till late in the fall.

Alfalfa is a suitable pasture crop for all classes of hogs, but is especially valuable for brood sows and young pigs. Its high protein and lime content makes it valuable for growth and milk production.

A good stand of alfalfa will graze eighteen to twenty full-fed hogs per acre, or about six or seven a half feed of grain. Under average conditions four or five brood sows and their litters can be pastured on an acre of alfalfa.

Although alfalfa ranks at the top of the pasture crops, as a supplement to corn for hogs it is usually advisable to add tankage or some other high protein concentrate to the ration, especially for young growing pigs, says C. M. Vestal, of the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station.

Recent tests at the Purdue Experiment Station shows that spring pigs fed for market on alfalfa pasture made more rapid gains and saved more corn and tankage than did those on clover. In two trials the pigs on alfalfa gained an average of 1.76 pounds daily and required 331 pounds of corn and twenty-six pounds of tankage over 100 pounds gain, while on clover the average daily gain was 1.68 pounds, with a feed requirement of 336 pounds of corn and thirty pounds of tankage per 100 pounds of gain.

A good pasture crop is essential for the most economical pork production. In fact, it is so important that it often makes the difference between profit and loss in the business.

Woodlands infested with that popular flowering plant known as Dutchman's Britches, should not be used for pasture until the grass has gotten a good start, for this flowering plant is poisonous. Both the leaves and the bulbs will affect the cattle. If grass is plentiful the animals will not bother the plant.

KENT HOLSTEINERS PREPARE FOR NATIONAL MEETING.

ON March 24 the Holstein breeders of Kent county held the annual meeting of the county association. More than usual interest was taken in the meeting, due to the fact that Kent breeders have a local obligation in entertaining the annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, June 2-3, and the Sixth Co-operative National Sale, June 4, in Grand Rapids. To effectively discharge these obligations was put up to Dudley Waters, of Grand Rapids, with power by him to draft help from his associate members.

State Secretary J. G. Hays was present and outlined briefly the job before the state and Kent county in this entertaining next June.

H. W. Norton, Jr., a director of the State Association, and in charge of the National Sale, told of the developing plans for that event. State Holstein officials and breeders in each state assigned a quota have accepted the responsibility of bringing top-notch Holsteins to the sale. Michigan's breeder picking our entries, D. D. Aitken, of Flint, has already made a tentative selection of eight cows with records all over thirty pounds of butter in a week and up to over thirty-nine pounds. According to Mr. Norton, plans of selling sixty head of the tops of the breed are certain.

Mr. Norton complimented the Kent breeders for the showing made by fourteen of their cows bought by him last year for the Marquette Prison herd. These cows have all proven good producers, in fact, are leading in the Marquette County Cow Testing Association.

John C. Buth, county sales manager, in reporting on the business done for the breeders through his office, mentioned the sale of fifteen carloads of grades to eastern buyers, pure-breds sold to outside buyers and inside the state. The business done was very pleasing, and could be immeasurably strengthened, in Mr. Buth's opinion, by a little team-work by the breeders in listing surplus stock for sale, etc. Buth was re-engaged for another year as county sales manager.

Considerable discussion centered around showing Holsteins at Western Michigan State Fair. It was decided to make a special effort this year to get out a good showing. Fair-Manager Morrissey was present and promised to help in this project. County Agricultural Agent K. K. Vining also "pulled" for a showing, offering his assistance.

The following were elected directors for the ensuing year, and later elected the officers as indicated: President, H. A. Pick, of Kent City; vice-president, Thomas Blanchard, of Cedar Springs; secretary-treasurer, Dudley E. Waters, Grand Rapids; county sales manager, John C. Buth, Grand Rapids; Nels Hendrickson, of Alto.

ADVISE LIQUID SPRAY.

LIQUID Bordeaux, a standard spray preparation, is better than dust mixtures for combating potato blight. In large fields where the greatest possible protection is desired liquid Bordeaux has been found to be much more efficient than dust, especially in controlling hopper-burn, according to N. W. Glines, horticultural specialist at Ohio State University.

"In demonstrations conducted in that state for controlling both insect and fungous pests of potatoes, liquid Bordeaux proved superior," says Mr. Glines. "Both the dust and the spray were applied thoroughly. In each test the liquid Bordeaux gave much the best results, as shown by the appearance of the foliage and the yield of marketable tubers.

"Early blight and late blight were controlled fairly well by dusting, but much better results were obtained with the spray. For the control of tip-burn or hopper-burn caused by the

leafhopper, dust proved almost useless, while the spray shows a high efficiency.

"In spite of the low efficiency of the dust, it may be advisable, however, to use it under certain conditions. Where water is difficult to get, dust may be preferable, or in small fields where it is necessary to use hand machines, for hand dusters are more efficient than hand sprayers, as a rule."

A four-year test just completed at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva confirms the work done in Ohio.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IMPROVES.

A HOPEFUL season is the way the agricultural economists in the department of agriculture refer to the present outlook for farmers. The big central fact, they say, is that a new chapter has been opened in the general after-war situation.

Only a brief time ago the country was seemingly loaded down with surpluses of fiber crops, grain and live stock. For four successive seasons farmers have made their plans against a background of distressing surpluses in the open country, with labor able to maintain high wages and industry maintaining high prices for its products which farmers have had to buy.

This spring there are no big agricultural surpluses except the partly fictitious one of cattle. Judging from the lessening movement of population to the cities, an increased number of farmers feel it to be financially safe to stay on the farms this spring and put in the usual crops.

Over the country as a whole, the department observers report indications that farmers have not gone into action so hopefully in five years.

In the east the winter grains have come through in good shape. The poultry industry is hurt to some extent by high grain prices. The dairy situation has developed a more hopeful undertone. The department specialists have doubts, however, if the general expansion of production contemplated by farmers would be to their best interests. Any marked increase in most lines of production will tend to lower prices.

All leading farm products are materially higher in price than last year, excepting cotton, potatoes and butter.

The dairy situation has been better in times past, but the market specialists in the department point out several indications tending to improvement. Production of dairy products is lighter than in 1924. The market receipts for the first three months of this year will run seven per cent less than during the corresponding period of 1924. Increased demands in foreign markets has practically eliminated imports of butter, which accounts for a healthier tone in the domestic markets. On March 1 the total storage holdings of butter was 28,862,000 pounds. There has been a reduction of 15,000,000 pounds since. Milk production is lighter, and the cooperative associations are having less trouble with the surplus than usual.

The fact that the farm products of 1924 had an estimated value of \$56,000,000 above the estimate of 1923, is evidence of a general upward trend in farm prices. It is found that every cereal crop increased in value. For 1924, the value of the cereal crops was \$5,220,000,000 compared with \$4,138,000,000 in 1923.

VETERINARY.

Mouth Trouble.—I have a cow that chews hay then drops it out of mouth. B. B. Buth, Mich.—If you examine her mouth closely you will ascertain the cause, then when once removed, she should get well.

Abortion.—I have three cows that lost their calves a few weeks before time. These cows are young and seemingly healthy. What shall I do with them? P. B. S., Durand, Mich.—Breed them eight weeks from the time they calved. Keep your stable clean and give the cows good care.

Sluggish Kidney Action.—Have a mare that has kidney ailment; she does not pass enough urine. C. A. South Haven, Mich.—Give her a teaspoonful of acetate of potash in drinking water or in soft feed two or three times a day.

Teats with Two Openings.—I have a young cow that gives milk from openings (or small teats) about half way up on her back teats. Can you suggest a way to close these openings as it is a nuisance when milking. R. S., Port Huron, Mich.—A case of this kind should be treated when the cow is dry, then the operation is always successful.

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.

ONLY 35¢ To End Broken Hame Strap Troubles

Premax Hame Fastener is the only flat link fastener; quick, easy lever method of adjustment; pressed steel with rust-proof finish; adjustable—never too tight or too loose; spring snap—cannot drop off when harness is removed. Send 35 cents for one.

Six Sizes WRENCH SET

Sizes 5-16 inch to 5-8 inch on ring; case-hardened steel; white nicked finish; fit all nuts on auto, radio, lawn mower, corn sheller, etc. Send 35¢ for complete set of six.

ARAB PRODUCTS, INC.
P. O. Box 514-A, Dept. J6,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED! Make Big Money Write for FREE Plan Today Big \$1 offer 2 Hame Fasteners and a Single 6 Wrench Set Send a dollar bill

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.

CATTLE

Registered Herefords

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

FOR SALE

Bull calves from good A. R. cows with 75 per cent breeding of Norman's Missaukee Red Rose, 900 lbs. fat, sired by a son of King of Chilmark, sire of class leaders and whose dam was a class leader. These soon ready for service. Prices reasonable. A. M. SMITH, Lake City, Mich.

Financial King Jerseys

Our bulls of serviceable age are all sold, but we have a few bull calves of excellent breeding, sired by our great herd sire, Financial King Sensation. Our prices are reasonable. COLDWATER JERSEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.

Jerseys For Sale

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

15 Cows, 4 bulls from R. of M. Cows. Chance to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for fall freshening. Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.

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.

Davison Farm

Shorthorn Bulls. Two extra good ones, 1 year old. Fine individuals. ALEX. BRUCE, Mgr., R. 1, Davison, Mich.

Shorthorns

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

Registered

RED POLLED CATTLE FOR SALE. Some young bulls. Cheap if taken soon. From heavy milking cows. JOHN DEYARMOND, Mio, Oscoda Co., Mich., R. 1, Box 12.

SHORTHORNS OF MERIT Rodney's Model in service. Bulls for sale. W. E. MORRISH, R. 5, Flint, Mich.

WILDWOOD FARM

Milking Shorthorn Bull Calves from good producing ancestry. \$100 each. BEELAND & BEELAND, Tecumseh, Mich.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

GEORGE GILL & SON, Ypsilanti, Mich.

4 Brown Swiss Bulls

for sale. Well bred. T. B. Tested. FRANK POET & SON, R. 6, Clare, Mich.

HOGS

DUROC SOWS—GROWTHY GILTS

Bred to farrow in April. Registered and guaranteed to be as represented, for \$60 to \$80. Also a few fall gilts and boars.

Lakefield Farms, - Clarkstown, Mich.

Registered O. I. C. Sows

some due to farrow soon, others later. Gilts, 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.

6 fine fall boars and 1 choice yearling boar. CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

Big Type Chester Whites

Yearling, herd boars and choice fall gilts. Will ship C. O. D. LUCIAN HILL, Tekonsha, 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.

Fall Pigs

either sex, by the great Boar, The Wolverine. Priced reasonable. Best of dams. W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

Big Type

POLAND CHINA FALL GILTS. Rainbow - Clansman breeding. Bred or open. Geo. W. Needham, Saline, Mich.

Large Type Poland Chinas

Fall pigs of either sex for sale. A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

Hampshires For Sale

nice spring and fall Boars. Choice bred gilts, 12th year. JOHN W. SNYDER, Jr., 4, St. Johns, Mich.

SHEEP

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.

\$300

buys the best coming two-year-old Percheron stallion in Michigan. Color brown, ton type. H. B. PETERS, Elsie, Mich.

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Ad. to sell your surplus poultry, or to get that extra help.

They bring results with little cost, see rates on page 525 of this issue.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, April 7.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.74; No. 2 red \$1.73; No. 2 white \$1.71; No. 2 mixed \$1.71.

Chicago.—May \$1.50@1.50%; July \$1.39%; September \$1.31%.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.71@1.72.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 3 yellow \$1.10; No. 4 yellow \$1.05.

Chicago.—May \$1.04% @1.04%; July \$1.08% @1.08%; September \$1.09% @1.09%.

Oats.

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

Chicago.—May 41% @41%; July at 42%; September 43% c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.20.

Chicago.—May \$1.16; July \$1.09%; September \$1.00%.

Toledo.—\$1.12.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.30@5.35 per cwt.

Chicago.—Navy, choice \$6.25; red kidneys \$10@10.50.

New York.—Choice pea \$6.25; red kidneys \$10@10.25.

Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 92c; feeding 85c.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—\$2@2.05.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$16.80; alsike \$14.75; timothy \$3.15.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$16@16.50; standard and light mixed \$15.50@16; No. 2 timothy at \$14@15; No. 1 clover and No. 1 clover mixed \$13@14; wheat and oat straw \$10.50@11; rye straw \$11.50@12.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Bran at \$32@33; standard middlings at \$33; fine middlings \$38; cracked corn \$56; coarse cornmeal at \$44; chop \$33.

Apples.

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

WHEAT

Another perpendicular drop featured the wheat market in the last week. At the bottom of the break, the market was the lowest since September and more than 70 per cent of the rise which started last June had been wiped out. Stocks of wheat in commercial channels the world over are large and the hedges against such stocks are a constant burden upon speculative ownership. Crop news is phenomenally bullish. Some of the comprehensive private reports show practically the lowest condition and the greatest winter abandonment on record with the exception of 1917. The crop is estimated at about 515,000,000 bushels against 590,000,000 bushels harvested last year and a ten-year average of 626,000,000 bushels.

OATS

While the oats market declined along with other grains last week, the situation is gaining strength. Oats are being substituted for corn as a feed on farms, shipping demand for the oats now at terminals has increased on the decline, and primary receipts in the last six weeks have been the smallest at the corresponding season since 1911. As a result, the visible supply has decreased 11,000,000 bushels, or nearly 15 per cent. Moreover, oats prices at the present level are well down toward the low points in 1922 when the visible supply was slightly larger than at present and corn was much cheaper.

SEEDS

Seed markets are irregular, with prices generally lower. So far, the spring demand for red clover has not been very good and values show no stability. Several weeks of the seedling season remain, but dealers are anxious to clean up their stocks and much stronger prices are not profitable. Demand for timothy, likewise is dull and much less than in former years. Alsike demand, on the other hand, is brisk, offerings are sufficient but not burdensome, and prices are at the highest on the crop.

FEEDS

Feed markets continued dull under a

very slow demand. The output of wheat feeds is small. Stocks of interior dealers are gradually diminishing, but they show little inclination to replenish their supplies.

HAY

With low grade hay practically unsalable, interest is centered on the light offerings of top grades. Receipts are sufficient to satisfy the light demand which is only for immediate needs, although country offerings are falling off as farm work opens up. Reports from shippers indicate that there is much hay still to be marketed. About 55 per cent of the marketable surplus of timothy had moved up to March 15, compared with 70 per cent in 1924 and 65 per cent in 1923, while about five per cent more prairie remained to be marketed than on March 15 last year. The movement of alfalfa has been more normal so that remaining stocks are about average size.

POULTRY AND EGGS

The egg market is generally steady although prices have eased off slightly. Receipts are increasing, but the demand for storage has easily taken care of the larger supply. During March, receipts at the four leading markets showed a gain of 168,000 cases over March, 1924, but storage accumulations during the same period were 191,000 cases larger than a year ago. Storing operations at primary points, also, have been heavy so that stocks for the entire country on April 1 will probably show a substantial increase over a year ago. Egg consumption is on a broad scale. Easter and the spring Hebrew holidays, which always mean a larger demand for eggs, are just ahead to give support to the market.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous at 27½c; dirties 26½c; checks 26½c; fresh firsts 27½c@28c; ordinary firsts 27c. Live poultry, hens 32c; springers 31c; roosters at 18c; ducks 30c; geese 16c; turkeys 28c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 29@30c. Live poultry, heavy springers 32@33c; light springers 25@

26c; heavy hens 32@33c; light hens 29c; roosters 18c; geese at 16@18c; ducks 33@34c; turkeys 35c.

BUTTER

Butter prices are sharply lower after a brief rally. Receipts are slightly larger and there has been a general slowing down in the immediate consumptive demand. The Chicago market has been above a normal relation with large eastern markets for several weeks and some adjustment was necessary. Conditions generally do not seem to warrant any further decline of consequence. Demand is another strengthening factor. Distribution from the four leading markets last month was fully 8,000,000 pounds more than in March, 1924, although prices were higher. Storage butter is being rapidly used up so that the carry-over into the new year will not be burdensome. Prices on 92-score creamery: Chicago 40c; New York 43c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 38@41½c a pound.

WOOL

A more settled tone is apparent in the wool market, although dealers are still shading values slightly in order to make sales. The tone abroad is also stronger. Some improvement in the goods trade is reported, but orders for fall lines are said to be only enough to keep the mills operating at half capacity and manufacturers have fair stocks of raw wool so that there is no urgent buying. It is possible, of course, that such reports are exaggerated in order to bag the portion of the new clip not yet under contract as cheaply as possible.

POTATOES

Both old and new potatoes sold lower last week. Prices are now 25@75c below last spring's level. Shipments of old potatoes decreased last week, while those of new potatoes were double the previous week's output. A lighter movement of old potatoes is to be expected as the end of the season approaches. Northern round whites

are quoted at 80@90c per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market. New York sacked round whites bring \$1@ \$1.15 per 100 pounds.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The markets were well supplied with produce and trading was much brisker. The pre-Easter demand for poultry was strong. Apples cleaned up early. Root crops were only fair sellers. Potatoes dragged. Apples \$1.25 @4 per bu; beets 50@60c bu; cabbage 50@60c bu; carrots 60@75c bu; horseradish \$2@5 bu; leeks 60@75c a doz. bunches; hothouse lettuce \$1 bu; dry onions \$1.50@2 bu; green do. 60c dozen bunches; potatoes, No. 1, 60@65c bu; rutabagas 50@75c bu; root celery 75c@1 bu; mint 50c per dozen bunches; honey \$1.15@1.25 per 5-lb. pail; butter 50@55c; eggs, wholesale 32@33c; retail 33@40c; hens, wholesale 32@35c; retail 35@38c; springers, retail 35c; veal 17@19c; dressed poultry, hens and springers 40c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Easter week tended to strengthen the demand for poultry and eggs, and improved the movement of greenhouse products, but aside from these features, the Grand Rapids market was mostly unchanged from last week. Old vegetables were slow and lower. Parsnips 40@50c bu; carrots 50@65c bu; potatoes 40@50c bu; cabbage 25@50c bu; green onions 15@20c dozen; dry onions \$1@1.25 bu; leaf lettuce 8@9c lb; radishes 75c dozen bunches; wheat \$1.38 bu; rye 97c bu; beans \$5.15 per cwt; eggs 25@27c dozen; heavy hens 26@27c; light hens 20@21c; veal 15c; pork 17c; prime beef 13@14c; lamb 25@30c; butter-fat 45c lb.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

April 23—Dispersal Sale, William L. Bleakly, R. 5, Royal Oak, Mich. ..

April 21—Dispersal Sale, George C. Spangenberg, Twelve Mile Road and Division Road, Royal Oak, Mich.

Holsteins and Jerseys.

April 17—Estate of Harry den Bleyker, Paw Paw, Mich.

April 17—Kleinstuck, Adm., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday April 7.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 24,000. Market moderately active and 15@25c lower; tops \$13.45; bulk good 160 to 225-lb. average \$13.20 @13.40; bulk 240 to 300-lb. butchers \$13.15@13.30; majority 140 to 150-lb. kind \$12.85@13; packing sows largely \$11.80@12.10; bulk of strong weight slaughter pigs \$12.25@12.45.

Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Yearlings and handyweight steers fairly active and steady; heavy slow to weak; early top yearlings \$11.75; heavy \$11.40; bulk fed steers and yearlings at \$9@10.75; better grades fed she stock fairly active, steady; lower grades slow with demand narrow; bulls and vealers are steady; bulk of vealers to packers around \$9.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 13,000. Fat lambs mostly steady; good to choice 82 to 88-lb. weight \$15.50@16; few at \$16.10; best held at \$16.50; extremely weighty kind \$14.25; aged springers \$16; California springers, none sold; fat sheep and killing lambs steady; wool ewes \$9.25 @9.50; shorn ewes \$8; good sheared lambs \$15.

DETROIT

Receipts 281. Market is strong and 25c higher.

Cattle.

Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$ 9.75@10.50
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00@ 9.75
Handyweight butchers .. 8.25@ 9.35
Mixed steers and heifers 6.75@ 8.00
Handy light butchers 6.50@ 7.25
Light butchers 5.25@ 6.75
Best cows 5.50@ 6.75
Butcher cows 4.50@ 5.25
Cutters 3.25@ 3.75
Canners 2.50@ 3.00
Choice bulls 5.00@ 6.50
Heavy bologna bulls 4.25@ 5.00
Stock bulls 4.00@ 4.75
Feeders 6.25@ 7.75
Stockers 5.25@ 7.25
Milkers \$45.00@80.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 522. Market opened \$1.00 lower, closed \$2.00 off.
Best \$13.00@14.00
Others 5.00@12.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 472. Market slow an 25@ 50c lower; sheep steady.
Best lambs \$12.25@12.40
Fair lambs 11.00@12.00
Light to common 9.00@10.25
Clipped 13.00
Yearlings 13.00@13.50
Fair to good sheep 7.00@ 8.00
Culls and common 3.00@ 4.50
Buck lambs 13.00@13.25

Hogs.

Receipts 917. Market very slow and 20c lower.
Mixed hogs, heavy y'rkr. \$ 13.65
Pigs 12.75
Little yorkers 13.25
Yorkers 13.55
Roughs 11.50
Stags 7.00@ 8.00

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 2,250. Market is slow. Grade 160 lbs. up \$14.25; bulk \$14.25; heavy sold at \$14.10@14.25; medium \$14.35; light \$13.50@14.25; light lights \$13@13.50; pigs at \$13@13.50; packing sows and roughs \$12@12.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 2,250. Market is slow. Steers from 1,100 lbs. up \$8.50@10.75; steers 1,100 lbs. down \$6@10; load of bulk yearlings up to \$11; heifers at \$5.50@8.50; cows \$2@6; bulls \$4@6; butchers are steady.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 3,600. Tops selling at \$16; culls \$15 down; best clipped lambs at \$13; yearlings at \$13.50@14; clipped aged wethers \$8@8.50; clipped ewes \$6@7.50; clipped lambs \$13.50@13.75; ewes \$9@10.

Calves.

Receipts 2,800. Tops at \$13; culls \$10 down.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE MICHIGAN FARMER, published weekly at Detroit, Michigan, for April 1, 1925.

State of Michigan, ss.

County of Wayne.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared I. R. Waterbury, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Manager of THE MICHIGAN FARMER, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, the Lawrence Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Editor, Burt Wormuth, Detroit, Michigan. Managing Editor, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit, Mich. Business Manager, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit, Mich.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) The Lawrence Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio Arthur Capper Topeka, Kansas Citizens' Savings & Trust Co., Trustee, for Mary and Mortimer Lawrence Cleveland, Ohio Mrs. C. B. Rogers Cleveland, Ohio Lillian Cotton Cleveland, Ohio Kate E. Munsell Detroit, Mich. F. H. Nance Lakewood, Ohio Neff Laing Philadelphia, Pa. I. R. Waterbury Detroit, Mich.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) American Life Insurance Co., Detroit, Mich.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

I. R. Waterbury, Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this Second Day of April, 1925.

Louis Koch, Notary Public. (My commission expires November 20, 1927).

WOOL BUYERS MEET.

WITH England planning to finance the buying of the wool of Australia and New Zealand, and with practically all the big wool buyers of the country suffering severe financial losses through the dealings of the past year, it was brought out very plainly at the annual meeting of the Michigan Wool Dealers' Association, held at Lansing, April 2, that fleeces in this country will undoubtedly move from the grower to the manufacturer about as the demand for made-up products dictates, while prices will waver until well into the season before speculation can be undertaken with any degree of safety.

The meeting was represented by the largest number of buyers ever assembled in the state, many representing big eastern wool concerns.

The best thing that the Michigan farmer can do, according to the opinions expressed, and what he is more and more inclined to do, is to follow the trend of the market in all basic commodities so that when he feels he must sell his wool he can apply his own judgment fairly to conditions in general and more especially to the conditions in his immediate locality. This point was stressed keenly by several speakers during the course of the open discussions.

Buyers this spring are said to be exceedingly fortunate in that their holdings of fleeces are light. They can pitch into the market or hold off, as they see fit, for they have practically nothing on hand to lose. The grower must study conditions in order to be able to "play with" the buyer this year and, from the farmers' apparent willingness to play fair, it is anticipated that both the grower of wool and the Michigan buyers will fare tolerably well in 1925.

The association re-elected officers of the past year. These are: O. J. McNaughton, of Mulliken, president; E. C. Hungerford of Concord, vice-president; R. A. Kerr, of Coldwater, secretary, and S. I. Strump, of Armada, treasurer.—L. C.

BLACK WALNUT SEEDLINGS AT COST.

THE Agricultural Department of Central Michigan Normal School of Mt. Pleasant will send out by mail, at cost, black walnut seedlings to schools and citizens of the state.

For fifteen years the Normal has been distributing walnut trees, a total of over 50,000 trees having been sent out. The trees have been mailed to all parts of Michigan. Some have been sent to the Upper Peninsula and do well under ordinary soil conditions in all parts of the state.

The trees are distributed about Ar-

bor Day. The original plan was to furnish trees for the school children for spring planting. However, there has been such a demand for the trees that they have been sent to all sorts of organizations and to private individuals. The supply has never been equal to the demand and orders should be placed early. Inquiries should be made to Professor Myron A. Cobb, Central State Normal, Mt. Pleasant.

BELIEVE HOG PRICES CAN BE FORECASTED.

THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics is predicting the feasibility of long distance hog price forecasting. It has shown by statistical studies of the relation of various factors to the price of hogs that upward and downward price trends in the hog market can be forecasted six months ahead.

Besides the supply of hogs reaching the market during a given period, the strength of demand and the general level of prices both affect hog prices, say the market specialists. During the years before the war, supply was the most important single factor causing changes in hog prices.

The tendency of hog supplies and prices to vary in a more or less regular cycle is due to the way that farmers react when hog prices get out of line with corn prices. When hogs are high relative to corn, farmers breed more sows, and continue to increase their breeding as long as the current price relation is favorable. It takes about one year to eighteen months before the increased breeding begins to show up as market receipts, so generally there is a considerable over-expansion in breeding before prices begin to change. When this accumulated increase in breeding finally appears as marked receipts the market is soon over-supplied, and prices become unfavorable to hog production. Hog producers start to contract their breeding, but it takes so long before this reduced breeding begins to reduce the market receipts and so strengthen hog prices that too great a reduction has usually been made before prices become favorable again and put a stop to the contraction in breeding animals. So the cycle tends to be self-perpetuating, each period of relatively favorable hog prices causing too great an expansion in production before prices become unprofitable, and each period of unfavorable prices causing too great a reduction in breeding before favorable prices are restored.

This response of farmers to corn and hog prices was found to give an excellent basis for forecasting hog supplies for more than a year in advance. Using these factors as a basis, a price-forecasting method was worked out which would have given a very accurate six months forecast of hog prices during the pre-war period. It is found, however, that under conditions now existing some other factors must be considered, one being the introduction of the pig survey, and another the variability in European demand, in order to make an absolutely accurate price movement forecasting method.

Holmes, Stowe Co., 2429 Riopelle St.

Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hogs, calves, poultry, Live & Dressed. Provisions, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank. Bradstreet. Detroit, Mich. Cherry 7654

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. 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	26.....\$2.08	\$6.24
11......88	2.64	27......216	6.48
12......96	2.88	28......224	6.72
13.....1.04	3.12	29......232	6.96
14.....1.12	3.36	30......240	7.20
15.....1.20	3.60	31......248	7.44
16.....1.28	3.84	32......256	7.68
17.....1.36	4.08	33......264	7.92
18.....1.44	4.32	34......272	8.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35......280	8.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36......288	8.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37......296	8.88
22.....1.76	5.28	38......304	9.12
23.....1.84	5.52	39......312	9.36
24.....1.92	5.76	40......320	9.60
25.....2.00	6.00	41......328	9.84

Special Notice

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

REAL ESTATE

80 ACRES \$1,500 with Horse, 5 Cattle, Furniture and Poultry, dog, equipment, crops; overlooks pretty lake, convenient town advantages; fertile fields, valuable woodland, variety choice fruit; pleasant roomy house, porches, shade, barn. Quick action secures it for only \$1,500, half cash. Details pg. 181 new 196 pg. Catalog farm bargains throughout 24 states. Free. Strout Farm Agency 205-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—437 acres of unimproved land in Cheboygan County, Michigan, suitable for pasture land with a small stream running through it. D. & M. Railway runs through one corner of said land, and about 6 miles from the Village of Alcona. R. L. Hubbard & Company, Caswell, Michigan.

WIDOW HAS TWO FARMS FOR SALE. Write Mrs. John Lucier, Stephenson, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—80 Acres, black loam soil, with buildings, stock and tools. Owner, Emory Borosh, Boon, Wexford Co., Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Grocery Store and Stock, good Business. Reason for selling, have farm and cannot take care of both. Chester Long, R. 3, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

GLADIOLUS BULBS—Write for descriptive price list. George Hunter, Dowagiac, Mich.

WILL BUY old gun catalogs. L. D. Satterlee, 458 Forest Avenue West, 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, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Mild, 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. F. Guntion, Bardwell, 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 Paid. 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Express collect, \$1.25, 1,000. We ship the size of plant you wish. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tifton Potato Company, Inc., Tifton, Ga.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, Bermuda Onions and Tomatoes. Strong, hardy plants. Leading varieties. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. 100, 40c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000 \$8.50. Pepper, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$2.50. All postpaid. East Texas Plant Co., Potts, Texas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Leading varieties. Earliana and Baltimore tomato plants. Open field grown. 500, 75c; 1000, \$1.25; 5000, \$5.00. F. O. B. Prompt shipment. Safe arrival guaranteed. Our plants mature earlier crops. Reinhardt Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

CANADIAN VAREGATED ALFALFA—75% Grimm. Taken from fields that have produced alfalfa continuously for 20 years. Very hardy as it thrives in extreme cold weather. \$24 per bushel, sack included. Department of Agriculture Test 99.78 pure seed. R. E. Barton, Howell, Mich.

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. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dodge Plant Farms, Raymondville, Texas.

FREE—NEW RED RASPBERRY—Tip Grower. Very Hardy. Send for Literature. Strawberries \$3.00 per 1,000. All Small Fruit Plants. Dept. H. Hellenga's Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.

CERTIFIED WOLVERINE OATS—Purity 99.9%, germination 99.5%, foreign seed 0.0. Weight per bu., 38 lbs. George R. Wheeler, Maplehill Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

CERTIFIED Wolverine Oats. Certified Robust Beans. Postal card brings particulars. A. B. Cook, Owosso, 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.

STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, ASPARAGUS—125 choice plants \$1.25 postpaid. Free catalogue of Profitable Garden Luxuries. C. D. Thayer, Three Rivers, Michigan.

CERTIFIED MANCHU SOYBEANS—new seed, 96% germination, \$2.50 per bu. Charles Martin, Otterbein, Indiana.

SEED CORN—Murdoch Yellow Dent, 1923 crop, high germination. Three Dollars per bushel. Irving O. Leary, Coloma, Mich.

ASSORTED COLORS GLADIOLUS bulbs; 55 large or 120 flowering size, \$1.00, postpaid. Martha Osmond, Fostoria, Mich.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Thousand \$1.75 postpaid. Dahladiade Farm, Ocean View, Virginia.

GENUINE Improved Robust seed beans. F. DeWitt & Son, Wheeler, Mich.

CERTIFIED Petoskey Seed Potatoes, \$1 per bu. C. P. Reed, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE—Registered and Certified Worthy seed oats. Write Paul C. Clement, Britton, Michigan.

REGISTERED WOLVERINE OATS—Michigan's Best. C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton, Mich.

HAY

GET FULL market value for your hay. Ship to Albert Miller & Co., 192 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Market reports furnished free.

PET STOCK

CROSS-BRED PUPS—German, Shepherd and Collie, \$10. Homestead Kennels, Saranac, Mich.

POULTRY

BARRED ROCKS—Parks strain foundation stock. Hatching eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 50; \$10 per 100. Prepaid by parcel post. R. G. Kirby, R. 1, East Lansing, Mich.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK hatching eggs from Wilburtha Farm's best production strain. Chicks in small lots. Reasonable prices. Earl Pelton, Midland, Mich.

EGGS—Single Comb Buff Leghorns and Buff Rocks. Pure-bred farm raised, \$1.00 for 15; \$3.00 for 50; \$10.00 prepaid. Mrs. H. H. Walter, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn pullets, 1 yr. old, also S. C. White Leghorn hens, 2 yr. old, \$1.35 each. R. B. Hutting, Carson City, Mich.

TURKEN—Half turkey, half chicken, large hardy layers, hatching eggs. Turken Home, Fayette, Iowa. Box 853.

SINGLE COMB REDS. Hatching eggs from trap-nested, winter layers. 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00; prepaid. Willcroft Farm, Bangor, Michigan.

SNOWY WHITE ROCKS, high quality. Eggs prepaid, \$1.40, 15; \$3.75, 50; \$7.00, 100. Mrs. Earl Dehnhoff, Vanburen, 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.

BIG TYPE Toulouse geese eggs, 50c each. Buff Rock eggs, \$2 per 15. Baldwin & Nowlin, R. 4, Laingsburg, Mich.

WHITE ROCKS—Eggs, \$7.00 per 100; \$1.50 per setting of 15. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS—Jersey Black Giants exclusively, \$8 per 100. Frank Haynes, Middleton, Mich.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Toulouse Geese eggs, \$4.75 per 10. Loyd Southworth, R. 1, Allen, Mich.

NOW BOOKING ORDERS for Bourbon Red turkey eggs for hatching. J. J. Chapman, Northville, Mich.

MAMMOTH Imperial White Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50 per 11. Chas. Stutz, Saranac, Mich.

PURE-BRED Embden geese eggs, high producers. Glen Rykert, Williamston, Mich.

EGGS—Rhode Island White, pure-bred excellent layers. \$2.00 per 15 eggs. Ida Prause, R. 3, Maple City, 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 Wishbone Mammoth 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.

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.

OAKLAND HILLS QUALITY CHICKS—Strong, vigorous, true to breed, profitable. English Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, White Wyandottes, etc. Safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Oakland Hills Poultry Farm, Farmington, 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.

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 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.

SUPERIOR CHICKS—9c up. 12 varieties. Heavy layers. Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bank references. Catalogue Free. Superior Hatchery, Box 856, Windsor, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—From selected heavy layers. White Leghorns \$13 and \$15; Barred Rocks and Reds \$16 Hundred. Circular Free. Martin's Poultry Farm, Box F, Westphalia, Mich.

FULL BLOOD Hollywood White Leghorn Chicks at \$12.00 Per Hundred. Rhode Island Reds \$15.00 Per Hundred. Live Delivery Guaranteed. H. Koons, Homer, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Bred for heavy egg production. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns for \$13.00 per hundred and up. Carleton Hatchery, Box 117, Carleton, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, \$14 per 100; \$65 per 500. Four extra chicks per 100. 100% live delivery. Free circular or order direct. Gore's Poultry Farm, Corunna, Mich.

SATISFIED CHICKS—Hollywood, Tancered strain, S. C. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks, 8 cents and up. Ship two times a week. Circular free. Queen Hatchery, Zeeland, 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.

BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, \$12 per hundred. Large mixed for broilers, \$10.50. Live delivery guaranteed. Order early. Ida Prause, R. 3, Maple City, Mich.

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.

BUFF MINORCA CHICKS—\$18 per 100. Black minorcas, \$16. Large type. Willow Egg Farm, Holland, 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.

READ Shady Lawn Poultry Farm Ad on Page 515.

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.

FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA. Get three good responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land selling organization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Janss, 1195 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—County agent, man or woman, to sell guaranteed and nationally advertised article used by every farmer. Good income. Purity Stamping Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

AGENTS—our new Household Cleaning Device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

VACATION IN COUNTRY—Teacher or college student. Volume Library work. \$360 for 90 days. Write Dept. "A" 369 Park Avenue Bldg., Detroit.

HELP WANTED

RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, the year round, for general farming on an 80-acre farm in Washtenaw County. Non-cigarette smoker preferred. Box 707, Michigan Farmer.

WANTED—man and wife, without children, for farm. Wife to work at owner's residence. Good housekeeper. Man to work in garden, etc. Be able to milk. State age. Bazley Stock Farm, Ypsilanti, Mich.

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner. They bring results.



Strong bones—swift growth

*Chicks fed on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter live and grow
—for the nutritious oatmeal base plus the cod liver
oil content means sunshine every day, rain or shine*

Every poultry raiser knows the uncertainty he faces each season with every brood of early chicks—the possible, even probable loss of ten, twenty, up to fifty per cent.

Last winter and spring, on every side, you heard the constant complaint of farmers and poultrymen everywhere—"a bad season for chicks."

Yet on thousands of farms where Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter was fed to baby chicks, the losses were less than 3% and as low as 1%—a total saving of millions of chick lives.

'Season, weather, climate could not wipe out these chicks—for Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, made of an oatmeal base with the cod liver oil compounded right into it, provided *six solid weeks of sunshine* fed right into bones and tissues.

**Throw out uncertainty—don't
depend on luck**

Read what these users say of Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, in a notably bad season:

March 29, 1924

During the past sixty days we have hatched and brooded for ourselves about thirteen hundred chicks, all of which have been fed exclusively on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and at this time we have not lost to exceed two per cent. We can heartily recommend the Ful-O-Pep line of feeds to anyone wishing to make the most out of poultry.

Fox Poultry Farm, by J. C. Fox, Prop., Houston, Texas

To Whom It May Concern:

July 9, 1924

It is a genuine pleasure to testify to the splendid results we have had through the use of Ful-O-Pep Feeds. During the past five years we experimented with various feeds and checked the results we achieved from them as compared with those from Ful-O-Pep. Now that we are through experimenting, we have become fully convinced that the only way is the Ful-O-Pep Way. Experience again has proven the best teacher.

You will be interested to know that we have had exceptional success with your new Chick Starter, containing cod liver oil, to which we attribute the very small mortality among the young chicks, less than two per cent in a flock of 2800 chicks. Your claim that it would reduce leg weakness to a very great extent was fully substantiated by the success we had.

I wish also to state that we had pullets laying when they were three months and twenty days old and the yearly egg production has been all that anyone can desire.

I cannot help but feel enthusiastic about your feeds and I am sending you this testimonial to instill the same interest in others who have not yet become Ful-O-Pep boosters.

Mrs. James Brophy, Douglassville, Pa.

There's a reliable dealer somewhere in your neighborhood who sells the complete Ful-O-Pep line. If you haven't his name, ask us for it, or mention your regular dealer's name when you mail the coupon below.

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

FREE—Ful-O-Pep Poultry and Record Book

Containing 52 pages authoritative instruction on poultry raising and all the essential points contained in our famous correspondence course. Send the coupon.



Feed Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter first six weeks, for strong bones and swift growth



Feed Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed from second to sixth week



Feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash from sixth week through five months



Feed Ful-O-Pep Coarse Chick Feed from the sixth week to the fifth month



Begin feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash at fifth month and feed all year round



Feed Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains from sixth month on—one quart per day to each twelve birds

The Quaker Oats Company

45 RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG.
CHICAGO

Please send me, without obligation, your complete new Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book.

Name _____

Address _____

My Dealer's Name _____

**FUL-O-PEP
CHICK STARTER**

A Product of The Quaker Oats Company