

MICHIGAN FARMER

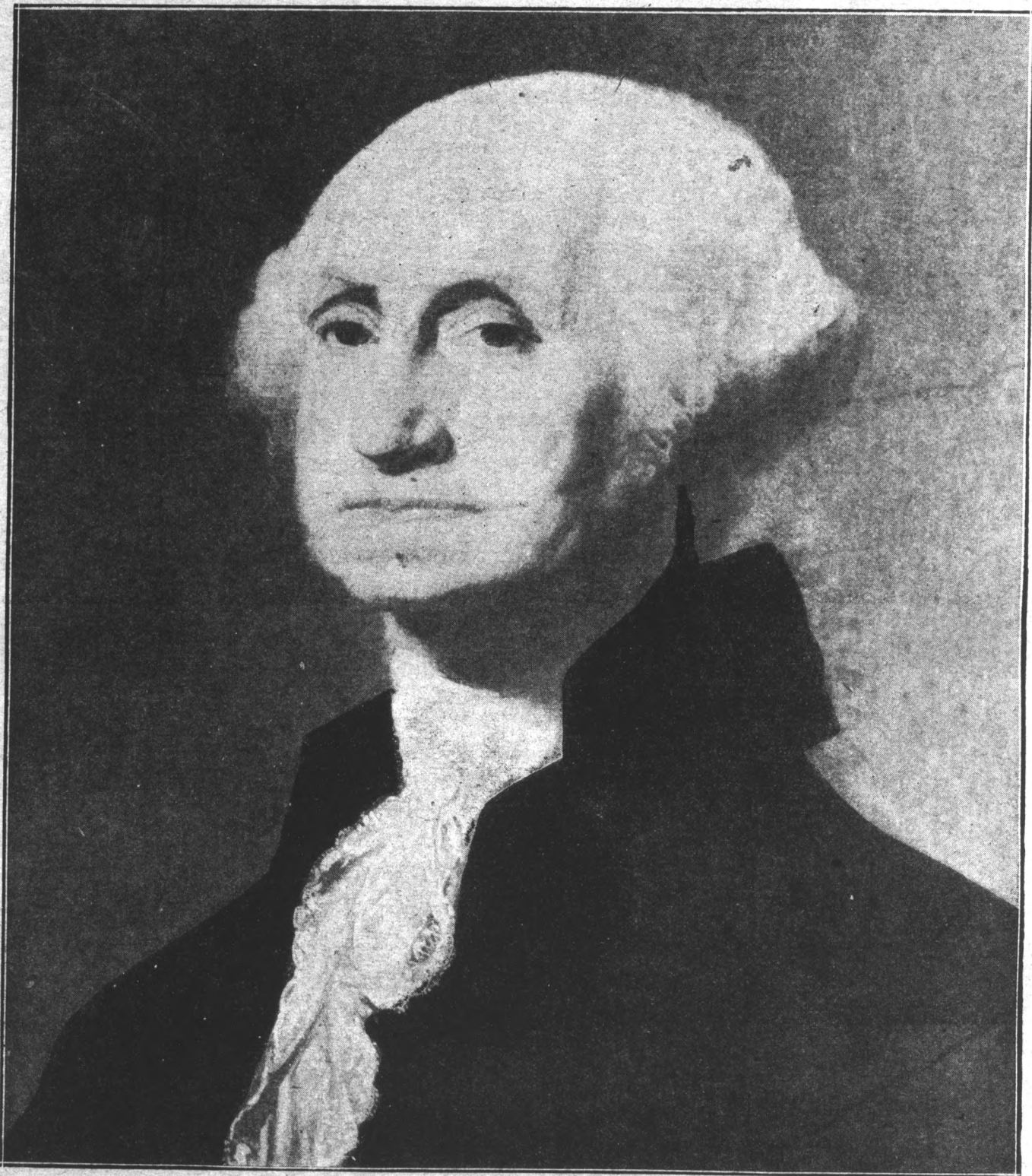
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News of the Week

Thomas Edison says the United States will be dry in the future, if the dry law is effective for twenty years. He celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday on February 11.

Dr. William Spencer, president of Hillsdale College, says that modern youth is no worse than that of past generations.

For the first time in history, the state of Texas celebrated Lincoln's birthday this year.

Captain George Wilkins, the Australian explorer, who is sponsored by Detroit citizens, has sailed from Seattle in preparation for his flight to the north pole.

The police of Athens, Greece, have been provided with long planks, well studded with nails for use in stopping speeding autoists. The speed laws have been freely violated there.

Commander Ramon Franco and his comrades completed their air flight from Spain to Buenos Aires, making a record continent to continent trip of 6,232 miles.

The Commercial Protective Association, of Canada, is endeavoring to get the Dominion to prevent smuggling across the American border. It is thought that a great conspiracy to defraud the government will be exposed by the committee now investigating customs frauds.

Over two million dollars have been paid to steel workers as pensions during 1925, through the Carnegie and U. S. Steel pension fund.

The state senate of Kentucky, by vote, favored retaining the pari-mutuel system of betting, and the use of pari-mutuel gambling machines at the race tracks.

Mrs. S. M. Wainwright, eighty-seven years old, recently completed her ninety-second trip across the Atlantic.

After twenty years of juggling formula, the alchemists have produced a gram of precious metal, which is undoubtedly gold, according to Jollivet Castellet, president of the Society of French Alchemists. The professor says that he is nearly bankrupt because it takes enough silver to stock a bank to make a gram of gold.

The state board of education, at a meeting recently in Detroit, chose Petoskey as the place where the new northern Michigan normal school will be built. The legislature appropriated \$350,000 for it last year.

The United States Senate recently voted to repeal the tax on motor cars, amusements and estates.

Pills and Bills

WE farmers been swallowin' lots o' pills durin' the last few years, and most o' them's been bitter; for inst., debts, poor prices, taxes, and etc. Like lots o' other pills, these don't cure, but derange the farmer's system.

Now, our medicine men make us pay bills fer pills, but considering legislatively, we're tryin' ta get bills ta get rid o' pills.

Now, bills ain't never been interestin' ta me. I ain't never liked ta read bills

from the grocer, etc., 'cause they don't give me any, what you call elation. Now, these legislashun bills is nearly as interestin', 'cause they look like they was written in a foreign langwhich. But somethin' you don't understand is kinda mysterious, and is always

interestin'. I just wish some o' the bills I get wouldn't be so understand-
abul.

These legislashun bills is remedies, they're ta cure troubles like medical pills is supposed to. So there's hope in 'em, anyhow. Now, this Dickinson bill is one o' them. If you want a half hour's interesting readin', and not know what you're readin', just read it.

I kinda take it this bill is goin' ta take care of the farmer's surplus. Well, the farmer ain't had no surplus; he ain't had enuf. And, if it's ta take care o' the farmer's surplus money, I ain't interested, 'cause I kin take care o' it myself, when and if, I get it. But if it is ta give me a surplus, I'm fer it.

Well, I'm kinda hopin' somebody'll translate this bill fer me, 'cause I want ta know what I'm fer or against. This surplus business is o' considerabul consequence. I've gotta get a surplus, 'cause I gotta buy a oughto some o' these days, or push old Bessie along with the whip again.

HY SYCKLE.



DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXVI

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
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ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER VIII

Dairying as Seen by the Wife

What the Other Senior Partner in the Dairy Business Thinks

By Mrs. Gordon T. Warren

DAIRYING, as seen by the dairyman's wife, depends to a great extent, upon her childhood training, whether or not she has been taught the stability and worth-while-ness connected with the old farm and dairy. To be proficient and contented in our work, we must see and understand the life and beauty in all nature in this great out-of-doors.

All my life has been spent on the farm, and practically the same farm—and I claim, if the old dirt farm can be made to pay, it's the best place on earth to live.

Farming, intermingled with dairying, either on a large or small scale, is exceedingly interesting, and a wonderful study. Or, if it's thrill you want—something of a thrill worth having—just walk to the green pasture at sunrise, while the dew is yet on, or at quiet sunset, just as many birds are singing their good night songs, and look down upon a sunny slope dotted with peaceful, grazing dairy cows.

During our first and most important years on the farm, did our parents make companions of us and impress upon our minds from infancy, that their interests were our interests; what belonged to them belonged to us, and their entire success depended as much on us as themselves? Very fortunately, my father was my best old "pal" on the farm and, as a successful farmer, ranked above standard. It was through him and an uncomplaining mother that we youngsters received our first lessons in farm management and the upbuilding of a farm herd. At home we specialized in fat cattle and, not until we had settled on a farm of our own for some time, did my husband and I decide to take up the dairy business.

You know, it's adventure that makes life interesting and worth while, and I see more fun in one week on the farm, than in the city in a whole year. Every last thing on the farm is dear to me, but the dairy herd is my hobby.

Why do so many farmers' wives go through life, hopelessly suffering under the delusion that farm dairying is drudgery? Very infrequently we hear dairying spoken of as drudgery. The real definition of drudgery is "slavish toil," or work with thought left out. No line of rural activity invites more thought than the development of a dairy herd, and the handling, and final disposal of the product.

I will admit that the dairyman's work is never done. When a man in this position admits he has nothing more to do, one or two alternatives are inevitable—either it is time to call the undertaker, or he is a failure. No matter how one looks at it, to the true dairy husbandman, the one who believes in his work, who is realizing ever-increasing success, who loves the

work and appreciates the means with which he is working, dairying ranks high and the gulf between it and drudgery is broadened.

To make a real success in life, I believe women should be interested along the same line of work as that of their husbands. It's the spirit of cooperation and partnership that makes farm dairy life attractive, interesting, and fascinating. Your ideas and ability to do and see many things about your dairy herd might be of great value to your husbands. Did it ever occur to you that possibly the busy women of today fail to find time to display the required amount of interest in the dairy proceedings of their farm and home? Do they visit the dairy barns occasionally, or do the poor animals go wild and hang themselves in their

stanchions at the sight of a woman?

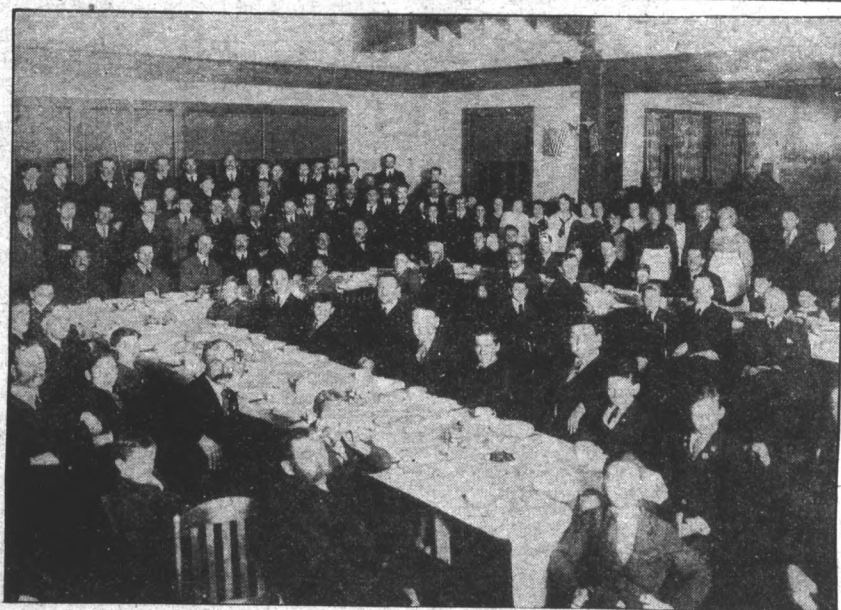
Do you know if your husband is milking five cows or twenty? Do you know if your husband has one cow for sale, or ten, or not any? Do you know which ones, and the price he asks, should the men folks be away when the buyer calls?

Are you familiar with any of the characteristics that go to make up a cow of good dairy type? If not, why not? Study this, you will find it very interesting. Surprise your husband by telling him which one of his cows scores the highest, and note the happy look in his face when he discovers you are really interested and cooperating with him in his business. If his herd is looking fine, tell him so. Ask him what rations he is feeding, and the proportions. It's possible that some time he may be away, or ill. In either case, it might come in handy to help out occasionally, as dairy help is not always easily obtained at the opportune moment.

Study how to breed, in other words, how to produce a good cow. After you have produced her, study how to keep her producing. Study her records. What are they?

Or did your husband wish to join the cow testing association, but, upon asking your opinion in this matter, did you inform him that you didn't feel like boarding the cow tester and having his old paraphernalia around the kitchen? So hubby advised the cow testing association that, after giving this question due consideration, he had concluded his herd would not be a paying proposition this year, owing to the fact that they were tested last year. So he goes on, year after year, with his herd at a standstill. The real dairy farmer who works and lives by cattle alone, as even I, probably can not afford to test officially.

But the subject of testing is of great importance in the dairy industry today. It's getting time we study our business. (Continued on page 262).



Father and Son Banquets Stimulate a Wholesome Companionship Between Parent and Child which is Beneficial to Both.

Some Common Poultry Medicines

About Which Every Poultryman Should Know

By Edw. A. Williams

THE following kinds of drugs and remedies will often be found useful in poultry plants where sick birds of considerable value are treated, or in any plant for the treatment of a flock. They should be kept in a small cupboard, where they are available at all times.

Calomel is a very useful alternative medicine for fowls of all ages. One-grain pills are usually used. One-fourth grain is a good laxative. It has a very good effect upon the liver. It should be followed in two hours by a dose of castor oil.

Cayenne is an excellent liver stimulant when given in not too large quantities. In case of colds it is very useful, and is often used as one of the ingredients in stimulants so often fed to stimulate or increase winter egg production.

Catechu is often used to treat severe cases of diarrhoea. The average dose of catechu is from two to five grains,

and of the tincture from two to five drops.

Castor oil is one of the best and most common remedies for diarrhoea. This affliction is often caused by some sour or fetid mass in the intestine; a dose of castor oil will often remove this, and thus allay the diarrhoea. It is also a valuable factor to aid in the reducing of an impact crop. A teaspoonful of castor oil poured down the throat, and then the crop manipulated until the softened mass is caused to move on freely and properly.

Epsom salts is one of the cheapest and most useful of all drugs. It is especially useful in liver trouble and diarrhoea. Half a teaspoonful for a grown fowl is a standard dose. It can be fed by mixing in soft feed; but a much more effective plan is to allow the bird to go without feed for a few

hours and then dissolve the salts in warm water and pour down the bird's throat.

Cottonseed oil and olive oil are useful when hens are egg-bound, for diarrhoea, and for external and internal use in dressing torn flesh and bound-up crop.

Bichloride of mercury, a one to one thousand bichloride solution, is a germicide and disinfectant for external use, cleansing and preventing infection. It is highly poisonous, and to prevent it being mistaken from water, it is well to color it with laundry blue for identification.

Medicines in tablet form are desirable, because they are much more convenient and easily administered, when in a compact form. They are administered very easily by holding the bird's mouth open with one hand, and

with the other thrusting the tablet far back into the bird's mouth so it will be swallowed. The following four drugs in this form are useful:

Salicylic acid, two and one-half grains, for use in cases of rheumatism.

Aconite root, one-tenth grain, for use in fevers.

Bismuth subnitrate, one grain, for intestinal irritation.

Iron, quinine and strychnine tablets, for use as a tonic. Dose, three per day.

The following ointment may be made by the poultryman, and will always be found useful in treating cuts and wounds of all kinds:

Oil of origanum, one ounce; creosol, three-fourths ounce; pine tar, one ounce; resin, one ounce; clean axle grease (or vaseline), eight ounces.

The axle grease should be melted and the other ingredients mixed into the melted mass. Pour into a tin or mould, and allow to cool.

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 VOLUME CLXVI NUMBER EIGHT
 DETROIT, FEBRUARY 20, 1926
CURRENT COMMENT**Just Getting Together**

WE have read recent reports on how all creeds have set aside their differences and united to build in New York, that magnificent cathedral of St. John the Divine at a cost of fifteen million dollars. One can put over against that effort much ungodliness, and still have it quite evident that the public has a very keen sense of some common ground in the spiritual world that is fundamental.

Likewise, booksellers tell us that in recent years there has been an amazing progress in the abundance of religious books put out. And the purchasers of these books are not confined to specialists in religion, but to laymen and non-churchmen as well. Probably one reason for the change is that the shelves of the book store hold many new volumes that look upon religious matters from the viewpoint of the practical man. Nevertheless, here is an avenue through which minds, that were once far apart, are now traveling together.

This is a most significant thing. It strongly suggests that we are working toward a common ground. For, if in spiritual lines we show this tendency, it should not prove difficult for us to get together and work together in secular business; and, if we can cooperate in our every-day business it is certain to react favorably again in our religious and social life.

This business of just getting together is one of the most worth while movements of the time. It means that we are going to do more, live more, and be more. As is so often thought, it does not mean the sacrifice of individuality. Rather, it means giving to the individual greater opportunity than he ever before has had. His own initiative will be encouraged by the co-operation of a sympathetic community.

DURING the last week in January a conference was held in Des Moines, Iowa, to consider national farm relief legislation. This conference was participated in by delegates appointed by the governors of twelve states, of which Michigan was one. The delegates from this state included representatives of the leading farmers' organizations, and others prominently identified with the state's agriculture.

The deliberations of the conference resulted in the endorsement of the principle of House Resolution 6563, introduced in congress by Mr. Dickinson, of Iowa. A committee was appointed to promote the ideas of the conference, on which two Michigan men, Hon. L. Whitney Watkins, State Commissioner of Agriculture, and Hon. Peter Lennon, of Genesee county, were named to serve.

A local conference of those who attended the Des Moines meeting, and others designated by Governor Groesbeck to represent industry and finance was held at Michigan State College last week. This did not take the form of a deliberative conference to consider the provisions of the bill in question, but was a set program in which the speakers expressed their ideas of the need of an adjustment of the agricultural economic problem. References to the bill indicated that it was looked upon as the embodiment of an idea rather than a perfected plan, and that amendments to or changes in its text might be necessary.

In view of the action taken to tie up the farmers of Michigan with those of the mid-western agricultural states in the support of this measure, or at least its principle or plan, we deem it essential that the farmers of the state be immediately acquainted with its provisions. Accordingly we are printing the full text of the bill herewith, that our readers may have opportunity to study it individually in their homes and collectively in their gatherings. As a means of crystalizing farmer sentiment, we shall be glad to hear from as many of our readers as possible, giving their views regarding it.

The text of the bill follows:

Section 1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the intelligent and orderly marketing of agricultural commodities in domestic and foreign markets; to encourage the organization of producers of agricultural commodities into cooperative associations; to prevent speculation and waste in the marketing of agricultural commodities; and to eliminate as far as possible the effect of world prices upon the prices of the entire domestic production of basic agricultural commodities by providing for the disposition of the domestic surplus of such basic agricultural commodities.

Federal Farm Advisory Council.

Sec. 2. (a) There is hereby established a Federal Farm Advisory Council (hereinafter referred to as the "council"), to consist of representatives of each of the twelve Federal land bank districts, not to exceed five members to be elected from each district and to serve without salary. The Secretary of Agriculture shall, as soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act, after conference with the representatives of the bona fide farm organizations and cooperative associations in each district which he considers to be representative of agriculture, prescribe the number of members to be elected from each such district and provide by regulation for the election of the members of the first council.

(b) The term of office of each member first elected shall expire one year from the date of the enactment of this Act, and vacancies occurring during such period shall be filled in the same manner as the original election. Thereafter successors shall be elected and vacancies shall be filled in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture after conference with the members of the council, the term of office of each individual so elected to expire one year from the date of the expiration of the preceding term.

(c) Any member in office at the expiration of the term for which he was elected may continue in office until his successor takes office.

(d) The members of such council may be paid by the Federal Farm

Board (established in section 4 and hereinafter referred to as the "board") a per diem compensation of not exceeding \$25 for attending meetings of the council. Each member shall be paid by the board his traveling expenses to and from the meetings of the council and his actual expenses while engaged upon the business of the council.

Duties of Council.

Sec. 3. The council shall—
 (a) Meet as soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act and nominate to the President eighteen individuals eligible, under subdivisions (f) and (g) of section 5, for appointment to the board.

(b) Meet thereafter at least twice in each year at a time and place designated by the Secretary of Agriculture; or upon a petition duly signed by a majority of the individuals elected to the council at a time and place designated therein.

(c) Nominate, upon the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, individuals to fill vacancies occurring in the board.

(d) Consider such questions and formulate such recommendations in respect of cooperative marketing, and cooperate with the board in such manner, as the council deems most effective to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Federal Farm Board.

Sec. 4. There is hereby established in the Department of Agriculture a board to be known as the Federal Farm Board and to be composed of seven members as follows:

(a) Six members (one to be designated as chairman) appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the individuals nominated, as provided in section 3; and

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture.

Appointment and Qualification of Members.

Sec. 5. (a) The terms of office of the appointed members first taking office after the enactment of this Act shall expire, as designated by the President, two at the end of the second year, two at the end of the fourth year, and two at the end of the sixth year after the date of the enactment of this Act. A successor to an appointed member shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the individuals nominated, as provided in subdivision (d) of this section, for a term expiring six years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed.

(b) Any person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term.

(c) Any member in office at the expiration of the term for which he was appointed may continue in office until his successor takes office.

(d) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the board or whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, a vacancy will soon occur, he shall notify the council thereof and request that such council nominate at least three individuals qualified under subdivisions (f) and (g) of this section to fill such vacancy, and upon receipt of such nominations he shall submit their names to the President as the nominees for such vacancy.

(e) Vacancies in the board shall not impair the powers of the remaining members to execute the functions of the board, and a majority of the appointed members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the board.

(f) Each of the appointed members shall be a citizen of the United States, shall not actively engage in any other business, vocation, or employment than that of serving as a member of the board, and shall receive a salary of \$10,000 a year, together with actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses while away from the principal office of the board on business required by this Act.

(g) The appointment of the members, exclusive of the chairman, shall be made with due regard to the knowledge and experience of (1) one appointee in the production and marketing of live stock, (2) one in the production and marketing of grain, (3) one in the production and marketing of dairy and poultry products, (4) one in the production and marketing of cotton and tobacco, and (5) one in the production and marketing of fruits and vegetables.

General Powers of Board.

Sec. 6. The board—

(a) Shall maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia.

(b) Shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(c) Shall make an annual report to the Congress.

(d) May make such regulations as are necessary to execute the functions vested in it by this Act.

(e) May (1) appoint and, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, fix the salaries of a secretary and such experts and, subject to the provisions of the civil service laws, such other officers and employees, and (2) make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding), as may be necessary for the execution of the functions vested in the board and as may be provided for by the Congress from time to time. All expenditures of the board shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman.

Special Powers and Duties.

Sec. 7. (a) The board shall meet at the call of the chairman at least weekly, and at such other times as the Secretary of Agriculture or the chairman deems advisable.

(b) The board is authorized—

(1) To obtain, from any available sources, information in respect of crop prospects, supply, demand, current receipts, exports, imports, markets, transportation costs and facilities, and prices of agricultural commodities, and economic, legal, and financial information in respect of the organization, progress, and business methods of cooperative associations in the United States and foreign countries.

(2) To disseminate any such information, or analyses or summaries thereof, from time to time, among cooperative associations and farm organizations in the United States.

Disposition of Exportable Surplus.

Sec. 8. (a) The board shall keep advised by investigations, from time to time, made upon its own initiative or upon petition of any cooperative association, of the domestic and world prices of basic agricultural commodities and the existence of a domestic surplus of any such basic agricultural commodity, or any food product thereof.

(b) Whenever the board finds (1) that there is or may be during the ensuing year a surplus above domestic requirements of any basic agricultural commodity, or any food product thereof, and (2) that a substantial number of the cooperative associations or other organizations representing the producers of such basic agricultural commodity are in favor thereof, the board shall determine upon and declare an operation period in respect of such basic agricultural commodity.

(c) During such operation period, the board is authorized to assist in removing from the domestic market the surplus above domestic requirements of such basic agricultural commodity or food product thereof—

(1) By advising cooperative associations in the disposition of such basic agricultural commodity or food product thereof;

(2) By entering into agreements with cooperative associations engaged in handling such basic agricultural commodity, or with a corporation or association created by one or more of such cooperative associations, for the payment (out of the equalization fund hereinafter established and under such terms and conditions as the board may prescribe in the agreement) of losses and expenses arising out of the purchase, storage, sale, and, or contracts for the purchase, storage, or sale (after such agreement has been entered into and in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof) of such basic agricultural commodity or food product thereof.

(d) If the board is of the opinion that there is no such cooperative association capable of carrying out any such agreement, the board may, prior to the expiration of two years from the enactment of this Act, enter into any such agreement with any other agency.

(e) If the board is of the opinion that there are two or more cooperative associations capable of carrying out any such agreements, the board, in entering into such agreements, shall not discriminate unreasonably against any such association and in favor of any other such association.

Purposes of Equalization Fee.

Sec. 9. In order that the producers of each basic agricultural commodity may pay ratably their equitable share of the losses and expenses to be paid by the board in respect of such operation period; and in order to prevent any unjust discrimination against, any direct burden or undue restraint upon, and any suppression of commerce in basic agricultural commodities with foreign nations in favor of interstate or intrastate commerce; and in order to encourage and stimulate the normal and usual current of foreign and interstate commerce in basic agricultural commodities, an equalization fee shall be apportioned and paid, as herein—
 (Continued on page 234).

Growing Peppermint in Michigan

What This Crop Demands by Way of Soil, Weather and Cultural Methods

By J. R. Duncan

PEPPERMINT growing is a specialized industry. We find the crop grown mostly in the muck areas of southwestern Michigan, and to a limited extent, on the same type of soil in several other counties in the state. Since the lowland and muck areas of the state are subject to frosts that do not affect upland crops, and the cold air continually drains into these areas from the surrounding higher ground, we find not only that the average yield of oil is lower in the northern part of the state than it is in the southern, but the danger of losing the season's crop outright from a killing frost happens more frequently in the northern sections than in the southern.

Peppermint normally requires a growing season of 100 to 120 days from the time the young plants appear above ground until harvest time. Good corn weather is good peppermint weather, and vice versa, poor corn weather is no good for peppermint.

Best Type of Soil.

Well-drained muck soils and suitable lowland soils are the best for raising peppermint. Since a continuous supply of water is necessary for the largest development of the plants, properly drained muck is well adapted for this purpose. Neither hard clay soil nor dry, sandy soil is suitable for growing peppermint.

Peppermint has a branching stem ordinarily growing to a height of eighteen to twenty-four inches, forming a bushy plant with a large number of leaves. The leaves are the important part of the plant because the oil is contained in large cells on the under side of the leaves, therefore, anything (unseasonable frost, drought or insect injury) that causes the plants to drop their leaves, seriously affects the yield of oil.

The root system is quite extensive, a main root usually attaining a length

of eighteen to twenty-four inches. These large roots have nodes every one and one-half to two inches, and new plants spring up from these.

Above ground, quite long runners extend in every direction. New plants also develop from nodes on the runners.

Cutworms and wireworms are among the insect enemies of peppermint, and fall plowing is a good method of keeping them subdued.

Peppermint is propagated by planting the roots and runners. One acre of good, healthy roots will plant eight or ten acres of "new" mint.

The price of roots normally ranges from \$4.00 to \$10 for enough to set an acre, but at the present price (\$300 per acre), it would cost at least \$30 for the roots to set an acre.

The best place to obtain roots is from a field of "new" mint the previous year, where the stubble rows have been left undisturbed. By running a plow about three inches deep, the roots can be thrown out on top of the ground where they can be easily shaken out of the dirt with a pitchfork. This should be done early in the spring, and if the ground for the new setting is fitted, the roots can be immediately hauled onto the field and placed in large piles convenient for the "setters." When roots are piled, be sure to cover with dirt to prevent drying out before ready to use.

Preparation of Ground.

The ground should be plowed in the fall, if possible, or very early in the spring and disked, harrowed, and rolled to make a firm, level seed-bed. Just

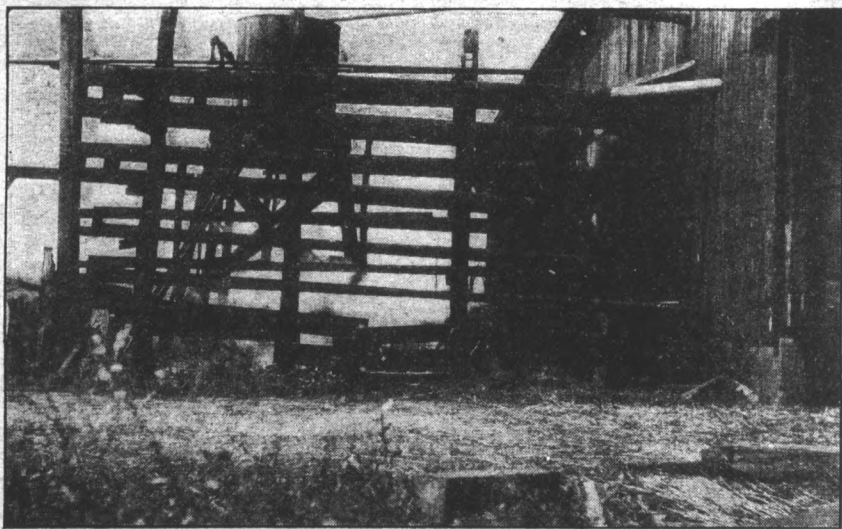
previous to "setting" the mint the ground is marked off with a horse-drawn marker, making two to four furrows at a time, using five-inch shovels for this purpose, and making the furrows about four inches deep, spacing them about forty-two inches apart.

Method of Planting.

The man who is to do the setting provides himself with a sack suspended from a broad, heavy strap over the shoulder, which he fills with roots from the nearest pile, pulling the bunches of roots apart as he does so. Then he draws a bunch of roots from the sack, using one hand to string them out, throws them in a furrow ahead of him and scrapes dirt over them with his feet as he moves forward. Considerable experience and skill are required to "set" mint rapidly and efficiently, and some men make that their business during the planting season. A skilled workman can set from one to one and a half acres per day.

The "new" mint, which is in rows, requires hoeing and weeding in the row, in addition to the cultivations with the one or two-horse cultivators, since it is important that all oil-producing weeds, such as marestail, ragweeds, smartweeds, etc., be effectually eradicated, as the perfume or color of the peppermint will be affected, and be objectionable in the use for which it is intended.

There is no set rule that can be used as a guide for determining the proper time for harvesting, due to a combination of factors. Experienced growers watch the progress of the plants from the time they commence to bloom. Maximum oil capacity will be reached as soon as the plants reach full bloom, unless the weather should be cold and rainy. New mint is usually ready to cut from the twentieth of August to the tenth of September. New mint yields from thirty to fifty (Continued on page 235).



Worm of a Peppermint Still. Steam Carrying Oil Follows Through Pipe From Top of Tub, Enters Worm at Top, Travels Downward as Condensation Takes Place, and Leaves Through Pipe at Bottom, which Empties Into Receiving Can.

My Visit to the Potash Mine

A Personal Inspection of the German Potash Industry

By M. M. McCool

ONE of the reasons that I went into Germany, was to make observation on the potash situation, that is, how it is mined, purified, and used on the land. The consumption of potash in Michigan is increasing, and doubtless as the soils have been farmed over a period of years, and the farmers become informed as to the needs of the various soil types for the production of different crops, the demand for this fertilizer will become much greater. Doubtless the consumption will rapidly increase on the lighter soil types and, without exception, of the muck lands of the state.

While I was in Germany I was provided with an opportunity to obtain the information desired, through the courtesy of the German Potash Syndicate. Usually one is not likely to forget soon the things that he sees, and the experiences he has on a trip that is planned by this syndicate. The itinerary was planned in one of the offices in Berlin, and shortly after the plans were made the trip had been undertaken. I accompanied an Englishman and a German on this tour. The former spoke very poor German, and the latter, better English than the Englishman spoke German. The former also could be characterized by his sociable inclinations, his fondness for arguments, his fondness for stimulants, including tea and tobacco, and in addition, his efficiency in planning and carrying out the details of the journey. The German, likewise, was a good traveling companion. He was very

polite, very diplomatic, very courteous, and less inclined to live off of the top shelf than was the Englishman. His reason for such an attitude as he said, was because of the many people in Germany at that time who were very poorly nourished. He stated that he did not feel right when he did so. He was to be commended on his attitude.

The center of the potash industry in Germany is Strassfurt, which is situated in northern Germany, in close

proximity to the Harz mountains. In fact, Strassfurt and potash are almost synonymous. It is said that before the discovery of potash, salt was taken from spring water and well water near Strassfurt. These were abandoned in part because the water contained the salts of potassium and magnesium. At a much later date, about 1860, the value of potash for agricultural purposes was discovered. The next year arrangements were made at Strassfurt

for the refining of crude potash salts.

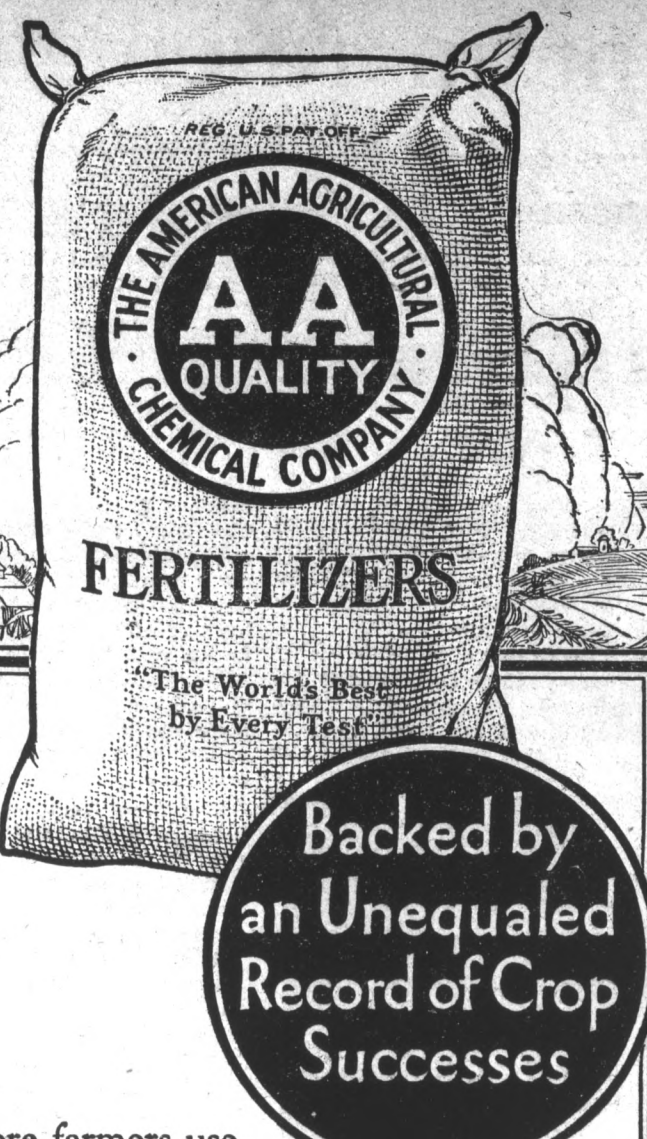
Since the discovery of the value of potash for agricultural purposes, there has been a very great expansion in the mining and manufacturing of various potash salts. It is said that there are about 220 mines, and about eighty factories for the refining of the crude salts. I was also informed that this industry is over developed. Conditions exist, it seems, that are similar to those of the coal industry in this country.

The potash output in Germany is controlled, the business being distributed among the different mines. This means that over a considerable portion of the year the potash mines are not operating. It is probable that one dozen first-class mines could provide sufficient potash to meet the demands for it. The annual amount of potash salts mined in Germany under normal times amounts to about eleven million tons. Germany and the United States are the heaviest consumers of potash. According to the potash syndicate's figures, our per acre consumption is low. The figures given on several countries are as follows: Holland, 1,784; Germany, 1,364; Belgium, 603; Sweden, 348; Scotland, 327; Norway, 232; Denmark 226; United States, 107; France, 80.

The salt deposits of Germany originated by an accident of nature. It is not always that accidents of nature prove to be of such value to the human race. The potash beds were formed in ancient geological times long



The Interior of a German Potash Mine. The Crude Potash Contains Other Chemicals Which Are Valuable.



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before history began, and no doubt their formation antedated discussions on evolution. They were laid down by the evaporation of sea water that was confined in lakes. These lakes were not provided with outlets, but they were connected with the ocean by channels, which ordinarily were dry. Storms and tides, however, forced the sea water through these into the lakes. These provided fresh supplies of the brine, and owing to a tropical climate during this period, the evaporation of water was very rapid. The evaporation of the pure water left the salts in the lakes, and finally the water began to be saturated with salts, and those that were least soluble began to separate out and deposit themselves in layers or stratum. Owing, however, to the changes in the water content in the lakes, and consequently, the rate of settling out of the different materials the beds were not uniform with regard to position or thickness. Their depth likewise varied. Potash mines in Germany range from about 1,200 to 5,200 feet below the earth's surface. The potash beds underlie a large area of the country in northern central Germany.

The potash salt bearing stratum are tapped by means of ordinary mine shafts. These mines, for the most part, are modern. They have electric railways and electric elevators. The salts are blasted loose, the holes for the explosives being electrically drilled. Finally, they are taken to the surface by means of the electrically driven trains and elevators. The mine that I visited was dry and well-ventilated, except long distances from the main shafts. The temperature in the mine appeared to be about eighty-five degrees.

After the salts are removed from the mines they are either shipped to a refinery, or are taken directly to one, depending on whether or not the particular mine has one in conjunction with it. The crude salts are brought into solution in large vats containing magnesium chloride. It is first boiled and then drawn off into settling tanks, and finally the solution is run into crystallizing vats, and the crystals are then further purified by washing.

There are numerous by-products that occur during the manufacture of muriate of potash, such as magnesium chloride and sulphate of soda.

THE DICKINSON BILL.

(Continued from page 232).

after provided, in respect of each sale or other disposition of a basic agricultural commodity, by or on the account of the producer, during the operation period in respect of such basic agricultural commodity.

Determination of Amount of Fee.

Sec. 10. Prior to the operation period in respect of any basic agricultural commodity, the board shall estimate the probable losses and expenses to be paid in respect of such operation period. Having due regard to such estimates, the board shall determine and publish the amount for each unit of weight, measure, or value designated by it to be collected upon each sale or other disposition of such basic agricultural commodity during such operation period. Such amount is hereinafter referred to as the "equalization fee."

Payment and Collection of Fee.

Sec. 11. (a) During the operation period in respect of any basic agricultural commodity, the equalization fee shall be paid, under such regulations as the board may prescribe, by every producer (or the person making the sale on his account) upon the sale or other disposition (as hereinafter defined) of such basic agricultural commodity by or on account of such producer.

(b) The board is authorized to utilize cooperative associations, so far as it deems it advisable, in the payment and collection of the equalization fee. The board may by regulation require the purchaser of any such basic agricultural commodity to collect such equalization fee from such producer and to account therefor, and may require such purchaser to issue to such producer a receipt therefor, which shall be evidence of the participating interest of the producer in the equalization fund for the commodity. The

board may, in such case, prepare and issue such receipts and prescribe the terms and conditions thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury, upon request of the board, is authorized to have such receipts prepared at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

(c) The board may by regulation require any purchaser or producer to file returns under oath and to report, in respect of his purchases or sales of such basic agricultural commodity, the amount and the disposition of the equalization fees paid or collected, and any other facts which it may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(d) Every person who, in violation of the regulations prescribed by the board, fails to pay, collect, or account for any equalization fee shall be liable for such fee and to a penalty equal to one-half the amount of such fee. Such fee and penalty may be recovered together in a civil suit brought by the board in the name of the United States.

Equalization Fund and Dividends.

Sec. 12. (a) In accordance with regulations prescribed by the board, there shall be established an equalization fund for each operation period (and for each basic agricultural commodity), into which the equalization fees for such operation period shall be deposited.

(b) From such fund, the losses and expenses agreed to be paid in respect of such operation period by the board shall be disbursed, and any notes and evidences of indebtedness issued in respect of such operation period by the board (as hereinafter provided), together with the interest thereon, shall be paid.

(c) At such times as it deems advisable after the expiration of such operation period and under such regulations as it may prescribe, the board shall distribute ratably any balance remaining in such fund to the persons by or on account of whom such equalization fees have been paid. Any money remaining in such fund shall be transferred to the equalization fund of such basic agricultural commodity for the next operation period or, if the operations of the board in respect of such basic agricultural commodity have terminated, shall be deposited in a special fund in the Treasury to the credit of the board to be used for such purposes in carrying out the provisions of this Act as it may direct.

(d) Any Federal intermediate credit bank shall, upon designation by the board, perform such functions in the collection of the equalization fee, and the deposit, disbursement, or transfer of the equalization fund, as the board may from time to time prescribe. The board may enter into agreements for the payment, out of the amounts accrued as interest upon such deposits, of the expenses incurred by any such bank in performing such functions.

(e) The board, in anticipation of the collection of the equalization fees for any operation period, may issue its notes or other evidences of indebtedness in payment of the losses and expenses agreed to be paid in respect of such operation period, and, or may borrow money and issue notes or other evidences of indebtedness therefor in order to pay such losses and expenses, except that the board shall not have power to issue or obligate itself in an amount of notes or other evidences of indebtedness outstanding at any one time in excess of 75 per centum of its estimate of the amount of the equalization fees to be collected for such operation period. The board may pledge as security for any of such notes or other evidences of indebtedness any of the equalization fees collected or to be collected for such operation period. The rate of interest, the maturity, and the other terms of the notes or other evidences of indebtedness may be determined by the board.

(f) The United States shall assume no liability, directly or indirectly, for any notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued by the board, and all such notes and other evidences of indebtedness shall so state on their face. The board shall assume no liability, directly or indirectly, for any of its notes or other evidences of indebtedness in excess of the amount of equalization fees collected for such operation period, and all such notes and other evidences of indebtedness shall so state on their face.

(g) The notes and other evidences of indebtedness of the board, and income derived in respect thereof, shall not be exempt from taxation by the United States or the States, but no State shall discriminate against such notes or other evidences of indebtedness, or income, and in favor of securities, or the income therefrom, issued by a business corporation organized under the laws of such State.

Audits of Books and Accounts of Board.

Sec. 13. The books and accounts of (Continued on page 255).

GROWING PEPPERMINT.

(Continued from page 233).

pounds of oil per acre. The "new" mint is usually cut with a scythe; however, some large growers use a short sickle bar equipped with pea vine guards on the mower very successfully.

The mint is then forked into piles and left to wilt, but not to dry out so the leaves will crumble up and be lost through handling. As soon as properly wilted, it is hauled to the still.

At the still, the mint is packed into a large tub, the lid closed air tight, and steam, forced through the mint, carries the oil out with it. This is condensed when it reaches the worm surrounded with cold water, and the oil and water flow on out of the pipe into a receiving can provided with an overflow pipe built into the side of the can near the bottom, but with the outlet within five or six inches of the top of the received can. The oil and water pass through a flannel cloth strainer when entering the receiver, and the oil stays on top of the water and the outlet pipe prevents the can from becoming more than three-fourths full of water. The oil can be skimmed off at convenient intervals.

After removal of the oil, the strained hay is removed from the tub and usually is spread out to dry on a grassy plat and then put in the barn or stacked for feed. Its feeding value is equal to timothy. It has been fed very successfully to horses, cattle, and sheep. It is slightly laxative, and probably is better when fed alternately with other roughages than continuously alone.

The heavy expense of raising mint is during the first year.

Later in the fall, after the first crop is cut, the field is plowed about four inches deep, and no work done on it until spring; then as soon as the frost comes out of the ground the field should be thoroughly disked, harrowed and rolled, then harrowed with the spike tooth at frequent intervals until the mint is six or eight inches high. No further attention is required until just before harvest, when the weeds should be pulled out. "Old" mint, as it is called now, can be cut and handled with ordinary tools so far as loading onto the wagon is concerned. Old mint is generally ready to harvest from the twentieth of July to the fifteenth of August. Old mint yields from one-half to three-fourths as much oil as "new" mint.

The price for custom stilling ranges from twenty-five to fifty cents per pound of oil.

The price of oil fluctuates very radically from year to year. The average price the last few years would probably be around \$3.50 per pound. This year's price is now around \$30 to \$35 per pound. This will undoubtedly, result in doubling or trebling the acreage planted last year, and a consequent reduction in the price of oil, and in two or three years, I look for an over-production, if the weather and other conditions should be favorable for an average yield per acre. In that case, one must be prepared to hold his oil for a year or so or else suffer a loss.

Since the farmer who has muck land in the peppermint region must grow the kind of crops adapted to that type of soil, mint can be very satisfactorily worked into the rotation. Continuous mint year after year, and no addition of fertilizer, results in an unproductive field in a few years, but crop rotation, return of the straw (preferably in the form of stable manure) to the land, and the addition of phosphorous and potash should result in a profitable return to the man who stays in the peppermint game for a number of years, but probably not for the man who goes in when the price is high, and quits on the first slump below the cost of production.

Every county should have a well-founded agricultural program based on careful study of conditions at present, and the future possibilities and probabilities.

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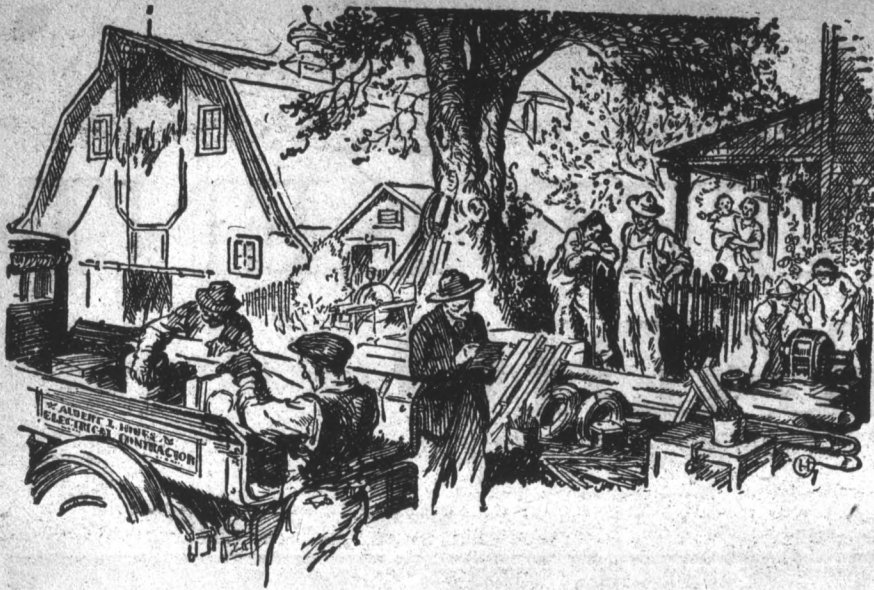
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THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

SHE WENT DOWN THROUGH.

BEING cramped for room in the barn we packed our scaffolds full of straw, using it off as we needed to. One day, when I was out in the field at work, my wife climbed the ladder by the side of the post, to one of these scaffolds that was over the big barn floor, to get some straw to fill a bed tick with.

She never had done such a thing before, and I never thought she would ever think of doing it. But she did, and she put down quite a flooring of straw—then she went right down through the scaffolding where the boards had slipped apart, leaving a space wide enough. The only thing that saved her from being seriously hurt was that she went down feet first, stayed "right side up with care," and landed on her feet on top of the straw on the barn floor. She did not even sprain an ankle, and looked on the matter as a good joke.

But since then I have insisted on two things. First, that the flooring of all scaffolds shall be just as firm and good as any in the barn, and second, that my wife never shall try that climbing stunt again, no matter how many beds need filling. I would rather sleep on the bedcord than to have her run such a risk again. Maybe it doesn't show who is boss at our house, but one thing is sure, she never has done it again.—E. L. Vincent.

NEW USES FOR OLD OIL.

THE more times an article can be used, the cheaper it becomes because of the greater value such continued use returns on the initial investment made. Old oil drained from crankcases can be used in many ways to make it of secondary value.

It is an excellent spray for the chicken house; sure death to lice and mites, and a preventative against moisture being taken into the wood from the air. A dry coop, free from pests, is absolutely essential to poultry success.

After setting for a few days, the sediment and water settle to the bottom of the container, and the oil can be applied with a whitewash brush. However, I prefer to thin it with a small amount of kerosene and use it as a spray. A power sprayer does a wonderful job, forcing it into all cracks and crevices, and the material itself has considerable penetrating power. I spray every bit of the coop, even the floor. The same method can be used in the stables with equally good results.

Before putting my power sprayer away for the winter, I put the suction hose into a tub containing about five gallons of old oil, open the spray gun into the same tub, and then let the outfit run for about fifteen minutes. This forces out the water and spray material which, corrode the metal, and leaves these parts in an oil bath. The suction and spray hoses should then be carefully rinsed with either kerosene or gasoline, as oil is destructive to rubber. I never yet have been bothered with sticking valve balls, corroded valve seats, etc., in the spring after such treatment at the end of the previous season.

Although this old oil is of no further value as a lubricant for high speed machinery, it nevertheless is very satisfactory for ordinary farm uses. Let stand before using, for sufficient time to allow all sediment and water to settle to the bottom of the container.

A box of said saturated with old oil, makes an excellent place to stick shovels, hose, forks, etc., when they are not in use. It keeps them from rusting. Many garagemen are saving the oil

they drain from crankcases in the summertime, and are using it for their winter fuel. This can be adapted to the heater for the outdoor stock tank during the winter months. The gas tank from an old car, with its tubing, makes a very good supply tank. This should be placed on a higher level than the top of the heater, so the oil will work down by gravity. It is necessary to make a small hole in the top of the heater to admit the tubing. The flow of oil, and consequently the amount of fire, is controlled by the valve under the supply tank. This fuel makes a good heat, is easily regulated, and it takes almost no time to get it going.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost to farmers annually through depreciation of farm machinery by the weather. A good coating of old oil, applied liberally, is an excellent substitute for a machine shed, if you feel you can't afford to build a shed. This oil is cheap, and when you are through with a piece of machinery, it should look as though it had been dipped. Even though my machinery is inside, I coat it with oil as an added protection, using the heaviest I can obtain for this purpose.

Cultivator shovels and plowshares are bright and rustless in the spring, and I don't have to twist bolts in two to get the nuts off.—C. A. Brunais.

SAVE TIME NOW.

NOW is the time to make preparations for the rush season that is sure to come on the farm. One may now make the necessary repairs and replacements of machines that will be needed. Leisure time, or time that is available, may be spent in doing this work. It is not too early to take the cultivator shovels, plow points, and even the harrow teeth, to the blacksmith and have them resharpened. A blacksmith told the writer recently, that he was not doing much, and would be glad when the farmers began to farm. A little hard oil applied to the plowshares, and cultivator shovels, will keep them bright and free from rust until the time comes to use them.

How about the fertilizer container on the corn-planter? The chances are about nine to one that you will have to spend a half day or more in getting it ready in May when you wish to use it. Now is the time to take it apart and get ready.

How about many of the farm gates that lead to different fields? Will fifteen to twenty minutes be wasted in opening and closing them every day? A dollar or two for hinges, and a few minutes work will do wonders to save time handling gates or cross-bars.—Q.

CONVENIENCE IN HOG FEEDING.

IN feeding hogs, I have a two-story hog house, with grain bins and corn crib upstairs. Also grinder and sheller are above. I run a tractor in on the ground floor, and belt through opening in floor to either grinder or sheller. My feed runs into bin hanging under floor, so I can set the self-feeder under bin. My grain and corn is put above at threshing and husking time when I have plenty of help, so all I have to do to handle grain or corn, is to put it in grinder or sheller.

Outside of watering and keeping the nests clean, the only work there is to the care of the hogs, is feeding once every month, or when I grind.—Willis Fox.

Edwy. Reid, formerly of Allegan, Mich., has resigned as legislative representative of the American Farm Bureau, to become publicity director for the federal farm loan system.

HUNT FOR GOOD SEED CORN.

AN important step in growing corn during 1926 will be the securing of a supply of seed corn that will grow. The early rains and freezes last fall caught much of the 1925 corn crop, from which seed for next year's planting must be saved. This corn is testing low; some that was fire-dried last fall is even failing to give satisfactory germination tests. In the event that one may have more good seed than he needs there is a promising market for the surplus.

On January 14 last the Chicago Producers' Commission Association handled 100 carloads of live stock on the Chicago market. These represented shipment from 501 different individuals. Remittances on these shipments, totaling \$194,934.99, were sent out on the same evening.

In the twelve agricultural extension schools in Van Buren county during the second week of January, nearly a thousand people attended. The subjects discussed in these schools were adapted to the particular parts of the county in which the schools were held. County agricultural agent W. F. Johnston supervised the work.

In the agricultural appropriation bill, an item of nearly a half million dollars is allowed for the control of the European corn borer. This is over one hundred thousand dollars in excess of the sum available for the current year.

The monthly consumption of butter in the United States has increased nearly 30,000,000 pounds since 1920. The consumption for 1925 is estimated at 159,000 pounds. This is a slight falling off from the peak consumption in 1924, due, it is believed, to a slowing up of production and higher prices.

A conservative estimate places the amount of sauer kraut produced in the United States at 400,000 barrels of forty-five gallons capacity. In 1925 more than 8,600 acres in this country were devoted entirely to growing cabbage for the kraut market.

To make of the house wife a homemaker instead of a house keeper, electrical manufacturers are planning to carry on a systematic campaign to acquaint the house wife with the many uses to which she can put electrical appliances. It is hoped that in this way many household drudgeries will be eliminated.

The Michigan State College is co-operating with the fertilizer dealers to acquaint them with the needs of the farmers along fertilizer lines. O. B. Price, soil specialist, is doing the work.

To obtain the best results in corn breeding, experimenters are finding it necessary to use in-breeding methods for establishing desired characters in the plant and then crossing these strains to improve the yield.

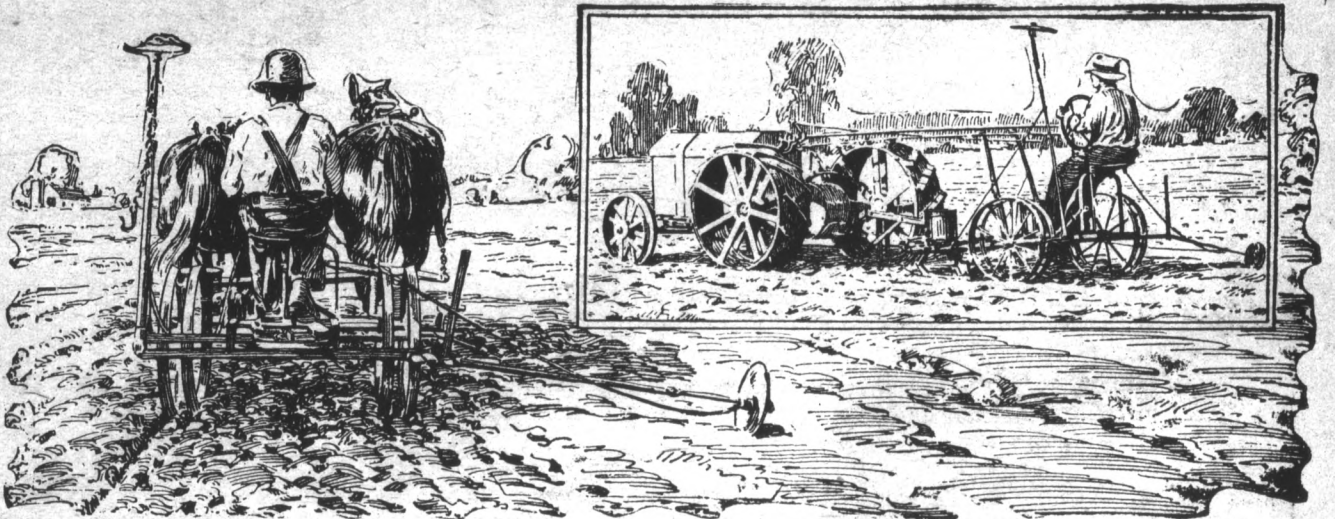
Electrical service from central power houses is not expensive for farmers, when the farm homes are grouped closely together.

The experience of M. D. Buskirk, of Paw Paw, shows that it costs about \$431 to bring a sour cherry orchard to bearing on \$100 per acre land. At seventeen years of age the orchard should bring the grower a net profit of \$61 per acre per year, with cherries at six cents per pound.

Foreign butter prices are advancing, which will have a tendency to reduce the danger of heavy importations of Danish and New Zealand butter.

By means of a carefully planned program, efficiently worked out, Tuscola county is endeavoring to prepare for the future.

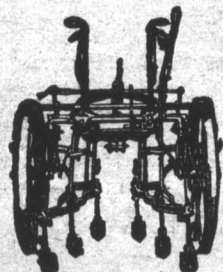
Superior Corn Planter



THE Superior Corn Planter is built to do a hard job supremely well. It is simple, strong, easily operated — and like all Superior implements can be depended upon for utmost accuracy and precision in planting. The use of this highest-quality implement not only means a bigger, better crop, but far greater ease in cultivating. Straight, even rows of uniform height are a certainty — and there are no skips or misses. Every square foot of ground bears its sturdy plants — insuring full profits for you.

The Superior Corn Planter has row adjustments of from 28 inches to 40 inches — with 2 inch spacings. Double marker. Can be instantly adjusted for drilling. Fertilizer attachment easily added at any time. No springs or complicated parts. No feed rod clutches to get out of order. Has center lever, center reel and strong channel steel frame.

Buckeye Cultivators



Cultivating with a Buckeye is the direct route to better crops and bigger profits. Buckeye cultivation means easier work and best possible results — always. These highest-quality implements are remarkable for simplicity of operation, lightness of draft, balance and flexibility. Sturdily built of finest materials, they insure long years of dependable service.

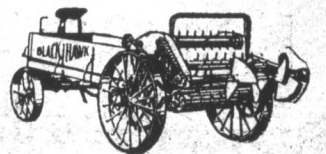
The Buckeye line is unusually complete. It includes both Riding and Walking Cultivators, One and Two-Row — and horse and tractor drawn machines.

See the complete line of Superior farm implements at your dealer's — or check and mail coupon for circular and full details.

The American Seeding Machine Co., Inc.
414 Monroe Street Springfield, Ohio

The Black Hawk Spreader

The Black Hawk Manure Spreader is truly a Superior product. Made in the same factory that produces the famous Superior Grain Drill and other quality implements.



The Black Hawk does not merely unload manure or dump it on the hit-and-miss plan — it thoroughly shreds and pulverizes it and spreads it widely and evenly, literally carpeting the ground in any quantity desired. A two-horse spreader. Does perfect work on both hillsides and level ground.

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- Corn & Cotton Drills
- Corn Planters
- Lime Sowers
- Black Hawk Spreaders
- Buckeye Cultivators

The American Seeding Machine Co., Inc.
414 Monroe St., Springfield, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Please send full information covering machines checked.

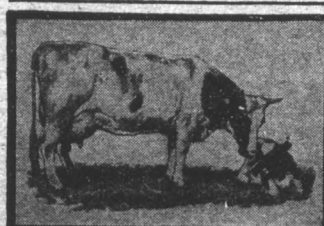
NOTE: Complete Buckeye line includes one and two-row, horse and tractor, walking and riding cultivators.

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High or low wheels — steel or wood — wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Other wagon parts. Write today for free catalog illustrated in colors. ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 35 Elm Street, Quincy, Ill.



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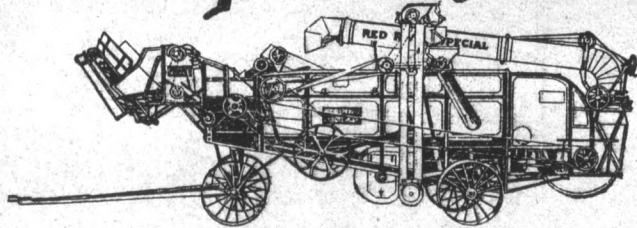
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Because it SAVES All the GRAIN—

Led in 1925 Ahead for 1926



The Nichols & Shepard Threshers

The famous 4 Threshermen, Hyatt Roller Bearings—
Alemite-Zerk Lubrication and Tilting Feeder

ADDDED to the improvements that made the Red River Special Line so popular in 1925, are more advantages for 1926.

In 1925, farmers found the same N&S quality as of old, together with greater convenience, lower power requirements, smoother running and freedom from breakdowns, hot boxes and rebabbiting, never known before.

So they bought—and are glad they did.

Roller Bearings remain standard equipment. In addition, Alemite-Zerk Lubrication still further reduces the time and work of "oiling up."

Another new feature, the tilting feeder, gives free access to cylinder and concaves—a time saving convenience you will appreciate.

The construction is practically all steel and the machine will last a lifetime. Big capacity and ability to thresh under difficult conditions make it a profitable machine to own.

The famous 4 Threshermen of the Red River Special are there just as they have been for years past—saving all the grain.

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send this book
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City
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My tractor is a size make

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WILL GRIND ANYTHING
PRODUCED ON THE FARM
MADE IN TWO SIZES
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A Front-End Cultivator for Fordson Tractors. Operated by one man. Cultivates 20 to 30 acres per day. Adjustable to any width rows. Conforms to uneven ground. Teeth bars are pulled, not pushed. Cultivates corn, beans, beets, cabbage, onions, cotton, orchards, etc. Pays for itself in one season. Sold by Ford Dealers. Write for literature.
Means Stamping Co., Dept. 20, Saginaw, Mich.

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You can do it with seeds that are dependable—seeds that are of high germination and adapted to your soil. The work of preparing the land and planting is the same whether you use ordinary seed or pedigreed seed. But the crop tells the story: added profit—often double or triple—comes from using hardy, big-yielding, Michigan-grown, Isbell's seeds.

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The 1926 Isbell's Seed Annual tells how to select seeds, how to prepare soil, gives cultural directions, and quotes direct from grower prices. The coupon brings it free.

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Send your 1926 Seed Annual quoting direct from grower prices on Quality Seed. (51)
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Always Give Name and Address When Sending Inquiries as Satisfactory Service Cannot be Given to Unsigned Letters

DAMAGES FOR OVERFLOW.

I circulated a petition for a ditch. The petition was accepted and received, but there has been no more action. My land has overflowed for two years. If my crops are destroyed this year because of this, can I not collect damages of the commissioner, since the petition has been accepted.—J. H. V.

A ministerial officer is civilly liable to the person injured through failure to perform a public duty not involving discretion. The petition being in due form, and signed by the required number of property owners, it is the duty of the drain commissioner to fix a place for hearing, and cause notice of the hearing to be given. But how it could be shown that the loss of the crops is the result of the failure to perform this duty is not apparent; and to prophesy what would have been the result of the hearing is speculative.

TRAFFIC DAMAGE TO PRIVATE PROPERTY.

I live on a trunk line. This winter the roads were blocked with snow so they used my wheat field for traffic. Done quite a bit of harm. Can I ask for damages?—Reader.

Neither the township nor the persons using the road are liable for damages because of going around onto private property to avoid obstruction in the highway.—Rood.

CHICKENS KILLED BY AUTOS.

Kindly inform me of the Michigan laws regarding chickens killed by autos. Have had three killed in a short time by the same driver. We ate two of them. Can I collect damages?—F. R. B.

Persons using the highway who wantonly injure the property of any person in the highway, would be liable, therefore, but as it is known to be dangerous to chickens to allow them to run in the highway where automobiles are passing, no action could be maintained by the owner against any person negligently injuring them because the owner is guilty of contributory negligence.—Rood.

TRAVEL ACROSS PROPERTY.

A. and B. own land joining each other. A river runs through this land. B., in order to get to some of his fields drives through some of A.'s fields without permission from A. If this is allowed a certain length of time, will B. have a permanent right to cross A.'s fields?—E. P.

If it is clearly understood that the use is by license and consent, no title will be acquired by the use. It is better to have a writing made specifying that the use is only at the will and sufferance of the owner of the land, and by his consent, and have it signed by the party using it.—Rood.

MUST BE CONTRACT PROVISION.

We bought a farm on contract and sold one of the brood sows because she was eating chickens and would not eat cull beans. We told the first party and he said to feed her oats and that we would have to have a brood sow. We have one six months old. Can he force us to buy another one.—B. C.

The sow is personal property and the farm is land; if there is any duty to keep the sow, it is by virtue of the provisions of the contract which are not stated.—Rood.

LIABILITY FOR LOSS.

Three years ago the farmers bought an elevator, and they always went back on their payments, and now they have sold it and are still \$18,000 behind. I have a share of \$100, and have not signed any papers or bonds, and now they want me to pay some to make up the losses. Could they come to me for collection? I paid my share.—O. K.

If there was no corporation, each

would be liable for the full amount. If there was a corporation and no individual liability, the stockholders are liable for the amount of stock subscribed by them, and no more, except in case of insurance companies and banks, or for labor claims.—Rood.

JOINT PROPERTY AND HUSBAND'S DEBTS.

A man and wife have all their property jointly. Man signs as a secondary liability on another man's note, and the first man fails to pay. Can they collect from the second signer that has his property jointly with his wife?—P. B.

Property held by the husband and wife as tenants by entirety, is not liable for the husband's debts.—Rood.

POSSESSION FOR NON-PAYMENT.

I sold my farm four years ago on contract. Payment was due November 15, and has not been paid. Party was to pay the insurance, and this has not been paid in two years. Said party has vacated the farm and moved to Detroit. If the contract has not been recorded, do I have to go through any process of law to gain possession?—S. B.

If the vendee has abandoned possession all the vendor need do is to give notice of the forfeiture of the contract for non-payment and take possession.—Rood.

MINOR'S CONTRACT VOID.

I am a girl eighteen years of age, and have purchased some books which are of no real value to me. When I bought the books I signed a contract to pay for them. Is the contract a legal one, or does a girl have to be twenty-one, the same as a boy, before she can enter legally into any such agreement?—D. V.

The girl's contract, not for necessities, is voidable by her.—Rood.

TOWNSHIP'S PAYMENT FOR LIGHT.

Has the township board a right to use township money to pay, or support, an electric plant in an unincorporated village in the township?—R. A.

The town board have the power to vote money for the repair and improvement of highways, and if they deem lighting necessary, it is believed that would be within the power.—Rood.

RIGHTS OF RENTER.

If A. rents eighty acres of land from B. for grazing for his cattle, would A. have legal right to pick huckleberries on the land? Could B. sell these berries on the bushes to someone else?—J. V. S.

If the lease is of the use of the land for a specified time, it includes all the crops grown on the land during a specified period, including huckleberries. If it merely is a lease of the right of pasture, it would not include the huckleberries.—Rood.

VALIDITY OF A WILL.

An inaccurate statement was contained in answer to inquiry as to the validity of a will, and printed in the Michigan Farmer issue of January 30, 1926. The printed statement was, "The fact that the omission was unintentional must appear from the face of the will." It should have read, "The fact that the omission was intentional must appear from the face of the will." This applies only to children born after the will is made. As to children living when the will was made, proof of intention not to provide for them, and that the omission was an oversight, may be made outside of the will.—Rood.

BORROWER'S LIABILITY.

A. borrowed fence-stretchers of B., keeping them about two years. B. called for them and found them to be badly broken. A. agreed to repair them or get new ones, but has not done so. Can B. compel A. to keep his word, after B. has taken them back on A.'s promise to do the repairing? How shall I proceed?—A. D. R.

The borrower is liable for the injury done in the absence of promise to pay for it; and this liability is confirmed by the express promise. Taking back the tool is no defense to this liability. The remedy is by action in tort for the wrong done, or in assumpsit on the promise.

COST OF FENCING LAND.

I own five acres of land, four miles from home, that I purchased two years ago for a wood lot; no part of the lot has ever been plowed. The person owning a farm next south, has asked me to build one-half of a new line fence. Am I obliged to do so? The people who have owned the land before me have never built line fences?—C. F. K.

The liability for part of the costs of a line fence depends entirely upon the question whether the land of the person sought to be charged is inclosed. The owner of inclosed land may be compelled to pay part of the costs. The owner of uninclosed land cannot be compelled to pay.—Rood.

NEED OF WIFE'S SIGNATURE.

Can a husband legally sell or lease part or whole of his farm without his wife's signature or consent? The wife is living with husband on said property. What rights has she?—L.

By the constitution of the state of Michigan, Article 14 Section 2, any alienation of the homestead, (not exceeding forty acres of land and the dwelling and owned by a married man), without the signature of the wife, is void. This extends to leases.

MUTILATING STUDENT'S PROPERTY.

Has a teacher any right to cut, from a book belonging to a pupil, the answers to the problems in the book?—V. W.

The teacher has no right to mutilate the property of the pupil or his parents, but has the right, under the direction of the school board, to prescribe what books shall be used in the school; and if satisfactory books are not obtained, to require the parents to furnish such as are suitable. It is quite manifest that answers contained in the book might practically destroy its usefulness for school work.

CAN RESERVE NOTHING.

I am leaving a farm I bought on contract, having traded another farm as part payment, but cannot make running expenses, taxes, and interest. Last fall I put in several acres of wheat. Now, can I come back and harvest the wheat. I know the ground will hold one-third of it.—O. G.

If the purchaser does not make the payments according to the purchase contract, the seller may declare the contract forfeited and oust him, retaining all growing crops and improvements upon the premises.—Rood.

RECORDING A LEASE.

I have a ninety-nine-year lease on a summer cottage, and desire to get the lease recorded, if that is advisable. Does the recording of a lease add anything to its value as proof that I have full control of it for ninety-nine years? If so, where should it be sent for recording? To the township clerk or the register of deeds?—F. E. W.

A lease cannot be recorded unless it is witnessed by two witnesses, and bears certificates of acknowledgement before a notary public. A lease for so long a period should be recorded because of the probability that if not recorded it will be lost before the end of the term; and moreover, the recording would be notice to all persons of the rights of the lessee in the premises, which might not positively be es-

tablished by such possession as would be had of a summer cottage. The record should be in the office of the register of deeds in the county where the cottage is situated.—Rood.

CONTRACT VOID.

My husband and I bought a farm on contract, lived on the farm for two years. Sold our contract and took a house in city for our interest in farm. All papers were made jointly, but I have not signed contract. Is the farmer's contract any good? Have I any claim on the farm?—E. C.

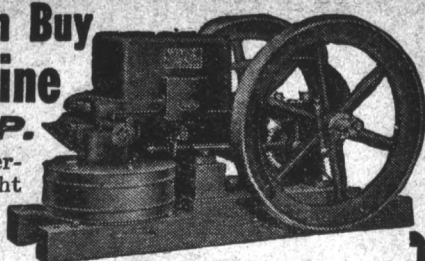
The husband cannot sell property purchased on contract in which the wife is named as the purchaser, without her joining in the assignment. His contract is merely void.—Rood.

Over 400 people attended a mid-winter get-together session in Chicago on January 22, and lived over the good times they have had at their country homes in western Michigan. The organization is known as the Fruitvale Play-ground Association.

\$5 Down and You Can Buy Any WITTE Engine Up to 10 H-P.



To PROVE that this "super-powered" one-profit, light weight WITTE will save you one-half the time, labor and cost of any job on the place I want to send it to you on a 30-day test at my risk. I guarantee it to do the work of 3 to 5 hired hands.



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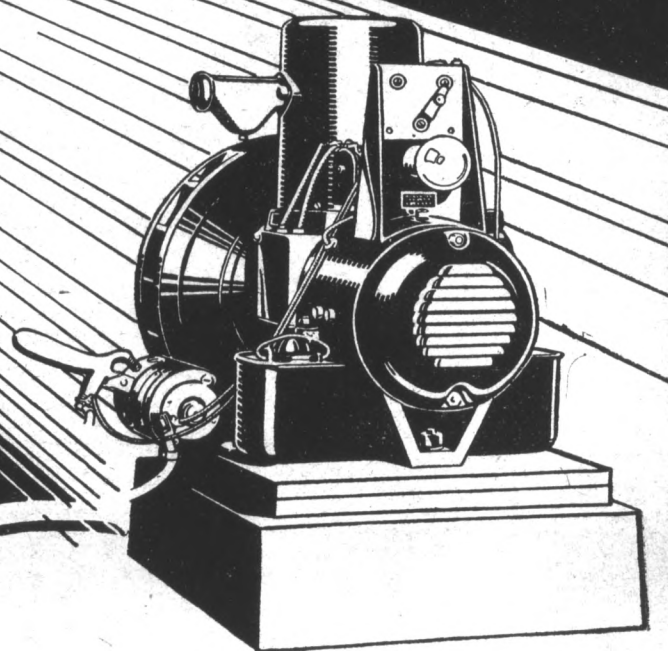
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Think of it—Delco-Light, in your home, ready to switch on the lights for less than \$250—and that payable on easy terms!

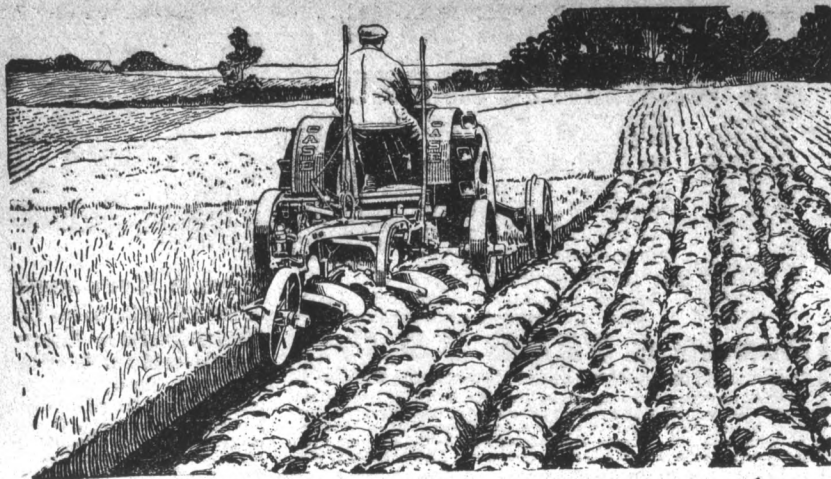
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FINDING great advantage in being able to plow at the rate of eight to ten acres per day, a Case tractor owner wrote: "I am telling you this because I do not believe the average farmer knows how much a tractor like mine will save in hired help and in the cost of doing so much work in a short time."

Case tractor owners have every advantage. Their machines are simple, easy to handle, thrifty in operation and upkeep, adapted to both drawbar and belt work. Their fields can be plowed and crops planted on time. Harvesting, threshing and all other field and belt work can be handled quickly and cheaply.

The saving in power and labor costs made by a Case tractor is a desirable addition to any farmer's income. There are three sizes: 12-20, 18-32, 25-45. Let us send you information to help you choose the best size for your work.

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PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

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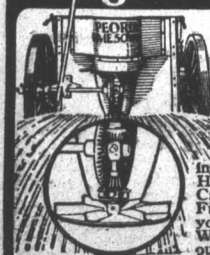
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Guaranteed to Grow Seeds. 3-4 ft. Apple Trees 25c. 3-ft. Peach Trees 20c each Postpaid. Growers of Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Shrubbery and Grape Vines. Send for 1926 Catalog today. ALLEN'S NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE, Geneva, O.

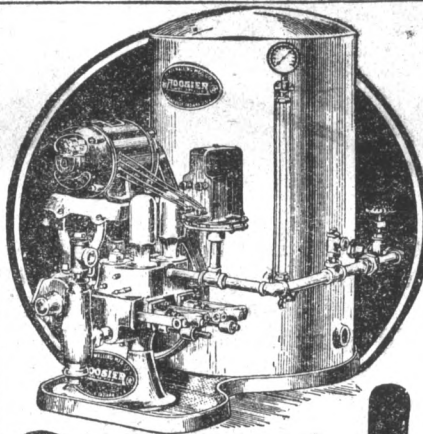
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SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 Bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44.46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Send for sample and circular. Theo. Burt & Sons, Box 175 Melrose, O.

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Sows damp or dry lime. Uniformly spreads 16 ft. Force feed. No windage waste. No clogging. Does double the work of wheel seeder—costs much less. Attaches to wagon without removing endgate—strengthens wagon box. No hitching. No cleaning or repair of cleats to attach. Half the gears and sprockets. Capacity 100 to 10,000 lbs. Fully guaranteed. Increases your profits. Low in price. Write for circular on this and our other new farm tool. Peoria Drill & Seeder Co., 2612 N. Perry St., Peoria, Ill.



RUNNING WATER FOR YOUR FARM

Running water for EVERY purpose! Handy and hot for kitchen and bath. Cool and convenient for drinking and for stock. Plenty of pressure for garden and fire protection. Whatever your water supply—well, lake, cistern, spring—it can be brought as close as the nearest faucet.

Hoosier Water Service is protected inside and out by the superior Galvazink process. Hoosier quality goes clear through. Inexpensive to install. Driven by any power that is convenient. A size to meet any need.

Ask your dealer about the Hoosier.

FREE BOOK

"How To Have Running Water"—a book that is yours for the asking.

Flint & Walling Mfg. Co.
Dept. C Kendallville, Ind.

GALVAZINK PUMPS
STAR WINDMILLS



Farm Bureau Meeting

Holds Annual Session at M. S. C.

THE Eighth Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau was held in connection with the recent Farmers' Week at the college. The attendance at this annual convention far exceeded that at any of the seven previous meetings. Loyalty, enthusiasm and optimism ran high.

In many other ways than in banner attendance the 1926 farm bureau convention was unique. It was honored by the attendance of Sam H. Thompson, of Illinois, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who delivered a splendid address on farmers' class and community problems and the part which organization must play in their solution.

In advocating a broader program for the farm bureau movement in the future, Mr. Thompson declared: "The farm bureau should help farmers with their community problems. Our goal must be better churches and schools, roads and homes, so that the boys and girls on the farms of this country may have as good a chance for a clean, hopeful life, as the boys and girls in the most favored city in the country. This means more to us than money in the bank."

"An immediate task of first importance in every community is to develop loyalty to the institutions that encourage and strengthen home ties and educational and spiritual advantages. Unless these agencies are properly fostered and supported, their lack will result in the development of other activities that tear down, rather than build strong character, and in an every-day life unbalanced by discontent and unhappiness. It therefore, becomes the duty of every county farm bureau to cooperate with all the forces for good, to help direct community life in channels that build strong characters, so that men and women, when they go from the farm may continue to be fit for places of leadership in the affairs of state and nation. We must work to bring contentment to the farm home, without which there can be neither peace, happiness nor prosperity."

Discussing the matter of legislation to deal with the problem of surplus agricultural production, Mr. Thompson declared: "America is faced with the need of a development of a new agricultural policy. Much has been done, and more remains to be done, toward efficient distribution through coopera-

tive organizations of the farmers. We need a strong, definite agricultural policy for America that will work. We have a well-defined policy for other groups." Mr. Thompson then went on to show how banking, industry, transportation, and labor have received material benefit through various legislative enactments and policies which have become fundamental factors in the economic life of our nation.

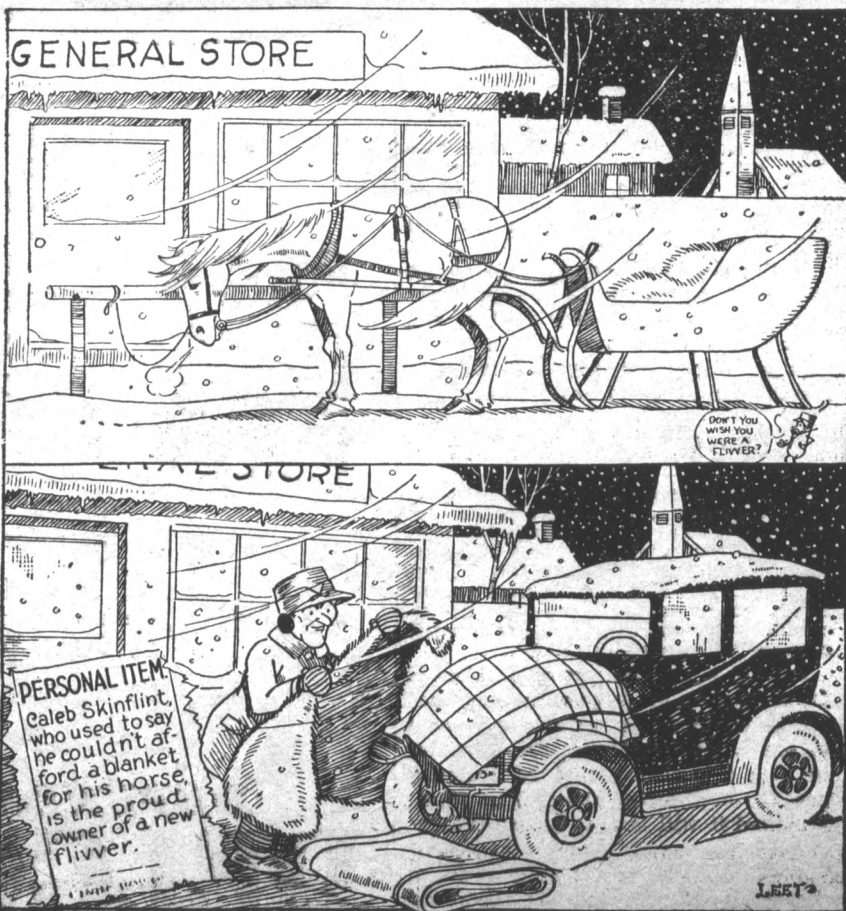
"The application of the American protective system to other groups and classes in our complicated national life could be traced indefinitely, all aimed at maintaining an American living scale independent of that obtaining throughout the world," declared Mr. Thompson.

"The farmer cannot successfully overcome this tremendous obstacle unless the condition is frankly recognized, and a remedy sought in a real agricultural policy for America, which brings the products of the labor of the farmer into fair relationship with that of other groups."

As illustrating that the larger program of farm bureau activity advocated by Mr. Thompson is already being adopted in Michigan, more than 700 delegates and other members celebrated the eighth birthday of their organization with a banquet and dance on Thursday evening, February 4, in the new Union Building at the college.

Following the banquet two remarkable addresses were given. The first address, that by Mr. Lucius E. Wilson, of Chicago, was broadcast over WKAR. The second banquet speech was by Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, chairman of the home and community work of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, who spoke thoughtfully and yet very pleasingly on the topic, "Why I am Glad I Married a Farmer."

The business sessions of the two-day farm bureau annual meeting were characterized by frankness and completeness. Secretary-Manager Clark L. Brody, in his annual report to the delegates, said: "The work of the Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service will unquestionably rank with the outstanding accomplishments of the twentieth century. * * "Truth in Feeds" is just as essential to the farmer's welfare as "Truth in Seeds or "Truth in Fabrics," and our feeds have made this principle a reality. * * Out of the vicissitudes of the early wool pools



is developing a most valuable wool marketing service; saving Michigan farmers many thousands of dollars annually. * * Legislative service and protection is another indispensable benefit the farmers of Michigan are providing for themselves through membership in the Michigan State Farm Bureau."

"The morale and permanency of a continuous subject to cancellation once each year demands the highest and most effective type of farm bureau program. The time has come when the farm bureau movement must serve the whole man. The farm bureau member must in the future have an opportunity through the farm bureau, directly or indirectly, to accomplish the development of his educational, social, and spiritual interests, as well as the solution of his economic problems of legislation, taxation, transportation and cooperative marketing."

Adopt Many Resolutions.

Thirty-eight resolutions were adopted as comprising the bureau's platform for 1926. In national affairs the bureau reiterated its stand on national taxation, urged the speedy development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway—opposed further diversion of Lake Michigan water; urged energetic enforcement of the prohibition laws; favored the standard container bill, the Copper truth-in-fabrics bill, and the Gooding-Ketcham seed staining bill; urged government live stock market news service for Detroit and Buffalo; demanded equal tariff protection for agriculture; reviewed the conditions which have given rise to the wide-spread demand for farm relief legislation, and endorsed any sound plan for remedying this situation and insuring an American price to American farmers for that portion of agricultural products consumed in this country.

In regard to state legislation, the bureau called attention to the farmers' distressing tax burdens; urged greater economy and more equitable tax laws; favored a state income tax; protested against any repudiation of the past-due highway rewards owed to the several counties by the state; registered opposition against the proposed federal child labor amendment; urged more careful handling of baby chicks; and proposed that hunting on enclosed land be forbidden unless the consent of the owner or occupant of such land is first obtained.

Highway Taxation.

Concerning the perplexing problem of highway finance, the delegates, after much discussion, adopted a resolution stating in part as follows

"At present we do not favor legislation to bring in any larger total revenues for highway purposes than is now derived from the gas tax and the weight tax. If there is any change in these taxes we prefer that the gas tax be increased and the weight tax be decreased, or discontinued entirely, and permanent license plates be issued to be valid for the life of the car. Provided, that in no case shall the total amount distributed to the counties from automobile taxes be reduced below \$8,000,000."

The delegates elected the following board of directors for the coming year: Commodity directors, M. L. Noon, from the Missouri Milk Producers' Association; J. H. O'Mealey, from the Michigan Live Stock Exchange; F. J. Harger, from the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange; G. W. McCalla, from the Michigan Elevator Exchange; M. D. Buskirk, from the Michigan Fruit Growers' Inc.

Directors-at-large, W. W. Billings, of Davison; J. G. Boyle, Buchanan; V. F. Gormely, Newberry; M. B. McPherson, Lowell; E. C. McCarty, Bad Axe; Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, Carleton.

The new board met and organized by electing officers as follows: President, M. B. McPherson, Lowell; vice-president, M. L. Noon, Jackson; secretary-treasurer-manager, C. L. Brody, Lansing.

When Our Ancestors Harrowed with a Pile of Brush—

Very Little Profit Was Taken From the Soil

Just take a look around your neighborhood and notice carefully the progress that has been made possible largely through the help of good farm equipment. Conditions are not ideal, of course, but everybody is making a living and enjoying life to an extent undreamed of not so many years ago.

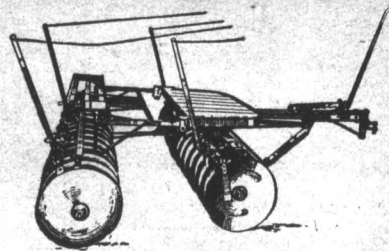
Yes, things are better, and the McCormick-Deering dealer sells the tools that will carry progress still further. For instance, there is the Dunham Culti-Packer and the McCormick-Deering line of disk harrows [both horse-drawn and

tractor types], spring-tooth harrows, field cultivators, rotary hoes, and peg-tooth harrows. Each one of these tools meets a special tillage need. Each one is of old-reliable McCormick-Deering quality.

If you are anxious to increase your farm earning power make it a point to see these tools. You'll be surprised at the improvements made since you purchased your old equipment.

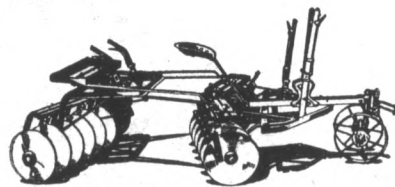
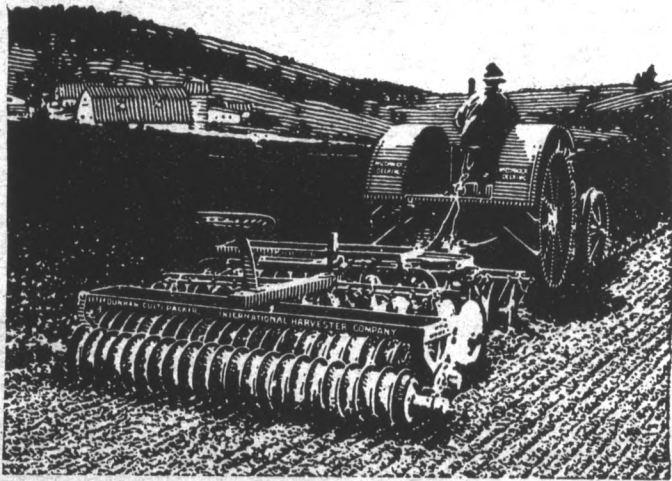
To Fill All Your Tillage Tool Needs See the McCormick-Deering Dealer. It Pays!

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McCORMICK-DEERING
Tractor Disk Harrow

"Good Equipment Makes
a Good Farmer Better"



McCORMICK-DEERING
Disk Harrow

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Standard Garden Tractor

A Powerful Motor Cultivator and Lawnmower for Gardens, Florists, Truckers, Nurseries, Berrymen, Suburbanites, Estates, Parks, Cemeteries.
Does 4 Men's Work.
Discs, Harrows, Seeds, Cultivates, Runs Belt Machinery & Lawnmower. Catalog Free.
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APPLE TREES - California Privet, etc. Increase your income. Plant this spring. Free Catalogue. Our trees grow. MITCHELL'S NURSERY, Beverly, Ohio

GRAPE PLANTS at reduced prices. Fruit trees. Small fruit plants, Shrubbery, Evergreens and Roses. CATALOGUE FREE. W. A. FEATHER & SONS, BARODA, MICH.



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Cuts both sides of limb—Does not bruise bark. Most powerful pruners made. Used throughout world. All styles, all sizes. Shipped postpaid. Write for booklet. Rhodes Mfg. Company, Grand Rapids, Mich. 307 S. Division Ave.

NEW INVENTION SAVES MILLIONS

A Lamp that Burns 94% Air.

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, J. O. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., is offering to send a lamp on 10 days FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

**Yes! Potatoes
pay profit on
muck soil . .**

IN Minnesota,
when not fertil-
ized, vines were
half frozen down
by first light
frost.

WHEN phos-
phoric acid and
potash were ap-
plied, frost had
little or no effect.

**232 bushels
extra per
acre!**

The Eaton county project of the Michigan Experiment Station, in 1922, conducted a field demonstration with potatoes on muck soil which showed the following:

Without fertilizer, the yield was 63 bushels per acre.

With 8% phosphoric acid and 24% potash (0-8-24) at the rate of 600 lbs per acre, the yield increased to 295 bushels per acre. The use of high grade fertilizer brought 232 extra bushels.

For muck soils, the above Station recommends fertilizers analyzing 0-8-24 and 0-0-30.



Figure it yourself!

CAN you make good profit with potatoes on muck soil? Don't answer hastily . . . first make note of these facts . . . then figure!

Low lime peat soil, which some growers call "acid" or "sour" generally needs phosphoric acid and potash. If the land has been cropped for a period of years, nitrogen also is often needed and a complete high grade mixed fertilizer—in addition to lime—may be required.

High lime peat soil, which you may know by the terms "non-acid" or "sweet" is generally lacking in potash alone and the use of potash will result in profitable yields. Sometimes after a period of cropping phosphoric acid is also needed—the fertilizer in this case should be a high grade mixture of phosphoric acid and potash.

You may have noted yellow and bronze leaves on your vines and later in the season leaflets hanging limp and plants wilted. These are signs of potash hunger! You can detect lack of phosphoric acid by delayed maturity of the crop.

When you order your mixed fertilizer for muck soil—especially for potatoes—ask for potash in the sulfate form. Many growers have found that sulfate of potash gives the best results!

FREE. We are now mailing two useful booklets: "Muck Lands" and "Potatoes on Muck Land." If you would like to receive copies, just send your name and address to the office below!

POTASH IMPORTING CORPORATION OF AMERICA

10 Bridge Street, Dept. L-11 New York
ATLANTA SAN JOSE, CALIF. BALTIMORE
Sales Agents—H. J. Baker & Bro., 81 Fulton St., New York
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**Genuine German
POTASH**

MANGEL Mammoth Red G. Tankard, Sludstrup, 10 lbs., \$4.50. Bottle
Onion, 50c oz. Catalog garden and field seeds free.
I. W. GREENFIELD, WELLINGTON, OHIO

TANNING Horse and Cow Hides \$3 to \$5.50

Guaranteed lowest prices in the U. S. A. Work compares with any. Robes complete using plush 60 x 72, \$12.50; coats \$17. Write for prices and samples. Lowest prices on tanning leather.

BADGER ROBE AND TANNING CO.
Stevens Point, Wis.

WAGONS-BUGGIES
Low prices. Sold direct to you, and built in my own factory. Largest in United States. Harness, Farm Wagons, Buggies and Farm Trucks.
SPLIT HICKORY FACTORIES
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Lawrenceburg, Indiana



1 year to pay after 30-day trial
American SEPARATOR

Try any American Separator in your own way, at our risk. Then, after you find it to be the closest skimmer, easiest to turn and clean, and the best separator for the least money, you may pay balance in cash or easy monthly payments. Sizes from 125 to 850 lbs. Prices as low as \$24.95. Monthly payments as low as \$2.15.

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Dept. 24-J, 1929 W. 43rd St., Chicago, Ill.



Big Weekly Pay for Spare Time

By our reliable system of working with you, YOU, too, can earn Big money—\$75 to \$320 weekly. Our men now doing that or better! Paint products every farmer and property owner a prospect. Sell your friends and neighbors easily. No experience necessary. Part or full time—paid weekly. Repeat business in plenty. **ACT NOW.** Tomorrow your territory may be taken. No risk—we are a large, amply financed corporation. **THE SURETY PRODUCTS COMPANY, 1904 West 80th St., CLEVELAND, OHIO.**

This Absolutely Guaranteed

Everwear Harness for

\$59.00

At any point where rigging wear out the straps friction has been stopped by EVERWEAR exclusive designed device

At your dealer's today—you can carefully examine it before buying—also other styles—no freight or express to pay. Ask the thousands of farmers who have been using Everwear harness for years. They know because of its high quality that it pays to buy the Everwear brand.

REMEMBER—you are trading with your local responsible harness dealer who guarantees and stands back of Everwear harness.



McIntyre-Burral Co.
Green Bay, Wis.

Farm Operations For 1926

Does Not Warrant Any Expansion This Year

ALTHOUGH the farming industry is now in the best general position since 1920, any general expansion in production this year would tend to place farmers in a less favorable economic position than at present, the department of agriculture points out.

There is little likelihood of increased domestic and foreign demand for farm products, the department says, the situation indicating a possible decrease in demand the latter part of the year.

No reduction in farm wages may be expected, and the cost of farm equipment will probably remain at present levels. Sufficient funds will be available for agricultural credit in most regions at about the same rates as in 1925.

Present Crop Areas Are Adequate.

A slightly smaller world crop of wheat is indicated, with world stocks at the beginning of the new crop year not burdensome. Domestic stocks are likely to be smaller. If an acreage of hard spring wheat equal to that of last year is planted, and average yields are secured, export and domestic prices may be expected to be more in line with those in other exporting countries than at present. Corn acreage the same as in 1925, with average yields, will be sufficient to meet feeding and commercial requirements as fully as in 1925. If last year's oats acreage is maintained, relatively low prices are likely to continue unless yields are greatly reduced.

The Live Stock Situation Improves.

The immediate and long-time outlook for cattle is favorable. A reasonably constant demand for beef is anticipated. The number of steers is the lowest in many years, but present breeding stocks are apparently large enough to supply as much beef as it will pay cattle producers to raise.

The outlook for the hog industry appears favorable, with prices maintained at high levels. The number of hogs in areas of commercial production is the smallest since 1921, and for the entire country the smallest in many years. The present strong domestic demand for pork products seems likely to continue through most of the year.

Indications are that 1926 will be a good year for the sheep industry, although profits are likely to be less than during the past two years. There may be a gradual slackening in the demand for lambs and wool in late 1926, but further increases in production may be undertaken profitably in some sections, as contrasted with alternative enterprises.

Dairying on Good Basis.

The dairy industry, as a whole, is in a relatively strong position, and some slight increase in numbers of young stock during the next two years may be desirable. Should the present trend in foreign production continue upward, however, and consumption in Europe fail to increase, foreign competition in our markets will be an important price factor.

Some increase in flax acreage may be undertaken, inasmuch as domestic production is much below domestic requirements, even though the price may be lower. Both the export and domestic demand for barley next year seems likely to be less than in the past year, except for high quality malting types produced on the Pacific Coast.

Danger in Over-production of Potatoes.

There is danger that potato growers in the late-producing states may plant too heavily. Increased acreage of more than ten per cent is inadvisable. Sugar cane and sugar beet producers may see some improvement in prices for the 1926 crop. There is a tendency toward increased rice acreage in leading countries, and the present domestic demand may not continue next year.

The market for poultry during the first six months of 1926 will probably be better than during the same period in 1925, but prices for eggs may be lower, due to increased production.

Further plantings of citrus fruit should not be made without serious consideration, inasmuch as, barring freezes, a very material increase in production is likely. A gradual improvement in the apple industry may be expected. New plantings of commercial peach orchards are inadvisable, except under the most favorable conditions of production and marketing. New planting of grapes is undesirable.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

OUR FASHION COLUMN.

THE present day mode of woman's dress is excellent! I have maintained this theory in spite of criticism, and find that the national health magazine, Hygeia, is backing my stand in its February issue. Once you get over the shock of realizing that the legs of a woman are just as natural a part of her walking apparatus, and just as much entitled to free action as those of a man, you can settle down to the fact that never in history has woman worn such a healthful style of dress. Hygeia asks us to think back to the dress of our mothers, and on further back to the grandmothers, great grandmothers, and great, great grandmothers. None of them had the freedom for work and play that our girls have. How could a young woman wearing the skin-fitting basque waist, tightly laced corset, hoop skirt, bustle, or long, trailing skirt of ages past, compete with the modern girl?

I maintain that there is good sense in the dress of today, if only the wearer will use sense in her method of wearing it. A country girl who must go three or four miles to school, should not expect to wear silk stockings and flimsy underwear. She should have wool or wool and silk hose in winter, and cotton in summer. She should have underwear of sufficient weight to keep her body warm. She should wear a common sense, well-fitting, stout shoe, and when the weather demands galoshes, she should use them, fastened for full protection.

A nurse reports that in holding some examinations of school children, she found one little girl wearing an outfit as follows: One pair of green corduroy bloomers atop of one pair of white outing flannel bloomers, atop of one pair of red flannel bloomers; one brown woolen dress, topped by a green knitted sweater, and covering five layers of shorts as follows: A red woolen slip, two white shirts, one white underwaist, and one red flannel shirt. When asked why she didn't leave some surplus shirts at home, she replied: "Oh, my papa would be cross if he saw me wearing so few clothes in the winter."

There may be people in your community still following such wild ideas as to the necessity of covering up the human body. Of course, you do not sympathize with them. The modern style is all right. If the good sense of the wearer is as good as the style, the result will be improved health.

Is it true that thumb-sucking makes a baby have big tonsils and adenoids?—Baby's Aunt.

Thumb-sucking babies often do have enlarged tonsils and adenoids, but I hesitate to charge the trouble to that score. The definite and positive damage is in deforming the palate and interfering with the uniform eruption of the teeth.

Cloverland News

BUILDING HOME CONVENIENCE TRUCK.

THE home convenience truck was made at the Menominee Agricultural School. The truck will tour the Upper Peninsula during the summer, under the direction of the home demonstration and agricultural engineering departments of Michigan State College. The object is to show simple water systems which can be installed at a low cost in farm homes. This problem is the biggest one in household management among rural women, according to Mrs. Bernice Wells, Home Demonstration Leader for the Upper Peninsula.

FORESTRY NURSERY TO BE ENLARGED.

THE capacity of the nursery at Dunbar School in Chippewa county is to be enlarged, according to A. K. Chittenden, professor of forestry at the Michigan State College. This will be necessary, Professor Chittenden thinks, because of an increased demand this summer for trees for forest planting. Plans are also being made for the starting of a tree nursery in Iron county, where an active forestry campaign is in progress.

FORESTRY STUDY IMPERATIVE.

TO get at all the facts which lie at the bottom of practical forest methods, requires the cooperation of the sciences of chemistry, physics, entomology, micro-biology, and meteorology with forestry. Men with the requisite scientific knowledge are almost impossible to secure. Without such knowledge it is all a good deal of guess-work. At the experiment station, men already well-trained in science can study forestry in the light of their scientific knowledge, and eventually a scientific plan of reforestation and silviculture can be developed. Without this we are not going to get very far in solving our problem of cheaper and better timber, and more of it.—Chase.

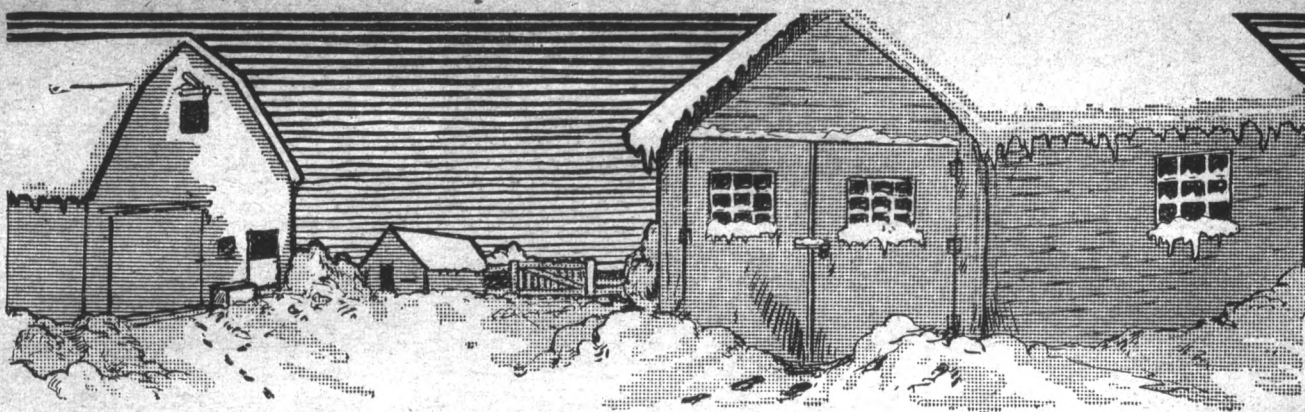
FOREST FIRE SPECIAL.

FULL cooperation in running the "Forest Fire Fighting Flyer" over their lines is the word received from the Chicago & Northwestern and Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railroads. This completes the list of Upper Peninsula railroads that will cooperate in putting on the special.

Exhibit material was shown at East Lansing during Farmers' Week, by L. F. Livingston, agricultural engineering specialist of the Michigan State College, and R. G. Srech, in charge of the National Forest at East Tawas. One of the exhibits sent by the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, of Negaunee, is a two-man gasoline driven pump which has proven effective the past two years. A smoke mask is another exhibit from the same company.

The first stop of the "Flyer" in the Upper Peninsula will be at Moran, March 15. Trout Lake will be the next stop, and from there the Soo Line will be traversed. From Hermansville the train will go on the Northwestern Line to Iron Mountain. From there the trip will be made on the St. Paul to Ontonagon and return. The Northwestern will then haul the train to Ironwood, where the South Shore will take it over. The copper country will then be visited and thence to Sault Ste. Marie, making the trip from Marquette to Munising via L. S. & I.

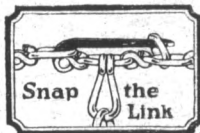
A concession has been granted to a firm in Conora, Mexico, for slaughtering wild donkeys, from which greases are to be rendered and distributed among such foreign manufacturers as may be interested.



Don't Let Winter Imprison Your Car!

PUT a set of tire chains on your car or truck and go where you please—when you please. No more slipping, skidding or being stuck in mud holes and snow drifts. With tire chains you can laugh at slippery roads—and at those who try to travel them without underwheel protection.

The fellow able to get his produce to town or station can take advantage of prices when they are high. The man who has underwheel protection on his



car drives where he wants and gets there!

Dreadnaught Tire Chains give you safety on slippery roads. Mud, snow and ice have no terrors for you. For Cord, Fabric, Balloon and all truck tires there's a Dreadnaught Chain. "Three Cross Chains Always on the Ground" give the Cord Tire Chains a tractor grip on skiddy roads. The Patented Blue Boy Fastener allows you to slip Dreadnaught chains on and off in a jiffy.

THE COLUMBUS McKINNON CHAIN CO. - COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

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\$1500.00
divided among
75 Farmers

Always look for
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(top wire)

"The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm"

We are offering \$1500.00, divided into 75 cash prizes, for the 75 best and most complete stories or letters on "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm." (Only farmers or their families will receive these prizes.) You know all about this subject—you have bought and used fence—so we want your ideas. Any member of your family

may enter this contest. With your help, they have as good a chance as anybody to win one of the 75 cash prizes.

The first thing to do is to write for Free Contest Blanks. They tell all about the Rules of Contest; what to write about; List of Prizes, etc. It costs you absolutely nothing to enter, yet you have the opportunity of sharing in the \$1500.00.

\$1500.00 CASH—Fence Contest

List of 75 CASH PRIZES

1st Cash Prize.....	\$500.00
2nd Cash Prize.....	250.00
3rd Cash Prize.....	150.00
4th Cash Prize.....	100.00
5th Cash Prize.....	75.00
6th Cash Prize.....	50.00
7th Cash Prize.....	35.00
8th Cash Prize.....	25.00
9th Cash Prize.....	20.00
10th Cash Prize.....	15.00
11th Cash Prize.....	10.00
12th to 50th prizes	at \$5.00 each.....
51st to 75th prizes	at \$3.00 each.....
Total \$1500.00	

Just think, the first prize is \$500; the second, \$250; the third, \$150; and so on up to the 75th prize. Here's a big chance to make some extra money with very little effort.

Send for Free Contest Blank today. We'll also send "Red Strand" fence catalog and circulars that will help you in writing a complete story or letter on "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm." Don't fail to try for one of these 75 cash prizes. Contest closes April 5th, 1926.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
4966 INDUSTRIAL ST., PEORIA, ILL.
Makers of that new RED STRAND fence

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

MICHIGAN Concrete STAVE SILOS

The last word in a permanent silo. Write for interesting free illustrated fact-proving literature. Tells how we manufacture silos under the best known processes—and not stopping at that—how we erect them for you in a few days from ground to peak.

Special Terms if you order Now!
Agents wanted in open territory.

MICHIGAN SILO COMPANY
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COPPER METAL SILO

For fifteen years the METAL Silo has stood the test of wind, ensilage acid and fire hazards and has produced the best of silage. Choose the Silo constructed of COPPER-IZED METAL with Exclusive Features—and Write Your Own Guarantee!

Orders received now—for immediate or future delivery—assure lower prices than later in season. We can make an interesting agency proposition. Write for complete literature.

THE THOMAS & ARMSTRONG CO.
Dept. D London, Ohio, Est. 1904

Don't Pay for 4 Months

So that you may see and use the one cream separator with the single bearing suspended self-balancing bowl, we will send an imported Belgium Melotte Cream Separator, any model, direct to your farm and you don't pay us for it for 4 months. You may have a 30 Day Free Trial to convince yourself.

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Write today for new Melotte catalog containing full description of this wonderful separator and our big offer.

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Horticulture "High Spots"

An Address at Dedication of Horticultural Building at M. S. C.

By Jason Woodman

THE study of Michigan horticulture, its early history, and the history of the men who began and continued its development, to me has been a most interesting task. It has caused me to read books of "ancient vintage," to go over the reports of meetings and discussions of long ago, to learn something of the early organizations of fruit growers, what the members knew, or thought they knew, and the glowing predictions they made concerning the future of horticulture in Michigan.

What do we really mean when we use the term horticulture? The word brings before our mental vision stately orchards, broad spreading vineyards, and fields, not mere patches, of smaller fruits. When we say horticulturist we mean a man who grows fruit in commercial quantities. The general public has assigned that meaning to the term, and with that popular definition in mind, I present my portion of the program.

Early Settlers Plant Fruit.

The French settlers, who nearly two centuries ago, cleared land and made homes along the Detroit river and the shores of lakes Erie and St. Clair, planted apple and pear trees. They were still bearing fruit a century later. It is also a matter of history that peach trees were planted at St. Joseph by fur traders before the Revolutionary War.

It is probable that the first extensive fruit plantation in the state was the orchard of apples and pears set in 1825 on his farm near Detroit, by William Woodbridge. It contained 2,000 trees. The planting of this orchard may well be termed the first "high spot" in Michigan horticulture.

Early Farm Orchards.

In 1825 Michigan was a territory and its interior was an uncultivated wilderness. Fifteen years later it was a state with a population of 12,000 people. William Woodbridge was governor. In the southern counties, on "the openings" and the prairies, were many thousands of well improved farms. Around almost every homestead was a cluster of fruit trees, mostly seedling apples planted for family use. The pioneer farmer thought of agriculture in terms of wheat and corn and live stock. For years fruit growing was not a money making proposition.

With the advent of the railroads, however, came an outside market for the surplus products of the little orchards. Seedling trees were top-worked, and by 1850 Michigan Baldwins, Spies, Greenings, and other desirable varieties, raised with little effort, gave to the ordinary farmer an extra tidy bit of easy money.

Some Early Fruit Plantings.

As has been said, the first peach trees were planted in Michigan while it was yet British territory, and a seedling tree was still standing on the bluffs of St. Joseph when that place was settled in 1829. It had lived there for more than half a century. Mr. B. E. Hoyt, one of the first settlers at that place, took the hint that tree conveyed and planted peaches. From his trees came the first shipment made from St. Joseph, and probably from Michigan. This was in 1839. The next year "Captain Curtiss Boughton commenced the business of transporting peaches in barrels and dry goods boxes on his vessel to Chicago, where he sold them at an enormous profit, sometimes realizing \$45 a barrel." I quote this sentence from "The Fruit Regions of Michigan," by Henry S. Clubb. This shipment, made by Captain Boughton, marks another "high spot" in Michigan horticulture. Thirty years after that shipment there were 600,000 peach trees in the St. Joseph-Benton Harbor fruit growing region, and peaches were

being grown from St. Joseph to Traverse Bay—that was fifty-six years ago.

In 1870 there were 250 to 275 acres of grapes in the northern part of Berrien county. Mr. Clubb states that grapes were being grown in various places along the lake shore as far north as the Traverse region, and that the quality of the fruit was very good. There is no doubt as to the truth of his statement. All Michigan grapes are good, but some are better than others.

Start of Grape Industry.

The "high spot" in the history of Michigan grape culture occurred in 1868. During the spring of that year A. B. Jones and M. H. Bitley planted the first vineyards in the Lawton district. In a few years the fact was demonstrated that the dry, gravelly hills and plateaus of that locality produced grapes of the highest quality. It was near enough to Lake Michigan to secure fair immunity from the late spring frosts. It was far enough from the lake so that the summer days and nights were hot, an essential condition to the perfect ripening and high sugar content of the products of the vineyard. For a while in this locality the grape industry developed slowly. Later, when the older vineyards had fully proved themselves, there was an accelerated expansion in this branch of fruit growing until there are in that district at least 18,000 acres of vineyards producing a total average annual income that mounts into the millions of dollars.

Society Organized.

On July 5, 1871, in the city of Grand Rapids, the State Pomological Society, the forerunner of the present horticultural society, was organized. Its articles of association were signed by:

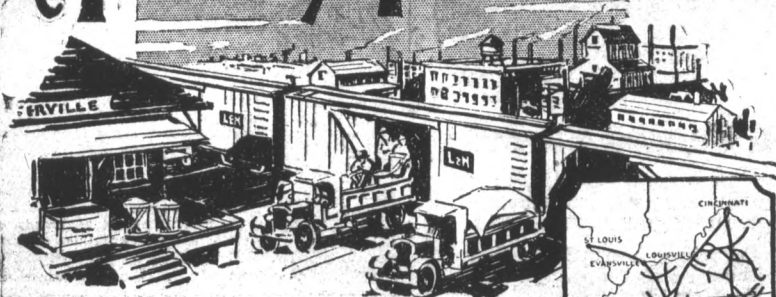
A. T. Linderman, G. S. Linderman, John Suttle, A. C. Barkley, George Perry, Henry Holt, Edward Bradfield, G. W. Dickinson, J. P. Thompson, C. L. Whitney, and acknowledged before Henry C. Clubb, notary public. J. P. Thompson was the first president, and C. J. Dietrich the first secretary. Within a year over 500 men became members of the association.

With the formation of the pomological society, an influence entered into the affairs of this state that has been far-reaching. It is not my intention to trace the history of the organization under either of its names, but I do wish to call attention to this building, a monument to its labors and its influence, and to the splendid staff of men who have succeeded the little class-room and the solitary professor of botany and horticulture of half a century ago.

Old Timers Forgotten.

I have read carefully the list of the first members of the old pomological society; with the exception of a few public men and agricultural college professors, I find the names of less than thirty men of whom I have ever heard. A few of these are written high upon the walls. The rest are forgotten. Who were J. P. Thompson, C. J. Dietrich, Jacob Gaughorn, Suttle, Barkley, Bradfield? I do not know. Do you? I find no history of them, only these names recorded as among the first officers of the society. Who were Henry S. Clubb, Townsend, E. Gidley, J. Webster Childs, and Benjamin Hathaway? Do these names mean anything to you? Henry S. Clubb lived in Grand Haven. He was one of Michigan's leading journalists. Served in the senate of the state, was a widely known writer on horticultural subjects, and was keenly interested in the development of fruit growing along the Michigan lake shore. J. Webster Childs was a farmer in Washtenaw county, a finely educated, intellectual man. He served four years in the house, and six

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While you farmers of the cold sections of America are digging your way out to your snow-covered barns in order to feed and water your live stock; while you are suffering a forced idleness because of blizzard weather conditions, the farmers of the Southland are shipping their first crops and receiving in return therefor substantial prices.

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Write us today for full and free particulars about the success of other Northern farmers who have moved South, and information as to how we can help you. There is no charge for our service—now or ever.

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in the senate. For twelve years he was a member of the state board of agriculture. He was a platform speaker of unusual power, and a man of extraordinary ability. Townsend E. Gidley was one of those land barons of whom Michigan had not a few in those early days. He lived on a farm of 1,600 acres in Jackson county. In 1833 he raised a 300-acre wheat crop. He helped to frame the first constitution of this state; served six years in the house and another six in the senate. In 1851 he was the Whig candidate for governor and a change of less than 4,000 votes would have elected him governor of Michigan. Later he moved to Grand Haven, purchased 2000 acres near that city and planted the largest peach orchard of that day in Michigan. He was a man of marked character and influence. S. D. Bingham in his "Michigan Biographies," says of Mr. Gidley, "No man has had a larger ac-

pending on the labors of the scientist; on his investigations; his research work and discoveries; on the experiments that follow, and the general practices that finally result. Especially is this true of horticulture. In the days of Thompson, Dietrich, Whitney, Dyckman, and Ganghorn, only a few fruit diseases and insect enemies had to be considered. Today a knowledge of these things is of first importance.

Sometimes I try to imagine what conditions would be if there was no botany, no entomology, no bacteriology, or plant pathology, no knowledge of any natural science. One might almost as well try to think of plant growth without light or water. A knowledge of natural science is essential to civilization. So this building has been erected to provide a fitting place for those who work with us in the furtherance of a great and essential industry. The completion and ded-



Orchard Meetings Are Some of the High Spots in Modern Horticulture.

quaintance with the men and happenings of the first fifty years of Michigan as a state."

On the southern border of Little Prairie Ronde in Cass county, lived Benjamin Hathaway, farmer, fruit grower, student, scholar, a writer of classic prose and smooth harmonious verse. I live only a few miles from his old homestead and knew him well during my younger years. With his home and its beauties, his orchards, his plantations of forest trees, I was familiar. One of my highly prized privileges in those days was to be his guest and to walk with him among the fruit and forest trees his hands had planted.

Again beneath the orchard trees I stray.

The trees I used to climb.
But, Oh! somehow the apples lack to-day,

The flavor of old time.
Though still their shining globes lie thick below,

In blushing heaps green, red and gold, I see
This change; is it, alas! I hardly know,

In them or me
Since forty years ago?

The spot where stood the house that gave me birth,

With grass is overgrown.
Alone is left of all that ample hearth
One solitary stone.

These lines are quoted from one of his poems. I thought of them when, last autumn, I drove by the place where, forty years ago, he planned and labored, dreamed and wrote. Only remnants remain of the orchards that were his delight and pride. Gone is the spacious farm home, and grass grows within its blackened foundation walls.

I have resurrected the names of these few men from the dead ashes of the past, because they were types of those hundreds who, half a century and more ago, began the work of advancing Michigan horticulture to its proper place. Whether or not they, or we, in our turn, remembered or forgotten, is only a minor matter. The work they began, and that we are striving to continue, is the all-important consideration.

More and more those engaged in the many branches of soil culture are de-

ication of these halls marks one of the high places in the history of this college and of our commonwealth.

MODERATE PRUNING BEST.

If you're an extremist, don't try to prune any fruit trees. No pruning at all is one extreme; pruning too much is the other. Both are unprofitable, experienced fruit growers will testify. The middle course is best.

Young trees thrive on light pruning. Bearing trees require more and more pruning as they get older.

In pruning apple trees one aim is to give all the branches breathing space and sunlight. The lower limbs and spurs won't develop and bear without sunlight.

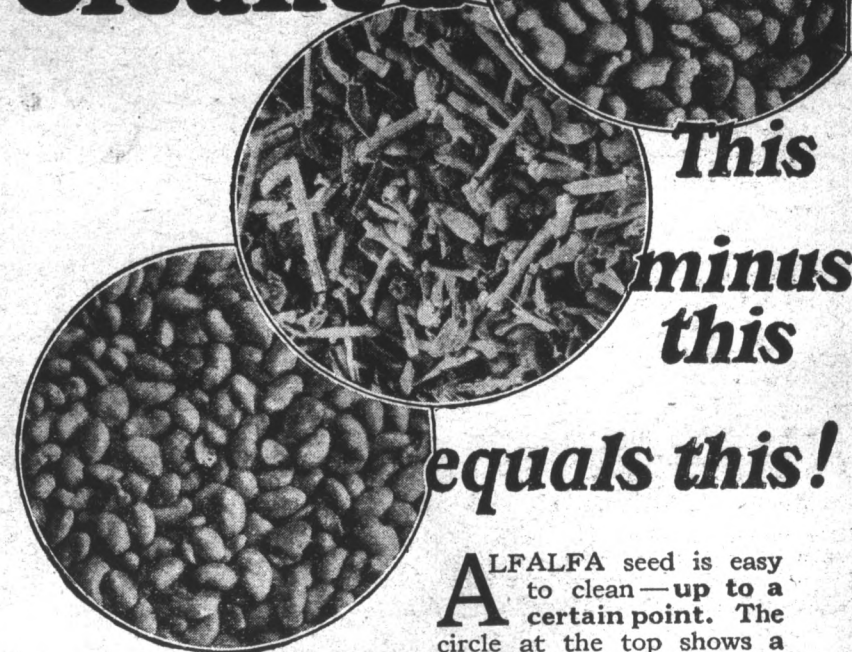
Thin out by pruning the outer and upper portions of the tree, but do not prune to leave large holes that allow direct sunlight to strike large branches and induce sun scald cankers. Confine most of the cutting to small branches, well distributed, taking out large branches only where crowding exists, or to keep trees from getting too tall.

As peach trees come into heavy bearing begin pruning for an open center. Keep tall branches cut back to strong laterals, and where necessary do additional heading back on these laterals. Fruit is borne on one-year wood; prune to keep a normal amount of vigorous growth well distributed through the trees.

Prof. U. P. Hedrick, a graduate of Michigan State College, and horticulturist of the New York State Experiment Station, was awarded the twelfth gold medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He is the first experiment station worker who has been honored with this award.

John Mavis settled on a sandy farm near Freesoil twenty years ago, and could not make a success of it. Then he noticed that dewberries did well in light soils. He planted to that fruit, and last year made \$1,743 from 1,000 plants. His poor soil has turned to be a blessing.

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This minus this equals this!

ALFALFA seed is easy to clean—up to a certain point. The circle at the top shows a magnified sample of North-western grown Alfalfa seed cleaned by ordinary methods. The circle at the bottom shows this same seed after it was re-cleaned. It looks a little better but not much—the difference in purity is only about 1½%.

But—

The circle in the middle shows a magnified sample of the trash that was removed from the ordinary "cleaned" seed by Dickinson's re-cleaning. Besides dirt and very weak seeds it contains six different kinds of weeds—enough to make a lot of trouble, and cost a lot of money.

Does Re-cleaned Seed Pay?

Ask your nearest "Pine Tree" dealer for a free copy of "The Harvest In The Bag," a new book on seed testing and seed judging that gives facts and figures of value to every farmer. No matter where you buy your seeds, it will help you get the best and will show you how to save money in the long run. If your dealer doesn't have it, write

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Norway Spruce, 4 to 6 inch seedlings. With your 10c send the name of neighboring home owner, so I can also introduce you to others. With proper care these will grow rapidly into fine trees.

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15 lbs or 100 Gladstons, or 4 boxes, or 10 Pinks, or 10 Blackberries, or 10 Concord Grapes, or 20 Red or Black Raspberries. Choice of any for \$1, any six for \$5.

18" APPLE TREES, 4 ft. av. Standard var. Perfect. Special offer, 10 for \$5.95.

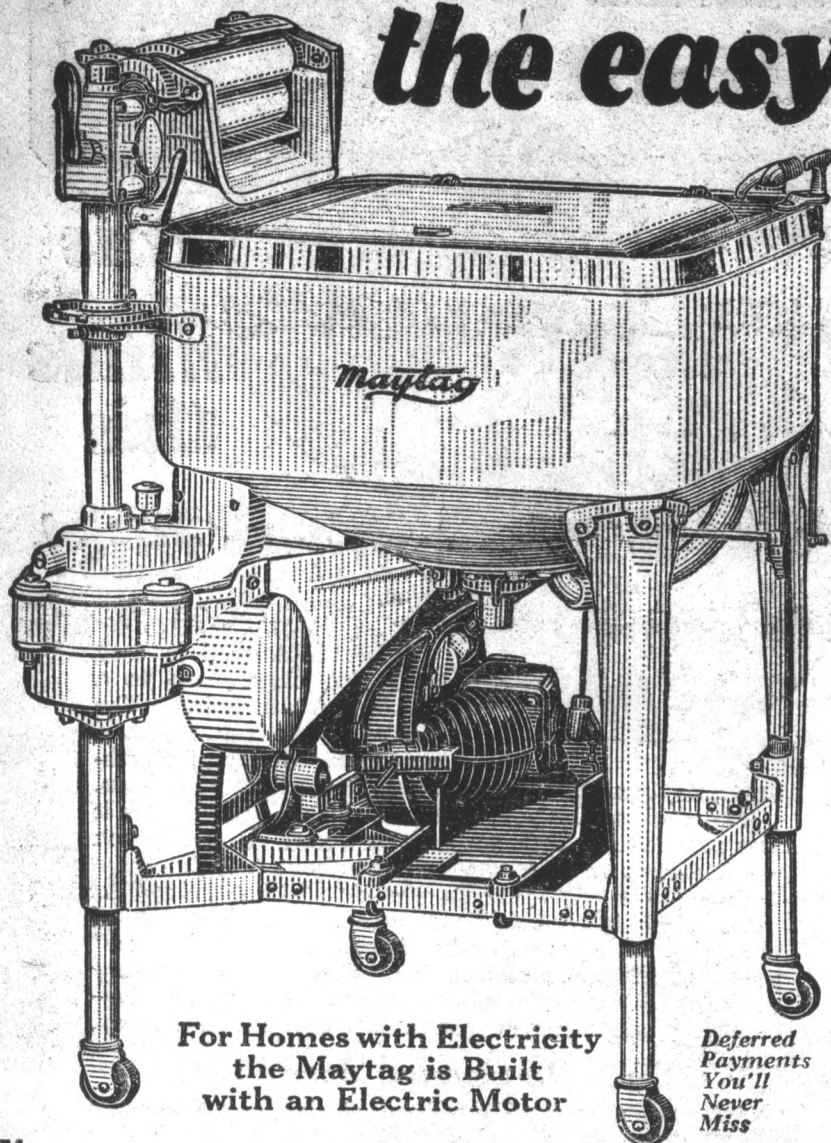
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Without cost, without the least obligation, you can test in your own home the marvelous Maytag Aluminum Washer. It's the same smooth-running, big capacity, neat, handy, safe, rapid and thorough Maytag with the lifetime cast-aluminum tub, that has sold itself to thousands of homes—that has won World Leadership in an amazingly short time.

Operated by the In-Built Gasoline Maytag Multi-Motor

This finely-engineered, dependable, smooth-running gasoline engine has made the world's fastest-selling washer available to homes without electricity. Starts with a turn of the foot lever and does the biggest washing in a hurry with a few cents' worth of gasoline.

For homes with electricity, the Maytag is built with an electric motor.

Free Trial For a whole Week's Wash

Have the nearest Maytag dealer send you a Maytag. See how the new and different Gyrafoam principle washes clothes twice as fast as other methods; how it cleans collars, cuffs and wristbands, even grimy overalls and work-clothes, without hand-rubbing. Test it on dainty silks and laces—they are perfectly safe in the Maytag. See how safe and handy the all-metal wringer is and how the tension is automatically adjusted for wringing a small handkerchief or a heavy blanket. The Maytag is placed in your home with this understanding: "If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it."

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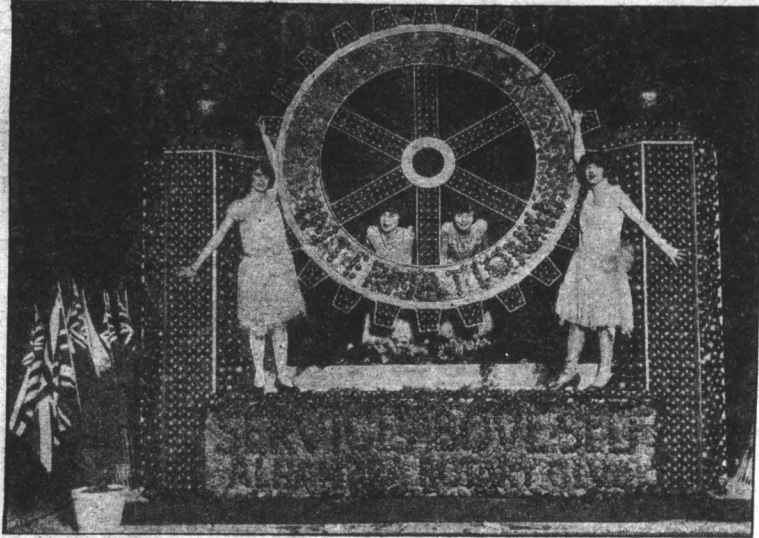
Maytag
Aluminum Washer

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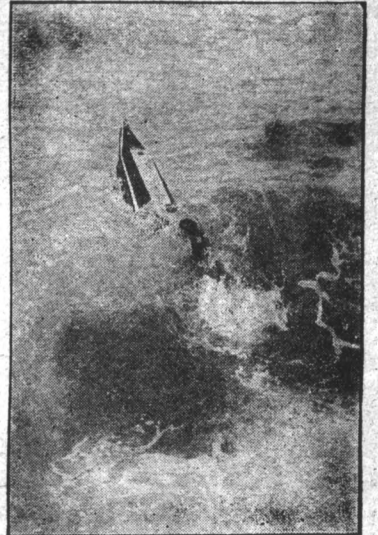
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Cured by Dr. Lorenz on his last trip, Freddie Spencer, now a healthy lad, welcomes him back.



The familiar Rotary Club Wheel was done in oranges and trimmed with peaches at the annual Southern California Fruit Exposition at Alhambra, California.



This new motor-driven life-buoy has been successfully tested out in the Pacific surf.



Traffic in Washington, D. C. was delayed three hours when an incoming Philadelphia train jumped the track at Florida Avenue and Third Street.



Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort, Prince Henry, of Holland, inspected the damage done by the recent floods in Holland, in this small skiff.



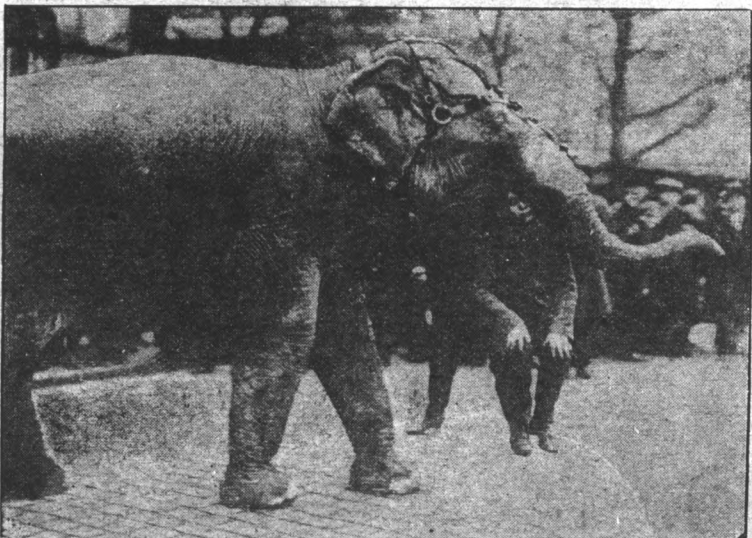
Appearances are to the contrary, for these two be-whiskered gentlemen are Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his brother, Kermit, in India.



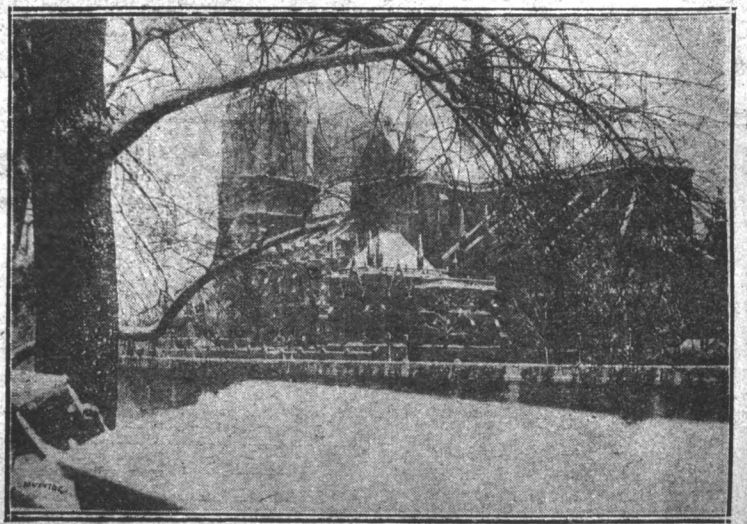
Professor Bergoni, world-famous French radiologist, devoted his life for radium research.



Senators Swanson, Lenroot, Robinson, and Curtis, are the four principal reasons why the U. S. will adhere to the World Court.



This Indian elephant in a park in Germany, astounds visitors by holding the head of his keeper lovingly in his mouth. Not such a comfortable place to lay your head!



For the first time in a decade or more, the famous cathedral of Notre Dame, in Paris, France, was blanketed with snow, and even snowbound.

DICK VAN NESS was smoking and idly angling off the end of the private dock, a place where he had no business to be, when a pleasure yacht slipped down the river and came to anchor in midstream nearly abreast of him. At first Dick was no more than mildly interested, for he knew the screen of spiles would effectually conceal him from view on the water front; but a moment later he began leaning forward, forgetting his fishing pole and the glowing pipe in his hand, so eager was he to read the name on the stern.

"The Pelican!" he muttered, frowning. "It's the old Beacon. I'm sure of that! I'd recognize her anywhere."

Then came pleasant and unpleasant memories to occupy his thoughts. His fishing tackle was neglected, and when a fish nibbled at the bait he made no responsive jerk.

"Cutler got the yacht in the final break-up, I suppose," he mused. "That's why she's renamed."

Before the financial crash came that ruined his father, Dick had only to signify a desire to take a cruise in the Beacon and it was at his service. Now the yacht was Steve Cutler's, the man who had profited by his father's downfall.

He stopped in his musings to watch a small boat being lowered over the side of the yacht. When it came plunging through the water under the powerful oars of two sailors, Dick gathered up his line.

"This must be Cutler's private dock," he grinned. "Rotten luck to be caught fishing on it. But—reflectively—he wouldn't recognize me—never had a speaking acquaintance with him. Guess I'll wait."

It was the impossibility of escaping without attracting attention that changed his mind, and as he was well concealed by the row of spiles he remained motionless, waiting for the small yacht tender to land. A big float was anchored to the end of the dock, with steps leading up from it. The boat was making for this.

There were only two passengers in it—a medium-size man, with dark hair and gray eyes, and a nose inclined to hook a little at the end, and a girl in her early twenties, with fair hair and blue eyes. Dick studied them closely from his hiding place.

"If that's Steve Cutler," he mused thoughtfully, "he's younger than dad was by twenty years. Thought he was older."

He turned his attention from the man to the girl.

"Cutler wasn't married," he resumed after a pause. "Therefore, she"—meaning the girl in the boat—"can't be his daughter. A guest, maybe."

The sailors warped the small boat alongside the float, and the first to come ashore was the one who held the center of the stage. The easy, graceful way in which she jumped to the float, a little recklessly, it seemed at a distance, won Dick's admiration; but her companion, who had leaned forward to forestall her action, appeared annoyed and distressed.

"You should be more careful, Miss Alice," he protested, landing clumsily. "Please don't be so reckless."

For reply the girl laughed merrily. "Oh, fudge! I'm old enough to look after myself. There's uncle waving to me."

She flaunted a strip of gauzy lace in the air in response to something white fluttering over the rail of the yacht. Dick watched her, and reached the conclusion that her relationship to the owner of the yacht was no nearer than that of niece.

Meanwhile, the sailors had been dismissed, and were rowing lustily back to the parent craft. The girl continued watching until the small boat was hauled out of the water and swung to the davits of the yacht.

"I wish uncle had come with us," she

observed; then, speaking half petulantly, "I don't see why—"

A sudden gust of wind tore at her lace scarf, and in her effort to recover it she jerked both hands upward. Something light and glittering flew in the air and landed with a splash in the water. A little exclamation of dismay escaped her lips.

"Oh, my hand-bag!" she cried. "It's in the river, Mr. Blake! Please get it! It's full of my papers and cards—Oh, what shall I do!"

She ran to the edge of the float as if to plunge in after the bag, but a restraining hand detained her.

"I'll signal for the boat to come back and pick it up, Miss Alice," replied Mr. Blake calmly. "Don't do anything rash now!"

"But it's sinking, and the tide's carrying it away. Oh, can't you get it for me?"

"Not very well without—without—"

curve directly for the floating bag. It seemed for an instant that Dick had over-estimated the distance, and something approaching a sigh escaped the girl's lips, but a second later it was changed to an exclamation of pure delight.

"Oh, you've got it!" she cried, clapping her hands.

The hook had caught in the lacy mesh, and as if he were hauling a trout out of the stream, Dick lifted the bag from the water, and swung it within reach of the eager owner.

"If you'll unhook my catch," he said, smiling, "I'll be obliged."

Before she had the dripping bag clear of the hook, Mr. Blake was mounting the steps to the dock. A near view of the man's face was not friendly. He was clearly annoyed.

"That was a lucky throw of yours, my man," he said. "Of course, you know fishing is forbidden on this dock,

Read the First Installment

THE shabbiest trick fate can play on us is to bring us into the world with a silver spoon in our mouth, and then, when we grow accustomed to it, change it into pewter metal, so thinks Dick, the hero of our new serial, "In Valhalla and Out." But in this story of daring adventure, unusual romance, and thrilling mystery, Dick surprises himself, even as the end of the story will surprise you. This short serial will be completed in about ten issues. Don't fail to read the first installment!

He stammered and stopped, for the blue eyes were challenging him to do the foolish but heroic. A glance at the rippling tide made him shudder and draw back.

"I'm a poor swimmer, Miss Alice," he apologized weakly, "and the tide is strong. I'll have the boat back in a few minutes."

"Oh, dear, it will sink before they get here."

At this juncture both were startled by a voice that seemed to come from the air directly over their heads. Dick had risen from his hiding place, and stood in clear view on the end of the dock.

"I think I can get it for you," he announced calmly.

They glanced up at the tall, lithe figure, as if it were an apparition. Mr. Blake frowningly and Miss Alice with the light of expectation in her blue eyes; but if either thought to see him plunge recklessly into the river the disappointment was mutual.

Dick was calmly gathering in his line for a cast. In more than one casting tournament he had won out against all contestants. The bag was floating down on the tide, fifty feet away, sinking gradually below the surface as the water soaked in it. It was some lacy contrivance, with a soft leather foundation that would protect the contents for a few minutes.

The long bamboo pole was not the kind he would choose for a casting tournament, and lacking all pretence of a reel to control it, the line was liable to whip and snarl in the wind; but there was a heavy sinker on the end, and Dick gauged this against the wind before he threw.

The two below watched the hook and sinker describe an arc in the air, hesitate a moment over his head, and then, as if propelled by some invisible force, both went hurtling in a graceful

but as you've done Miss Cutler a service we'll overlook that."

He fumbled in his pocket and drew out a bill. "I'll reward you for saving the bag," he added. "But you must positively leave the dock, and not return. Here, take this!"

Dick glanced from the man's face to the bill extended to him, a slow, slumberous anger in his eyes. Then he suddenly smiled and took the bill. Crumpling it in his hand, he made a wad of it, and deliberately thrust the hook through it.

"This might be good bait for suckers," he remarked. "Anyway, I'll try it."

He flung the money-baited hook back in the water, and calmly reseated himself on the pier. Mr. Blake glared furiously at him, his eyes glinting dangerously; but before he could speak, Alice Cutler was up the steps and by his side. Dick could see by the amusement in her eyes that she had witnessed the whole proceeding.

"Oh, let him fish here as long as he wants to, Mr. Blake," she exclaimed impulsively. "I owe him that much."

Dick smiled into her eyes, but when she fumbled in her bag for something his face grew red and hot.

"Now please don't use this for bait," she said merrily. "But keep it until some day you may need it. It's more than a card of introduction. I'll redeem it in any way you ask at any time."

Dick looked at the white piece of pasteboard thrust into his hand. It was an ordinary visiting card, with her name engraved neatly across the face.

CHAPTER II.

Wealth thrust upon us at birth may not be the greatest blessing in life; it many times proves a curse, and undoubtedly often handicapping the possessor of it by weakening the will to do and achieve. Nevertheless, nine out

of ten are willing to take the chance, copy-book moralists to the contrary, and when it comes to a choice we would be willing to begin life all over again as a rich man's son.

But the shabbiest trick that fate can play on us is to bring us into the world with a silver spoon in the mouth, and then, when we grow accustomed to it, change it into cheap pewter metal. It leaves an unpleasant taste for years after, and some never quite get rid of that tin-coppery-brassy flavor.

Dick Van Ness was an amiable young man, without more than his share of faults, and possibly with as many virtues in a potential state as the average man carries around in his system, when fate subjected him to this acid test.

How he met it is not necessarily nearly so interesting and spectacular as many fiction writers would invent for their heroes. He was a bit put out by it, considerably chagrined and disappointed, but being young and in fine health he thought the world was his oyster, and he could open it.

A chip of the old block, why couldn't he make a fortune as easily as his father? There was no reason, except that apparently he didn't inherit the peculiar quality of mind that had made the elder Van Ness a power in the financial world.

Dick didn't know it at the time, but it was revealed to him in the course of years. Combined with the utter lack of all experience and training, the handicap was fatal. He drifted and floundered, driven from pillar to post, making fool mistakes that an office boy could have put him straight on, and in the end he returned in disgust.

Dick had a vein of romance in his system, inherited from his mother perhaps, and a love for adventure; but neither of these had found lodgement in the elder Van Ness, which may have accounted for his remarkable success in finance. They are not necessarily incompatible with achievement, but they have to be held in subjection when business calls.

Self-acknowledged, and by common consent admitted by the world to be a failure, Dick had no scruples in giving full vent to his imaginings. Forgetting his fishing, he dreamily pictured scenes quite different from the reality, until suddenly aroused by the footsteps of the watchman.

He effected his escape from the private dock with much greater celerity and safety than the previous owner of his fishing tackle. Once on solid land again, he gave a last wistful look at the Pelican.

"I'd sell my right hand for a long cruise in her again," he sighed. "I'd even be willing to go as a deck hand."

He stopped, and looked startled at his own suggestion. Why not? Then he answered himself with a sad shake of the head. Because he had no experience or references, they would not employ him even as a deck hand. Deck hands had to know something.

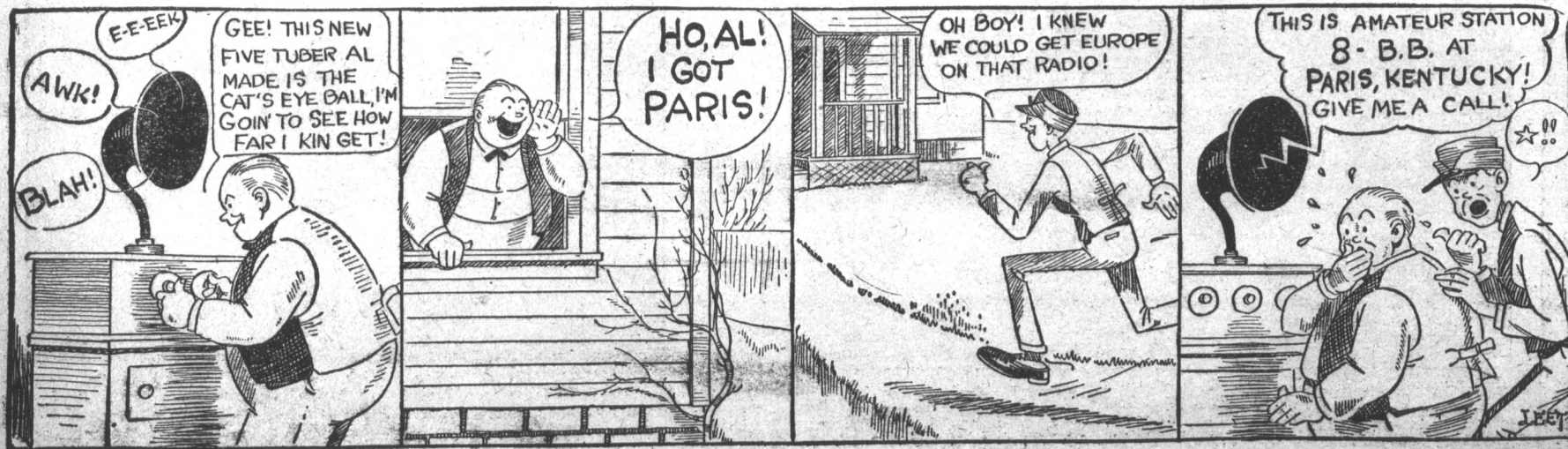
"And I don't know anything worth knowing!" he blurted out in disgust.

Nevertheless, all that afternoon and evening, the fancy clung to him, that his future was in some way inextricably mixed up with his father's old yacht, and the girl who had rewarded him with the gift of her visiting card. He fingered this many times in the course of the day, gazing furtively at it at the most unexpected moments. She had promised to redeem it in any way he asked, at any time, and if he went to her and begged a berth on her uncle's yacht, she would undoubtedly grant his request; but such a course was repugnant to him, and not to be considered.

Late in the evening Dick, still lingering in the vicinity of the waterfront, as if fascinated by the smell of the ships and the salt brine across the harbor, rubbed elbows with a couple bound in the opposite direction. The night was dark, and the waterfront

Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acre—Now Slim Might Try For Cairo—Illinois



poorly lighted; but for all that, Dick recognized one of the men. He stopped abruptly in his tracks, and watched the receding figures.

"Mr. Blake," he mused, placing ironic emphasis on the name. "Wonder if he's going aboard the Pelican."

He meditated in silence a few moments, and then followed. It was easy to keep the couple within sight without exposing himself to view. They were going in the direction of the private dock, and Dick had no doubts about their objective. He took advantage of every favorable street lamp to study their backs, and once, when the second man stopped to light a cigar, he got a glimpse of his face.

"That isn't old man Cutler either," he said, frowning. "Too young for him, and too big and husky. If I remember rightly he was a small, wizened, dried-up man."

The one accompanying Mr. Blake was anything but that. Tall, square-shouldered, and bony of arms and legs, he was the very picture of health and muscular strength. Dick caught a glimpse of gold braid on an arm sleeve, and the flash of something on his cap.

"The captain of the Pelican," he breathed.

He smiled as he recalled the amount of gold braid and emblems that his father's skipper wore. Captain Johnston! Where was he? Had he lost his job with the sale of the old Beacon? Apparently he had, for this one was the very antithesis of the short, fat navigator of the yacht under its former ownership.

When the couple reached the private dock, they crossed the street and made their way leisurely along it. Dick could see the flicker of the lights aboard the Pelican in midstream.

The dock was in dense gloom, except for red lights burning at the end, and a white one at the entrance. There was no sign of a watchman, and as the men were unchallenged, Dick followed. When they stopped abruptly at the head of the steps leading down to the float, Dick was within twenty feet of them. He slid behind a pile and remained motionless.

"You'd better coal early in the morning, Captain Brent," Mr. Blake was saying. "Take enough aboard for a couple of months. We may need it. We don't want to get caught short."

"Reckon not, Mr. Blake," replied the other chuckling. "I would sort of let the cat out of the bag if we had to sneak into some harbor for coal before the time was up."

"Yes, we must guard against any such contingency. I'll phone to Blank's pier the first thing in the morning for all the coal you can store aboard."

"What time'll the old man want to come aboard?" queried Captain Brent, puffing volitionally at his cigar.

"Shortly after sun-down. Lay off here at sunset, and when you see the signals send the boats ashore."

"There'll be a lot of dunnage, I suppose?"

"No, nothing but light traps—chiefly personal things of Miss Cutler's. Most of the baggage will go aboard earlier. I'll see to that."

"You say there'll be four of 'em?"

"Yes, Mr. Cutler, Miss Alice, her maid, and Dr. Alster."

"And yourself?"

"Certainly!" added Mr. Blake a little tartly. "I'll come down with the party."

"All right! I'll have everything ready. Reckon now if I don't have any trouble finding that island, we'll have a pleasant voyage."

"Why do you say that?" demanded Blake uneasily. "Have you any doubts about finding it?"

"Why, no, if the map you gave me's correct."

"Well, it is!" snapped the other. "I've verified it in every particular. You don't think I'd slip up on such a small thing as that, when there's so much at stake?"

"No, I reckon not, but it's a bit puzzling in places. Some of them dots and marks look like as if they'd been put there for private use. You don't suppose now, that captain was up to any misleading tricks, marking the location wrong and shifting the channel buoys, do you?"

Mr. Blake smiled and shrugged his shoulders.

"You forget," he said coldly, "that I'm running this little expedition, and I never make mistakes. The chart is correct."

"All right!" replied Brent, moving toward the steps. "Then we'll pick up the island in a couple of days." He stopped and stared out into midstream. "Why don't they send that boat ashore?" he added irritably.

"Here it comes now!"

"Well, I'll be going. I got to put in a night doing some figuring."

Blake nodded, and waited for him to descend the steps, and walked to the end of the float. A few minutes later the yacht's tender appeared, and Captain Brent was whisked out into the gloom. The man on the end of the dock remained motionless until it was

gone, and then turned and walked briskly away.

Dick's first impulse was to follow, and then he changed his mind. He came from behind his hiding place and stood near the steps, watching the lights flickering on the river and running over again in his mind the words he had heard.

They were a little puzzling; but the main fact was clear to him. Steve Cutler and his niece were starting on a long cruise in the Pelican the following evening, sailing under the cover of darkness, which might or might not mean anything unusual. Mr. Blake was to accompany them, and, according to his own statement, he was running the expedition.

Their destination was some island whose exact location was a mystery to Captain Brent. Who was Mr. Blake, and what island was it? Dick puzzled over the situation for a long time. He recalled the reference to some mysterious captain who might have played a trick on them by marking the map wrong. Who was he?

Piecing one thing upon another, Dick finally came to the conclusion that the

expedition was an adventure, undertaken by Cutler for the furtherance of some personal scheme that he wished to keep secret, and Mr. Blake was managing it for him.

So far all seemed plain, but the mystery of the island to which they were going introduced a puzzling factor that baffled Dick for a long time. It was hours later when the truth seemed to dawn upon him.

"That's it!" he exclaimed suddenly, bringing his two hands together. "It's a treasure hunt, or something like that. Old Cutler's come in possession of some old sea captain's chart of an island where the treasure is buried. And, hog-like, he's tricked the owner of it, and intends to gobble up the whole thing. It's like Steve Cutler!"

He went over the conversation again, sentence by sentence as he recalled it, and in the end his conclusion was strengthened. All the facts fitted admirably into this theory. With the chart of the unknown island in his possession, Cutler intended to pay a visit to it, and, if there was any treasure on it, dig it up and add it to his already swollen fortune. In the event

of its proving a hoax, he could hush up the matter, and no one but a few of his servitors would be any wiser.

"A treasure hunting expedition in the Pelican!" Dick mused thoughtfully. "What an adventure! I wish I were going."

He cast longing glances at the yacht in mid-stream. The wild idea entered his head of swimming out to the craft and smuggling himself aboard. As a stowaway he might make the trip and bluff it out when discovered.

But this was impractical for several reasons. The tide in the river was strong, and even if he made the yacht safely, the chances were ten to one that he could not climb aboard unobserved. That, he concluded, would have to be his last resort.

The yacht would coal at Blank's pier in the morning. Could he disguise himself as a coal heaver, and, during the bustle, hide in one of the bunkers? Dick knew every nook and corner of the craft, and he felt if he could once get below decks, he would be safe from discovery.

Then the card that Alice Cutler had given him jogged his memory. He took it out and stared at it in the gloom as if trying to read some message from it. For a long time he sat in puzzled silence, frowning at the bit of white pasteboard. Then an eye lid flickered, and his lips parted: a smile slowly spread across his features, and a chuckle broke the silence.

"I could work it," he mused, "with a little luck. I believe I'll try it in the morning. At the worse, I could say it was just a lark—an original method of making her redeem her promise."

He chuckled softly, and waved a hand, as if in farewell to the city that had treated him so shabbily. "I'll bet," he murmured, "it will be a big improvement on this smoky, godless city of Mammon!"

CHAPTER III

Dick Van Ness proceeded deliberately to put his little scheme to the test; but first he provided himself with a few hours of sleep to refresh the body and steady the nerves. By daylight he reviewed the situation calmly, and decided that the plan was as feasible as it had appeared the night before.

He ate a hearty breakfast at a nearby restaurant, and then ordered a huge batch of sandwiches, wrapping each one in oiled paper as if for a picnic. Leaving these to be called for later, he paid a visit to a dry goods store where he selected an oblong paper box big enough to contain a man's suit of clothes. With wrapping paper and stout twine, he returned to the restaurant for his sandwiches.

They only half filled the box. The rest of the space was stowed with bottles of water and sweet drinks, pickles, olives, fruit, cakes and candy. The proprietor of the restaurant smiled when he clapped the cover on the box.

"Looks as if you were loading up to last a week," he remarked.

"I may need it," replied Dick frankly. "I'm going where grub may be hard to get. I don't want to take a chance!"

As he paid for the food and trouble, the restaurant man made no further inquiries, and Dick volunteered no additional information. When the box was wrapped, he borrowed pen and ink, and wrote on the outside:

Miss Alice Cutler,
Steam Yacht Pelican,
Blank's Pier, City.

"I guess that will do," he chuckled, admiring his chirography.

Five minutes later he was on his way to Blank's pier. The Pelican was already at the dock, coaling. Dick took a swift survey of the scene, and then whistling nonchalantly, with the box under his arm, he walked toward the end.

No one challenged him, and when he reached the Pelican's side he stopped. A dozen grimy men were storing coal aboard, a deck hand checking off on a card the number of bags carried into the hold. A small gang plank was thrown from the main deck to the pier.

Dick started up this and reached the deck before anyone challenged him. Then a booming voice right behind him caught his ear.

"Hello, there! What d'you want? Don't you know this is a private yacht?"

It was Captain Brent.

"Sure!" replied Dick nonchalantly. "It's the Pelican, isn't it? Mr. Cutler's yacht?"

"Well, what if it is?" growled the captain.

"Nothing, except I guess I'll take a rest here. Hot day, isn't it?" He removed his hat and began wiping his forehead.

"Yes, it's hot, but it may be hotter if you don't look sharp. What you got in that box?"

(Continued next week.)

One Hundred Dollars Won

THE Michigan Mystery is done! About fourteen hundred and fifty readers send in their solutions to this Story Contest. Some four hundred of this number guessed that Jed Furtaw murdered Henry Cotton. But part of them failed to give his motive for the crime, while others gave the wrong motive. Still others did not qualify under the other rules of the contest.

The ten readers who worked out solutions which were most nearly like the author's, have been awarded the prizes as follows:

First—Mrs. Vitus M. Hartsell, R. No. 2, Eau Claire, Mich.

Second—D. T. Davis, R. No. 4, Hesperia, Mich.

Third—Mrs. Harry James, Gregory, Mich.

Fourth—Lottie Szymanowski, R. No. 2, Plymouth, Mich.

Fifth—Mrs. E. E. Dempsey, Flushing, Mich.

Sixth—Lewis Wightman, Caseville, Mich.

Seventh—Mrs. James Rosser, R. No. 1, Sears, Mich.

Eighth—Mrs. L. R. Collyer, Constantine, Mich.

Ninth—Mrs. E. G. Gilbert, West Branch, Mich.

Tenth—Mrs. L. M. Barnes, R. No. 5, Gladwin, Mich.

Many of the solutions submitted scored high. We feel that these contestants should receive honorable mention. Their names are:

J. Kenneth Skinner; Jessie Stimson; Mrs. Chola Vieritz; Mrs. C. L. Pillars; Mrs. Verna Heidrick; Carl Christopherson; Mrs. William Schopp; Mrs. Windell Maine; Mrs. Flora N. Hutchins; Omar O. Bushlen; Eliza J. Rice; Effie M. Bailey; O. B. Davis; Mrs. J. Amos Leslie; Maud M. Bleur; Lucile Nagelkirk; Prokop Pesek; Mrs. Addie Swix; William Jobe Brown; Amanda Latever; Iva Frye; Mrs. Alford Hull; Mrs. Edw. H. Thomas; Mrs. Hiram Pitts; Mrs. Mahlon French; Bessie G. Train; James Pyckman; Mrs. E. J. Frank; Emma Jean Vile; Gretchen Schlosser; Mrs. Fred Fenner; W. J. Alvord; Helen M. Nichols; Warren Sweet; Mrs. E. D. Jeffries; Floyd Sherman; Maurice Walters; Mrs. Alger Allison; Vivian L. Wells; Alice Moore; A. J. Cory; Mrs. Guy Reid; Mrs. Benj. Garrett; Mrs. Wesley Dickinson; Mrs. Robert Truesdell; Mrs. Dessie Kerr; Mrs. Wm. R. Stirling; Mrs. Jos. Rapp; Ben Evans; Velma Donner; Mrs. H. H. Jones; Burt Sutliff; Mrs. T. B. McCoffrey.

Mrs. Walter Soss; Mrs. Glenn Cooke; Mrs. Hilda D. Mayer; Mrs. Frank E. Whittum; Mrs. J. C. Dennis; Harry Glidden; Clinton Fuller; Mrs. C. M. Fisher; George Becker; Mrs. Harold Gray; Carol Capps; Mabel Lombard; Mrs. George Bennett; Roy Boyer; Mrs. Harold Smith; Mrs. Walker B. Cotton; Phoebe L. Kinney; Mrs. Arthur Roch; Minnie Nelem; Mrs. Charles Graber; Lou Ella La Bair; Gerald Bellen; Evelyn Drake; Stephen H. Barr; Clar Dandison; Mrs. Hugh Bussell; Mrs. Harlow Armstrong; Clar Tyler; Francis Neaton; Mary Love; Wilbur Stegmoller; Clara Gondolf; Estelle McCarthy; Mrs. E. A. Mallony; Dorothy Hahn; Mrs. Darius Dillree; Nellie E. Rauschenberger; Maude E. Miller; Mrs. John W. Neutz; Gertrude Flood; Mrs. Fred Pennington; Henry Snider; Mrs. Frank P. Jackson; Mrs. Millard S. Cutler; Chas. Kuchenbecker; Mrs. Mary Harmer; Stella M. Porter; Almira Houghtaling; Mrs. Sam Dixon; Mrs. E. A. Fisher; Myrtle Galbraith; Charles A. Smith; H. E. Mosher.

Samuel Pratt; Alfred J. Wiggers; Louise Slemm; Helen M. Wolf; R. M. Chapin; Clare Meadsker; J. W. Michener; Ada A. Teed; Mrs. J. C. Bauknecht; Mrs. Ben Krieger; E. S. Bevins; Chas. Kohlenberger; Viola Herzog; Irene Pearce; Walter C. Malzahn; Mrs. Henry Wagner; Eldon McLachlan; Mrs. L. R. Carpenter; Harold L. Clum; Gertrude Gray; Grant Carpenter; Mrs. Lloyd Thomas; Ethel Bensch; E. D. Sullivan; Frank Miller; Mrs. Wm. E. Ploeger; Edward N. Sey; Chauncy M. Zook; Malcolm M. Heber; Mrs. A. P. Carroll; Elma Leone Griffin; M. A. Putman; Wesley Dell; Mrs. Wm. Reifueth; Hulle Dalgord; Dorothy Hodgkins; Peter Veldman; Mrs. Alfred Eddy; Mrs. C. R. Fleming; Mabel L. Roediger; Floyd R. Gould; Mrs. F. H. Rivest; George Gallop; Josephine Roberts; Roy Bancroft; Alta De Mott; Mrs. J. W. Thompson; Mrs. Frank Shopbell; Mrs. B. F. Hodges; Mrs. Ernest Grate; Glenn A. Davis; Cora A. M. Dolson; Mrs. Wm. Marvin; Mrs. Franklin Chapman.

Emma Follo; Mrs. E. D. Brown; Mrs. A. R. Boerman; Walter Jackson; Mrs. Joseph Polzin; Mrs. J. M. Denning; Mrs. Duncan McIntyre; Mrs. Rose L. Pelka; B. I. Mohundre; Nellie Betaque; Mrs. Bryan Forsyth; Mrs. Edward King; George Sassman; Mrs. Daniel Thiel; Ray L. Carter; Lewis Wightman; Dorothy Roe Woodin; G. Bruce Lowe; Mrs. Roy L. Coppins; Mrs. L. Clemens; Mrs. Walter Nelson; Mrs. Howard Arnold; Frank Bell; Mrs. Elmer Holley; Mrs. William Laker; Elizabeth Lantz; Mrs. C. M. Grimes; Frances A. Smith; Laura Steele; Mrs. Ruben H. Moore; Glenn W. Nesman; Robert E. Sey; Harley Morgan; Mrs. Celesta Dutcher; Maude Smith; Mrs. Arthur Parker; Mrs. Max L. Johnston; Mary Freeman Snyder; Mrs. George T. Jameson; Mrs. L. H. Bates; Victor Yurik; Leland D. Bush; Elwood Sandy Sanderson; Alvin D. Cowan; Emma Mae Bearse; Mrs. Albert Roediger; Ruth C. Vance; Barbara Snure; Russell C. Johnson; Mrs. Claude A. Shelton; Mrs. Leo J. Blakely; Mrs. Nels Hanson; Lloyd Perry; Mrs. John Klein.

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A Dead Man Raised

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THINGS became so hot in Jerusalem that Jesus thought it best to retire for a time across the Jordan into Perea. While he was there, his old friend Lazarus died. Lazarus and his two unmarried sisters lived at Bethany, a little way out of Jerusalem, where Jesus stayed when He was teaching in the city. After He got this news He remained where He was for two days more. Then He came up to Bethany.

Why this two-day wait? The mental suffering of the two sisters was aggravated by the delay. They could not understand why the old friend did not come. But there are two truths embedded in this part of the story. One is, that trust in God is indispensable if we are to get anywhere. This sounds trite. But it is one of the most necessary spiritual exercises for the modern to practice. The lack of it drives hun-



other truth is, that the trusting soul is serene. Jesus was not in a hurry. He could have prevented his friend from dying, as the sisters reminded Him. But God is not to be hurried. Sometimes it seems to us that he is painfully slow. But His plans work out, and we will find, if we work with Him, trust Him, that we must take long steps, travel at a rapid rate. As Normal McLeod sings:

Courage, brother, do not stumble,
Though thy path be dark as night;
There's a star to guide the humble:
Trust in God and do the right.

If Jesus had been there, say Mary and Martha, the brother would not have died. Jesus was then hemmed in by a physical body. He could be but in one place at a time. He could not be in Bethany until He got there. Not so now. He will be with us at any, at all times. If He is not with us now, so that we understand His presence and realize it, there is but one person at fault, and that is ourself. We do not need to wait, as they did, for Him to come toiling over the hot road with donkey or afoot, in order that He may look into our face, or say the calming word to us.

When He arrived He was so wrought upon by the spectacle of grief that He, too, wept. "Jesus wept." The shortest verse in the Bible. In the days gone by, when we Sunday school boys were asked for a verse, one was always sure to give this one. We thought it fun. Its meaning had never occurred to us. We thought of tears as girlish, unbecoming to big boys.

In that, of course, as many other things, we were mistaken. Nothing so shows the real humanity of our Lord as the fact that He sorrowed with those in sorrow. "What is more human than tears? The first utterance of the newborn babe is a cry, the rosy cheeks of childhood are wet with tears, mother weeps, and the man of iron breaks down and sobs like a child. In the cradle and at the grave, in cottage and in palace, in every age and under every sky, in joy and in sorrow, tears flow from human eyes. This is a touch of nature that makes the world akin."

THE tears showed the genuine interest and comradeship of Jesus. Any one who saw Him that day, or who reads this chapter now, knows that His grief was not feigned. That is the way in which the best passages of the Old Testament picture God: "In all their affliction He was afflicted, and

the angel of His presence saved them." "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him."

But an obstruction reared its ugly form in the very path of Jesus' goodness. The stone lay over the grave. Note that He did not remove the stone by His own power. Others had to do that. We humans are expected to cooperate. And stones today must be removed before the message of healing can reach people. Ignorance gets in the way, and that is a bulky thing to remove. Prejudice is often worse, because it is more deeply seated, and there is less excuse for it. The love of money is as big as a mountain to many. They simply cannot seem to get over it or around it. These stones cannot be taken away by human strength alone, but the Divine must work with us, and we with Him.

But a still greater obstacle now sprawled its unlovely length in front of them. "Lord, by this time the body decayeth, for He hath been dead four days." But even here the Master tells them that the glory of God will appear, if they will only believe. He does not dwell on the sordid or the ugly side of life, as we are wont to do. It all depends, he says, on how you look at it. To a city man, a manure pile is a repulsive heap of stench, but the farmer knows there in that heap is life and beauty, smiling crops and happy fields, which is another way of saying that in that heap of manure is delicious food for your table next winter. Emerson says somewhere that to the chemist there is no dirt, to the botanist no weed. In many an obstreperous and annoying boy there are gifts of ability waiting to be discovered and brought out.

TO see into things, to see the worth and beauty in life, is one of the most valuable attainments to be cultivated. In the decaying corpse the Prince of Life could see the glory of God.

To get Himself ready for this act of bringing life to the dead, Jesus used prayer. That is also true of all the striking experiences of His life. He always prepared Himself by prayer. Look into the record carefully for yourself. The disciple cannot be above the Master. If we are lame at times, and humbly impotent, may not the cause be traced here? We have not received that indefinable strength, life, efficiency, call it what you will, that comes from intercourse with God.

But when the dead man came forth, that was not all. Something still remained to be done. He was bound, after the manner of the time, with graveclothes. These had been wound and wound about all parts of the body. He could not walk. He must be unwound and unbound. With what lightning fingers did they do this! How they must have made short work of those bandages! And much of this must be done now. People's minds and souls are bound today with a most surprising assortment of mental bandages. Say one thing in an address or article, and people will often give it an entirely different meaning from what was intended. Their minds must be unbound. This is true of sin, and it is true of mental images. People need cleansing from sin, but they also need minds willing to receive the light, and reinforced souls to live the light when they have received it. Lazarus represents us all.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 21.

SUBJECT:—Jesus raises Lazarus from the dead. John 11:1 to 12:11.
GOLDEN TEXT:—I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth on Me, tho he die, yet shall he live John 11:25.

Brickbats and Bouquets

An Open Forum for Our Readers

FAVORS LICENSED ROAD STANDS.

ACTING on invitation extended in the editorial, "The Roadside Market," in your issue of February 6. I am operating a farm on a main trunk highway, in the southwestern part of Michigan, and to help out in disposing of fruits and vegetables, we have set up a roadside market.

At first this method of selling proved more satisfactory than it has later. With a decided rise in the volume of summer highway traffic, there has been a decreasing call for these things, a condition especially noticeable during the past season. The reason for this falling-off in roadside purchases is to be found in the direction pointed out in your editorial; namely, supplying inferior or shipped-in, stale, goods, which is tendered as fresh, and home-grown. This practice, coupled with a lack of courtesy in dealing with strangers, has brought a feeling of distrust with prospective customers, which is working against this method of marketing.

When the roadside market was a new enterprise, it was almost wholly conducted by the growers themselves, but now this field has been invaded, and extensively so, by non-producers, and those who come and go with the season—and who have but little concern in the future welfare of the business.

As a suggestion for improvement, I have nothing better to offer than state license and inspection, as you have mentioned in your editorial. This should serve to eliminate unscrupulous or irresponsible selling—and help to restore the buyer's confidence.—H. G. Krake.

WHAT A MILLION DOLLARS CAN DO.

THIS brief article is calculated to submit a proposition to producers and consumers of farm products, and has special reference to conditions as they exist in Michigan and Detroit. The writer does not claim infallibility, but feels the necessity of making a radical change in the marketing end of agriculture. Under present conditions, it costs the farmer nearly as much to deliver his produce as it does to develop them. The main reason of this situation lies in the fact that he works too much singlehanded.

It has come to pass that the average farmer will never be satisfied to sell his produce to jobbers or commission men. It is not necessary to state that this system of distribution is the main stumbling block to successful and satisfactory farming. Instead of a well-to-do, happy, contented set, there are too many farmers who become discouraged and reluctantly concluded that the business is a failure.

Everything worth while should be worked out according to a well-arranged plan. The proposition about to be presented is entirely feasible, and it is hoped that it will be given due and careful consideration. It is based on cooperation in a "live to let live" sense. It truly means more money for the farmer, as well as to the city consumer. There is not a concern in Detroit that can place in the home farm products any cheaper than the farmer can. Read and see how this can be done.

It is proposed to organize what will be called for the present, The Michigan Produce Exchange. Take out articles of incorporation and organize this concern similar to a stock company, authorizing a capitalization of \$1,000,000 par value, \$1.00, \$10, or \$100, as those interested might determine. Before proceeding further, permit the writer to state that he stands ready

to subscribe \$100 or \$1,000 toward said capitalization. In other words, he would be one of 10,000 or 1,000 to proceed to finance such an exchange. This exchange is to be empowered to do business just like any other concern that delivers the goods to the consumer. This certainly would work a great accommodation to the city wives. It is furthermore proposed to purchase a sufficient number of delivery trucks to look after city and suburban distribution. The plan would call for warehouses built upon all main cement highways leading into Detroit, near the city limits. Instead of shivering in an out-door market, and waiting for business, the farmer grades his products, loads them on a truck and delivers the same to one of these warehouses. The exchange will employ men to drive said trucks and deliver the produce direct to consumer. Each truck will cover a given route, daily, except Saturday, and it is proposed to purchase a sufficient number to accommodate all families. The delivery end will be done on a strictly commission-basis of ten per cent. If it shall transpire that an accumulation of funds above expenses takes place, dividends may be declared from time to time to take up the surplus.

Thus briefly the plan is stated; of course, it may be modified to suit the majority, but carried out as the plan is outlined, it can be made a huge success. As some may be skeptical regarding the financing, the writer suggests that the farmers would not be alone in this matter. If properly approached, it would be found that many people of Detroit would take stock, as the possibility of dividend distribution might interest them.

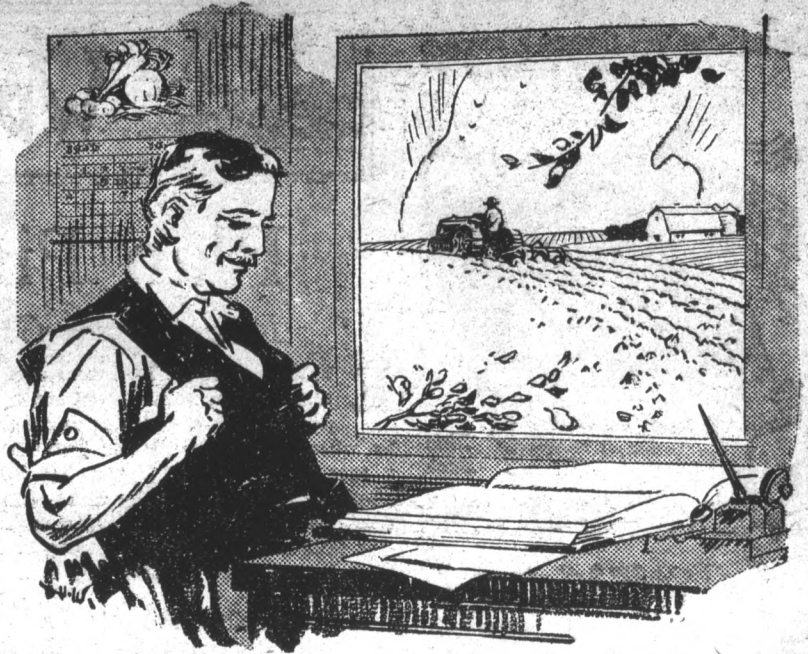
I make a motion that the Michigan Farmer in some way inaugurate a movement that shall pave the way to organize The Michigan Produce Exchange, as a farmer and consumer's business. Bear in mind the details may be carried out to the satisfaction of all concerned. If it shall put any jobbers, commission houses, or fruit and vegetable stands out of business, let them go to farming.—E. W. Good.

WIDE-TRACK SLEIGHS.

THIS is our second season of the wide-track sleighs and, after our experience with them, would simply hate to return to the narrow treads again. Roads are so much safer, and the horses have so much more room. There is no excuse for crowding as in the old days. Of course, where ponies of 1,100 or 1,200-pounds weight are used, it may be different. But, in old Chippewa county, where we grow and use heavy draft animals, the roads commission sent out questionnaires two years ago, to feel the sentiment in regard to wide sleighs. The answers were so favorable that they widened the snow plows and rollers. So, now we have dandy roads, of course, too narrow for cars, but then, we have too much snow anyway in winter to use cars in the country through January, February, and nearly all of March. Because of better roads, even some of the dyed-in-the-wool objectors have widened their sleighs this winter.—A booster for wide sleighs.

COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCE AT MT. PLEASANT.

THE Annual Country Life Conference, which has grown to be a regular feature among the activities at Central State Normal College at Mt. Pleasant, will be held this year on March 5. Prof. M. A. Cobb, head of the agricultural department, reports that they have secured the services of Aaron Sapiro, Mrs. Edith M. Wager, and Miss Edith Wilner to discuss current topics.



Making dirt pay

Satisfaction in farming and profitable yields, with the least expense, come from a well developed soil fertility program.

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Develop a soil fertility program for your farm. Practice it persistently. Use those elements of plant food most required—do not waste money and effort on haphazard fertilization.

If you are not familiar with the problem, consult your Agricultural College or County Agricultural Agent. You will get invaluable assistance.

Secure your 1926 fertilizers early. Adopt a soil building program.



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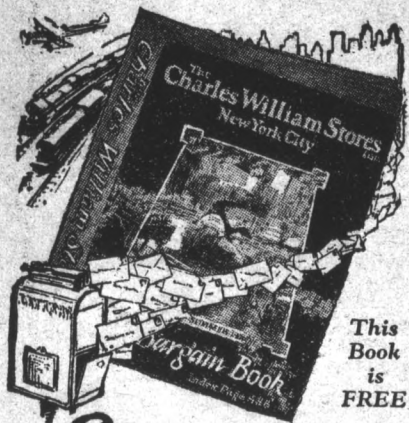
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Assorted Chicks, \$10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, \$13 per 100. We are offering you these Real Quality Chicks at these prices and they would cost you several dollars more per one hundred elsewhere. Order right from this ad, and save time. 25% remittance will book your order. Ref. Farmers' State Bank. HICKSVILLE HATCHERY, Dept. B, HICKSVILLE, OHIO.

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Plan Pin-Money Crops Early

Farm Women Can Find Dollars in Well-Planned Garden Surplus

By Mrs. L. H. Funk

EVERY woman is interested in making pin money, and for most every woman there is some way by which she may fill her purse with a few extra dollars, if she but looks about to find it. For the farm woman there is ample opportunity to make a few dollars profit by pin-money crops. Now is the time to plan the season's planting.

All the small fruits of the garden, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and gooseberries, over what the family uses, may be sold as a pin-money crop.

Look to your rhubarb and asparagus beds for a source of pin-money. Protect them from the cold winter, and force them for early selling. Even rhubarb brings a very goodly sum in the very days of its appearance.

Flowers Make Dollars.

Parsley, mint, dill and peppers are easily raised, and as easily sold. Local stores or private sales will usually dispose of all you will have.

A lady who loved flowers, and loved to work with them, devised a way to use them as a pin-money crop. She



With Little Helpers and Careful Study, Mother Can Make the Farm Flock Produce a Few Extra Dollars.

studied catalogs until she knew hardy varieties of perennials and the time of their blooming. Then, in her front yard she planted rows of flags, peonies, Shasta daisies, and lilacs. Between the rows she planted zinnias, marigolds, and phlox. She took orders for special occasions and sold flowers far and near. She devised a mail order system of her own for letting clubs, churches and hotels know her prices and her daily supply. She also had a gate sign reading "Flowers for Sale."

New Way of Marketing Eggs.

If you want to get double market price for your eggs, send them to town in made-up salad dressing, or special orders, or to regular customers. Work up a market and get your price fairly fixed, and your sales will be assured. If you raise ground cherries for your own table, plant more and sell the canned conserve. It is unusual, and brings the price of the unusual article, if you simply make a name for it.

Finds Pin Money in Waste Land.

One friend of mine sells black walnut kernels to a candy manufacturer, netting himself a neat income. Another woman I know, realized a small sum of pin-money from selling leaf mold which she gathered in the ravines in their wooded pasture. She sacked it and sold it to town people who were having their lawns landscaped.

Even the pumpkins along the fence line, if cut into jack lanterns for the Hallowe'en season, will provide a bit of pin-money.

Think out the needs of your community; plan a selling campaign; study out the things your land can produce, and search out the waste corners in

your land, and then get busy with your pin-money crop.

MAKES HEMLOCK FLOOR COMFORTABLE.

FOUR winters ago we faced the problem of a creeping baby and a cold hemlock floor. To anyone who has been vexed with a hemlock floor, there is no need to describe the splinters which get into little hands and feet, not to mention the mop when we are cleaning the floor.

Our pocketbook was in such a flattened condition that it would not permit us to buy linoleum or carpet. One day my husband came across with this idea. We had two rolls of three-ply roofing left from re-roofing the barn. After filling the cracks with pieces of wood to fit, he laid the roofing on the floor with the edges just meeting. No nails were used.

For a cheap and durable substitute for flooring, it can't be beat. It is far easier to clean than the wood floor, with the added advantage of being warm. Our neighbors followed the same plan, but laid the roofing with edges overlapping, and it is wearing badly on these seams.—Mrs. L. H.

TAKES THE BUGBEAR OUT OF WASH DAY.

WASH day is a necessary evil, but here are a few suggestions that will save time and energy. First have a place for all washing accessories, so at one trip you have your soap, starch and bluing.

Every one has their own method of washing, but if a cup of salt is added to the rinsing water the clothes will not freeze so quickly and, unless very cold, not at all. I hang all the white clothes on the clothes bars while in the house, putting a folded table cloth over the top to keep the wind from blowing the smaller things off. I then put the clothes bars out on the porch to freeze. At night I bring them in the kitchen, and the next morning they are ready to iron. The heavier clothes

I hang on the line, using a cloth pin bag made of one yard of ticking, cut the ticking in half-yard lengths, cut a circular hole in the front half, the size of a dinner plate, bind around the edge, put both sides together, and stitch together over a coat hanger. This hangs on line and pushes along.

At one end of my ironing board I have several folds of bath toweling to iron embroidery, braiding or buttons on; also a piece of beeswax in a cloth in case of a sticky iron.—Mrs. A. C. C.

TELL-TALE INITIALS.



Skilled, but modest, you will be; If your name begins with P, Don't hide talent in a garret, Show your colors like a parrot.

These initials are designed to use as embroidery patterns on things for children, on pockets, romper yokes, napkins, pillow cases or any other place for which the size would be correct. They may be transferred directly from this design through carbon and embroidered as the stitches indicate in the patterns.

WHEN TRACING DESIGNS.

WHEN stamping goods with carbon paper, instead of placing the carbon paper between pattern and goods, pin the pattern on the wrong side of the goods to be stamped, and place the carbon paper on the table with the right side up. Place the right side of the goods down on the carbon paper and trace the design. This method avoids the carbon marks of pins.

Plan a Patriotic Dinner

PERHAPS no one thing is more indicative of a housewife's culinary ability, than a meal, well-planned in every detail, and well-served. Here is a patriotic dinner suitable for this, the most patriotic month of the year.

Roast duck with cherry sauce

Lady Washington rolls

Potato cutlets

Beet favorite Celery hearts

Patriotic salad George's cake

Coffee Cherry nut ice cream

Lady Washington Rolls.

1 cup boiling water 1 tsp. salt
1 cup potato yeast 2 tsp. shortening
3 cups flour 1 egg, beaten
¼ cup sugar

Mix ingredients as for bread mixture, adding egg after first rising. Cut as for thin biscuit, brush tops with butter, and place in baking pan in pairs, one on top of the other. Bake in a hot oven.

Roast Duck with Cherry Sauce.

Cover ducks with thin slices of bacon and stuff with favorite force-meat, and bake. Serve with sauce made as follows:

Add to the baking pan one cup of hot water, a sprig of celery, one clove,

one bay leaf, and stir until boiling. Strain and add one cup of preserved cherries, together with two tablespoons of juice.

Potato Cutlets.

1 cup mashed potatoes 1 cup bread crumbs
1 cup mashed lima beans ½ cup tomato juice
2 peppers, minced Salt, pepper

Combine and shape into cutlets, dip into beaten egg and roll in bread crumbs. Brown in a greased tin in a hot oven. Serve with horseradish

Beet Favorite.

2 cups diced cooked beets ¼ cup vinegar
2 tb. butter ¼ cup cream
2 tb. flour Salt, pepper
½ cup water

Blend butter and flour over low flame, add remaining ingredients, and cook five minutes. Lastly, add the diced beets. Serve white hot.

Patriotic Salad.

Arrange crisp lettuce leaves on individual salad plates, together with red cherries, blue plums, and diced apples. Dot with mayonnaise.

Washington Cake.

Use your favorite cake recipe, ice with white icing. With colored icing make small branch of cherries and a hatchet in the center of the cake.

For Well-Dressed Women

Flares, Frills and Flounces Add Charm to the Spring Frocks



No. 355—Dress for Full Figures. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2131—One-piece Beltless Dress. Cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 2½ yards of 54-inch bordered material, with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting, and ¼ yard of 36-inch material for frills.

No. 248—New Design. Cut in sizes 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards of 40-inch material, with ½ yard of 32-inch contrasting, and 2¼ yards of binding.

No. 2011—Jaunty Style. Cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material, or 2½ yards of 54-inch material.

No. 356—Cunning Style for Girls. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 32-inch material, with ¾ yard of 18-inch contrasting.

No. 247—One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires

3½ yards of 32-inch material, with 1 yard of 40-inch contrasting.

For any one of these patterns, send 13c to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

RADIO PROGRAM FOR WKAR.

February 22.—7:00-7:15 p. m., bedtime stories; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm radio school; 8:00-9:00 p. m., dance program.

February 23.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm radio school.

February 24.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm radio school; 8:00-9:00 p. m., musical program.

February 25.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm radio school.

February 26.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm radio school; 8:00-9:15 p. m., basketball game, M. S. C. vs. Western State Normal.



C. A. DUNNING—Premier of Saskatchewan

The Living Proof That Canada Makes Good

CANADA is the Land of Promise to-day. Canada promises prosperity, health and happiness to those who come prepared and determined to work. And, on her promises, Canada makes good. If you are strong and willing, you can make yourself independent in Canada, no matter if your cash capital is small.

Take the Case of C. A. Dunning

C. A. Dunning came to the Province of Saskatchewan in 1903. He was an immigrant boy from England, only seventeen years old, not over strong, no money, no knowledge of agriculture. But he wanted to work and he was looking for a job in Saskatchewan, as a start. He was determined to make good.

He got the job. It was on a new farm in Saskatchewan, thirty miles from the end of the railway. His pay was \$10.00 per month and board. He lived in a sod shack and slept on the floor. To-day, Charles A. Dunning is Premier of Saskatchewan, Chief Executive and Leader of the Provincial Government, and one of the most successful farmers in Canada.

A Great Country

Canada is a great, rich, varied country with the glorious power

and vitality of youth. She is already the greatest exporter of wheat in the world, although only about one-fifth of her good farm land has as yet been brought under cultivation. Canada's wheat crop in 1924 was 262,000,000 bushels; in 1925 it is officially estimated at 391,000,000 bushels—an increase of 129,000,000 bushels. Other branches of farming—dairying, stock-raising, etc.—are increasing proportionately. Canada is increasingly rich in beef and dairy cattle, in horses and sheep, and in poultry. C. A. Dunning has shared in this development and prospered accordingly.

C. A. Dunning's story of success on the farm can be multiplied thousands of times in the different Provinces of Canada. Do YOU want to get ahead? Do YOU want to succeed and make a home for yourself on a low-cost farm where you can prosper and be independent? Come to Canada, the land of bigger crops and cheaper, richer land. Officers of the Canadian Government will help you, free of charge, to get suitably located; if desired they will supervise your start and give you all the help and counsel you may ask. Good land near the railroads sells at from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per acre. Free homesteads farther back. Full particulars will be found in the Canada Books issued by the Government. Send for one today. They're free. Use this coupon. Opportunity is knocking at your door.

Bigger
Crops
Lower
Cost

Clip this advertisement from "Michigan Farmer" and send it, along with a letter describing the kind of farm you would like to get in Canada, to:

J. M. MacLACHLAN,
Canadian Government Agent
(D-34) 10 Jefferson Ave. E., Detroit, Mich.



Pedigree Male, Exhibition and Trapnest Exhibition Chicks, 40 Popular and Rare Breeds, including Jersey Black-Giants, Hamburgs, Polish Lakelanders, Houdans, Camplines, Sussex, Spanish, Dark Cornish, Ducklings, Baby Turkeys, Goslings. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. Reference, Peoples Bank, Gambier, Ohio. Chicks in Quality Matchings as follows:

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns.....	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$60.00	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas.....	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	138.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Black Langhans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites.....	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas.....	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Lt. Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas.....	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, \$10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, \$13 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonable. Splendid, Big, Illustrated, Color Plate, Fifty-six Page Catalog Free. Stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this Catalog and invest your money this season in the Famous Nabob 18k Strains. The most profitable investment you can make in the poultry field right now. NABOB HATCHERIES, Box P-2, Gambier, Ohio.

BUY INSURED CHICKS

BARRED ROCKS
WHITE ROCKS
RHODE ISLAND REDS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
ORPINGTONS
MINORCAS
ANCONAS
WHITE BROWN, BUFF
LEGHORNS

THESE LIVE—GROW—PRODUCE

Each breed on separate farm under special breeder. Egg records actually made on customers' own grounds. Advantage to new customers so that you may become acquainted with this stock.

Chicks Delivered to You Guaranteed 100 per cent Perfect. Hatching Eggs—All Breeds; also Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.

Let us send you these Chicks or Eggs this year. Full descriptive Circular with reports from customer's own farms.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION,

Kalamazoo, Michigan



HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS OUR 17th YEAR

For 17 years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality. Ohio accredited chicks. Every bird in our flocks has been selected and leg-banded by experts trained by the POULTRY DEPARTMENT OF OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. YOU KNOW YOU ARE GETTING HIGHEST QUALITY AND EGG PRODUCTION IN HUBER'S CHICKS. No guess work or no uncertainty. If better chicks could be produced we would produce them.

FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE. Tells about our hatcheries, our flocks and RELIABLE CHICKS which have pleased thousands of customers. Hatch 13 varieties. Get our combination offer on chicks and brooder stoves before buying this season. Valuable free book on chicks and poultry with each order. 100% live delivery.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,

E. HIGH ST.

FOSTORIA, OHIO.

THEY BEAR INSPECTION
Reliable
Poultry Farm



Reliable Chicks

Make Reliable Layers. All Flocks Michigan State Accredited. We hatch Barron White Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes—producing chicks that Live and Lay—and give Egg Profits. Free Catalog gives particulars about the finest pens we have ever had. Write for copy.

RELIABLE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY,
Route 1, Box 42,
Zeeland, Michigan.

ECONOMY IN COST-USE-RESULTS

—because Calumet is sold at the lowest price it is possible to offer a pure, dependable leavener. You get full value—full weight.

—because it possesses more than ordinary leavening strength. One spoonful equals two of many other brands. Goes farther.

—because it is sure—does away with all failures—prevents waste of flour, sugar, eggs, butter and other baking materials.

Always produces pure, properly raised, wholesome food. Every ingredient used officially approved by U. S. Food Authorities.



BEST BY TEST

CALUMET

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER

SALES 2½ TIMES THOSE OF ANY OTHER BRAND

Mention the Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

F-I-S-H

100 lbs. Choice Newly Frozen Yellow Perch \$4.85; Whiting (Sea Pike) \$6.85; Herring \$5.35; Pickerel, round \$8.85; Pickerel, headless and dressed \$10.35; Yellow Pike \$17.35; Bayfish or Mullet \$5.85; Tulibee Whitefish \$11.35; Steak Codfish \$12.35; Salmon \$14.35; Halibut \$17.35; Smoked Bluefish, 10-lb. cartons, \$1.20; Smoked Tulibee Whitefish \$2. Parcel post shipping weight on Smoked fish, 11 lbs. Frozen fish cannot go parcel post. Write for complete price list.

JOHNSON FISH CO., GREEN BAY, WIS.



For up to date quotations and information on winter-caught fish send for our complete Price list.

Consumers Fish Co., Green Bay, Wis.

FISH

choice new frozen fish, order from this advertisement. Herring, round, large, 4c; Herring, dressed, 5c; skinned, 8c; Yellow Perch, large, 4c; Perch, large, skinned, 10c; Pickerel, 24c; Headless, dressed, pickerel, 10½c; Whiting, like Pike, 8c; Bayfish or Sucker, 6c; Bullheads, skinned, 19c; Salmon, 14c; Halibut, 16c; Pike, 18c; Codfish, 12c; Flounders, 10c; Carp, round, 4½c; Cod eye whitefish, 10c; Trout, 22c; Mackerel, 14c. Order any quantity. Package charge 35c extra. For smoked, salted, spiced, and other kinds of fish, send for complete price list. GREEN BAY FISH CO, Box 617, Green Bay, Wis.

RUB-NO-MORE



New Free BOOK



A Kalamazoo
Trade Mark
Registered
Direct to You

Don't neglect a Cold

Dangerous sickness often starts with a cold. Ward off your colds with Musterole before pneumonia starts.

Musterole is a clean, white ointment made with oil of mustard. It has all the healing properties of the old-fashioned mustard plaster without the blister.

At the first sneeze take Musterole from the bathroom shelf and rub the ointment gently over congested spot.

It penetrates the skin and goes right down to the seat of the trouble.

Rheumatism, tonsillitis, lumbago, coughs and colds are all symptoms that call for Musterole.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Jars & Tubes



BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

How to Sleep

Acquire Proper Position in the Land of Nod

THOUSANDS of people suffer daily who should be enjoying splendid health. Thousands of others are not able to do their best work, and do not realize the cause. They go on working from day to day under depressive physical and mental handicaps, wondering why they are not feeling fit, because they have thoughtlessly neglected the most important thing of all—i. e., How to Sleep.

Without Sleep Man Cannot Live a Week.

Here is a scientific truth, yet how many people know, or even think, about this startling fact.

We look upon food as an essential and it plays an important role, yet there are records, amply authenticated, of individuals who have fasted for many days, and even several weeks, without injurious results. Sleep, however, permits of no such abstinence. The body must have rest, for rest is imperative. We live only as we sleep.

One of the first lessons that we are taught in physiology is that the human body is composed of multitudes of tiny cells. Every thought, every action, every tiny impulse consumes or exhausts these cells. Thus the human body is constantly wearing out. But—it is just as constantly being renewed. For as these little cells are destroyed or con-

Obviously, any injury to the spine must have an effect upon the spinal cord and this, in turn, must effect the other nerves. If the spine is wrenched or subject to shock, it follows that the spinal cord must also experience similar disturbance.

Severe injuries are usually the result of accident or carelessness. But there are other little spine strains also, that cause considerable trouble. The fact that we may not be immediately conscious of them, or their cause, does not affect the result, for it makes its presence felt—sometimes by little aches and pains, and at other times

"Sleep lingers all our lifetime about our eyes, as night hovers all day in the boughs of the fir-tree."—Emerson.

by annoying little internal disorders.

Now, it may never occur to many of us that these little disturbances may be caused by improper sleeping conditions, but very often our bed-spring is guilty because fails to properly support the spine.

The bed-spring may sag or slope away in the center. When we rest upon it, the hips (because they are heaviest) rest in the spot of deepest depression. The result is that we sleep in an arc, or modified U shape, with the hips low and the head and shoulders, and knees and ankles high. The spine, instead of being supported at every point, is forced out of its natural curves. Strain affects the spinal cord, and other nerves suffer. Their nourishment may be cut down. Their efficiency is checked. There is additional strain on cramped muscles kept too long in an awkward or uncomfortable position, and we wake up in the morning, paying the penalty of pain that an inefficient bed-spring, plus our own thoughtlessness have caused.

To retire at night healthily fatigued; to stretch out easily and comfortably upon a perfect bed-spring, and feel its soft, resilient, restful support; to breathe the refreshing aroma of cool, night air, and freshly laundered bed-linen; to experience the luxuriant sensation of drooping eyelids, flickering shadows, hazy thoughts, and then—drop off into calm, untroubled sleep, is a boon that even kings might envy. Yet it is the heritage of every man and woman.

TO RE-WASH WOOLEN SWEATER.

I washed my woolen sweater and it became hard and shrunken. What can I do to make it wearable?—Mrs. J. M.

It is quite difficult to make a wool sweater soft and flexible after it has been shrunken by improper washing. In fact, it cannot be made like new again, but you may remedy it by washing it something after this process:

Measure the size you wish your sweater to be when thoroughly dried, and either make a heavy cardboard form, or map this outline out on a screen frame. Wash the sweater in lukewarm, soft water, to which a solution of soap has been added, enough to cleanse the sweater. Then rinse through three or four waters of the same temperature, or a little warmer. Place the sweater over the cardboard frame, or pin on the wire screen frame as you measured it. Never hang a sweater on a hanger while it is wet, as it will stretch much longer and will be narrower through the shoulders. Dry the sweater rather slowly, as a too hasty drying tends to harden the wool.

Line baking dish with mashed potatoes. Put canned meat into this, dot with butter, sprinkle with flour, dash of pepper and salt. Cover with rich biscuit dough, and bake.



Plenty of Sleep and Exercise in the Fresh Air Made a Gymnast of this eight-months-old Youngster. He is Using a Clothes Hanger for Trapeze.

sumed, new cells are created to take their place. This process is continuous, but nature gets in her best work at night, and so, in a great measure, we overcome the loss that we experience by day by the gain that we make in sleep at night.

How Much Sleep is Essential?

Nature, in her wisdom, has given us day and night—reserving night for rest and recuperation—and so approximately one-third of our life is, or should be, devoted to sleep. Much, however, depends upon the individual, for different people require different durations of sleep.

Infants need more sleep than adults. Folks in the prime of life usually require less than the aged. But it is not the quantity of sleep that counts so much as it is the quality.

We Are Only as Good as Our Nerves.

Anything that has to do with the nerves is exceedingly important, for the nerves govern the functioning of our muscles and internal organs, and so we come to our spine.

The spine is not only the backbone of the body—it is literally the backbone of life, for down through the center of its bony vertebrae the spinal cord, or great nerve of the body, runs. This nerve is the main trunk line of the body's intricate network of nerves—a direct connection between the brain and the millions of nerves that go branching out into various parts of the body through myriad outlets in the spine.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

The Greedy Gray Squirrel

"I MUST leave you, now," said Bunny Long Ears, when he had finished telling the adventurers about the trick Porky had to beat all his animal friends making his winter bed. "I must skip over to neighbor Cottontail's house and see how her new family of Cottontails are. Keep to the right and perhaps you may learn more secrets," laughed Bunny Long Ears as he skipped away.

"Keep to the right, keep to the right,



One, Two, Three, Four, Five, He crammed Them All Into His Mouth.

Keep to the right," sang Billy and Tilly as they skipped along.

It wasn't long before they heard a strange "crack, crack, crack," somewhere out among the trees ahead of them.

"Listen," whispered Tilly.

"Sh, sh," said Billy. "I hear it, too."

Then they started tip-toeing ever so quietly right toward where the crackling noise was coming from.

"Maybe it's a fairy," said Tilly, who believed in fairies.

"Maybe it's a bear," said Billy.

As they tip-toed along, the two adventurers peeked behind every tree and stump. The crackling grew louder and louder. Then all of a sudden, as Billy and Tilly peeked from behind a big stump, what do you suppose they saw? A Gray Squirrel. Yes, and this big Gray Squirrel was eating his lunch of hickory nuts and he was cracking the nuts right with his teeth.

"Oh, you naughty fellow, don't you know you should not crack nuts with your teeth?" said Tilly. "You will crack your teeth instead of the nuts."

The Gray Squirrel was very frightened when he heard someone so near to him. In a wink he spied Billy and Tilly. Billy took a step toward him. He wanted to make friends.

But with his quick little paws the Gray Squirrel grabbed up his nuts as fast as he could. One, two, three, four, five, he crammed them all into his mouth.

"Oh, oh, how can such a little mouth hold so many?" asked Tilly.

Then, taking the last two nuts in his little paws the Gray Squirrel scampered to the top of the nearest tree.

"What a funny little squirrel, why did he leave us?" asked Tilly.

"Don't you understand?" said Billy. "He is a very selfish little squirrel. He did not want to share his nuts with anyone. I think we must name him Greedy Gray Squirrel."

Household Service

HOME-MADE SOAP EASY TO MAKE.

I would like a simple recipe for home-made soap.—Mrs. J. K.

Try this method.

One pound can of lye, dissolved in three pints of cold water; melt five pounds of fat, and add one and one-half tablespoonfuls of borax, and half cupful of ammonia.

When the lye mixture is cooled, add it to the fat. Stir until as thick as

honey, then pour into molds. Set away to harden. Care must be taken in handling the lye mixture. It is well to put a paper bag over the hand while stirring. Stir lye mixture with a stick.

Do not use tin or aluminum utensils for making soap. All soap should stand in a moderately warm temperature until hard, and then it may be cut into cakes. Home-made soap should stand for several weeks before using, thus giving the water time to evaporate so that the soap will not dissolve so rapidly.

REGARDING DAMP WALLS.

Letters have come from Mrs. E. G. and Mrs. N. S., stating that the room Mrs. H. D. wrote about might have been plastered in winter, and salt added to the plaster to keep it from freezing. If this is the case, there is no remedy except to replaster.

THE DICKINSON BILL.

(Continued from page 234).

the board showing the payments of the losses and expenses under agreements entered into under section 7 shall be audited at least once every year at such times and by such auditors as the board may direct. The report of such auditors shall be included in the annual report to the Congress.

Cooperation with Executive Departments.

Sec. 14 (a) It shall be the duty of any governmental establishment in the executive branch of the Government, upon request by the board, or upon Executive order, to cooperate with and render assistance to the board in carrying out the provisions of this Act and the regulations of the board. The board may, in cooperation with any such governmental establishment, avail itself of the services and facilities of such governmental establishment in order to avoid preventable expense or duplication of effort.

(b) The President may by Executive order direct any such governmental establishment to furnish the board with such information and data pertaining to the functions of the board as may be contained in the records of such governmental establishment. The order of the President may provide such limitations as to the use of the information and data as he deems desirable.

(c) The board may cooperate with any State or Territory, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or with any person.

Dissemination of Information.

Sec. 15. The board is authorized and directed to inform cooperative associations, farm organizations, and producers that any material increase in production will lessen the benefits of the operations under this Act by causing a corresponding increase in the losses and decrease in the amount of dividends.

Discount of Notes and Evidences of Indebtedness.

Sec. 16. Paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of section 202 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "or any note or other evidence of indebtedness issued by the Federal Farm Board under the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1926;"

Definitions.

Sec. 17. As used in this Act—

(a) In the case of grain, the term "sale or other disposition" means—

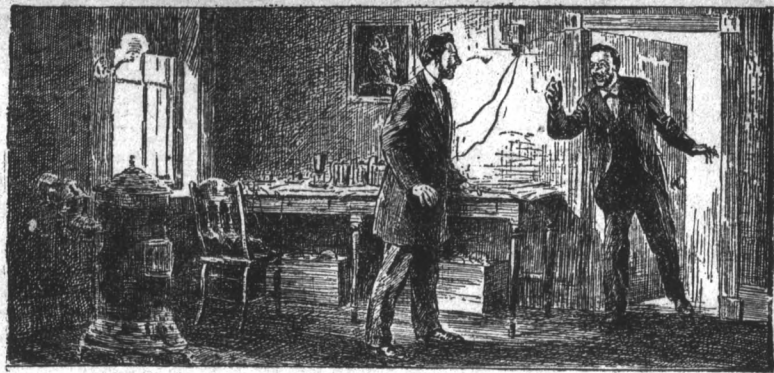
(1) The first sale in the United States of grain, after the beginning of an operation period in respect thereof, for milling or other processing for market, for resale, or for delivery by a common carrier; and

(2) The milling or other processing for market of grain, if not acquired in pursuance of a sale described in paragraph (1) of this subdivision.

(b) In the case of cotton, the term "sale or other disposition" means—

(1) The first sale in the United States of cotton, after the beginning of an operation period in respect thereof.

(Continued on page 265).



From One Sentence To Millions

ON MARCH 10, 1876, a single sentence was heard over the telephone. Now, after half a century, 50,000,000 conversations are heard each day.

"Mr. Watson, come here; I want you," spoken by Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor, was the first sentence.

His first crude instruments had been tested by sounds and single words; the patent had been granted; the principle was established from which a world of telephones has since resulted. But at that time the telephone had not proved its practical usefulness—its power to command.

Bell's words, electrically

transmitted over a wire, brought his assistant from another part of the building. And with his coming, the telephone became a dynamic factor in human affairs.

Since that first call untold millions of sentences have been heard over the telephone. Men have traveled vast distances in answer to its calls. The wheels of great industrial enterprises have turned at its commands. Everything that man can say to man has been carried to a distance over its wires, and the thoughts and actions of nations have been influenced through its use.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

SILVER WARD ACCREDITED CHICKS
BRED from SIREs of 200-280 EGG STRAINS
LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON FEBRUARY ORDERS

When you buy Silver Ward Accredited Chicks you get State endorsed breeding up to 280 eggs, your assurance of chicks sure to become wonderful layers. All our breeding pens and flocks under direct supervision Mich. State College Poultry Dept.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST LAYING STRAINS WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

Tom Barron English S. C. White Leghorns from 250 to 280 egg bred foundation stock; Tanager American S. C. White Leghorns; Sheppard's Famous Anconas from 200 to 250 egg bred foundation stock; Park's Bred to Lay Barred Rocks.

EXCEPTIONAL PRICES—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Reports received show customers raising 90 to 95% of their chicks; pullets laying at 4 to 6 months of age; 75% flock production by customer's pullets (raised from Silver Ward Chicks) in September as compared with 30% flock production expected of good standard layers; prizes won in hot competition at shows. Every Silver Ward Accredited Chick carries the breeding and ancestry necessary for poultry success. Liberal discount on all orders sent in during February. Our Free Booklet gives the facts about breeding and results obtained with Silver Ward Chicks. Write for it now.

SILVER WARD HATCHERY—Box 36 Zeeland, Mich.

MODEL PURE BRED CHICKS LAYING STRAINS

"Our Model Chicks" are produced from high class, heavy laying, pure-bred flocks, carefully culled and inspected and have rendered exceptional satisfaction to our many customers. Our Big Aim is to produce Chicks that please and prove profitable to our customers. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Varieties Postpaid Prices on 50 100 300 500 1000

White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Anconas.....	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$60.00	\$118.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas.....	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	138.00
White Rocks and Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.00	145.00
Jersey Black Giants, Light Brahmas.....	11.00	20.00			

Heavy Assorted, 100, \$13 straight. Catalog Free. Model Hatchery, Box C, Monroe, Indiana.

SMITH BABY CHICKS CO. CHICKS

Have given Satisfaction for years and are produced from free range, bred-to-lay flocks that have been inspected and culled for vigor, health and laying ability, insuring strong, vigorous Chicks to our customers that will render the same excellent Satisfaction for 1926 as they have in previous years. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices on 50 100 300 500 1000

White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas.....	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$60.00	\$118.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas.....	8.00	15.00	44.00	72.00	138.00
White Rocks and Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	8.50	16.00	47.00	77.00	145.00
Jersey Black Giants, Light Brahmas.....	11.00	20.00			

Assorted Chicks, 100, \$10; Heavy Assorted, 100, \$13 straight. Order direct from this ad. with full assurance of getting what you want. Circular Free. Bank Reference.

SMITH BABY CHICK CO., Box 50, WILSHIRE, OHIO

MEADOW-BROOK FARM HATCHERY

BUY MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS

From one of the founders of the chick industry 24 years in the business. An old reliable hatchery, which has been putting out guaranteed chicks for years. Our flocks are the result of careful breeding and culling over a period of years. All our flocks have been state accredited and our Male Birds have been leg-banded by the state. When seen, our chicks recommend themselves. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Dr. L. E. Hensley Egg Basket Strain Buff Leghorns. Write for free catalog.

Meadow Brook Hatchery & Farms, Box K.-R.R. No. 1.-Holland, Mich. H. De Pree Sons

Buy Only Michigan State Accredited Chicks

An Accredited Chick Is A Better Chick

Every Michigan State Accredited Hatchery has had all its flocks individually inspected by the Michigan State College. All male birds have been individually leg-banded with a State sealed and numbered leg band. Parent stock of all Accredited Chicks is pure-bred and free from all major standard disqualifications. All breeders approved are true to type and color of parent stock. All with low vitality or disease have been removed.



A Michigan Accredited Chick Is The Best Chick

"Michigan State Accredited" in the advertising of Michigan Accredited Hatcheries is your guarantee of the truthfulness and reliability of the advertiser's statements. Such advertising has been approved by the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association, and by the Michigan State College. For a list of MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES and further information, write: J. A. HANNAH, Secretary, Mich. State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

Chicks a Specialty!

Michigan accredited chicks from flocks which have stood careful inspection. Our White Leghorn Cock Bird won 1st at Eastern Michigan Poultry Show, 1925, in both production and exhibition classes. We won 1st in pullet class. Catalog free. Prices (Postpaid) on:

White Leghorns (Wyckoff strain)	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14	\$67.50	\$130
White & Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15	72.50	140
Assorted Chicks, \$12.00 per 100	4.50	8.50	16	77.50	150

DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, BOX C, BIRMINGHAM, MICH.



Baby Chicks from Blood Tested Stock.

Parent stock all blood tested for past two years for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Write for catalogue and prices on Barred Plymouth Rocks and S.C. White Leghorns.

THE SILER HATCHERY
DUNDEE, MICHIGAN.



UNDERMAN CHICKS

Chicks that are hatched from free range breeders carefully selected. Our flocks and hatchery inspected and passed by representative of Michigan State College. Refer you to State Commercial Savings Bank. Order from this ad.

Prepaid prices on:

S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks & S. C. R. I. Reds	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$13	\$62.50	\$120
Mixed Chicks—\$10 per hundred. Free catalog, 100% Live Delivery prepaid.	4.75	8.00	15	72.50	140

10% down books your order. Our Chicks are Michigan State Accredited.
HUNDERMAN BROS., R. R. No. 3, Box F, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.



Ha! Ha! Look! Buy Our State Accredited CHICKS. Big Discount on Early Orders

Inspector left only big profitable breeders in our flocks. 15 best varieties ever produced, 9c and up. We have some pedigreed cockerels in our flocks. Some winning 1st and 2nd prize in production class. Also trapnesting the Tancred pullets. So our chicks should be as good as money can buy. Hatching eggs. Get free circular with big discount before buying elsewhere.

BECKMANN HATCHERY, 26 E. Lyon, Grand Rapids, Mich.



One of our 200 EGG STRAIN LAYERS. Down's Strain White Leghorns have been bred for egg production for nineteen years. They are great winter layers. Many Michigan's largest egg farms purchase their chicks from us each year. One reports 64% production in November from 775 pullets. Our flocks, hatchery and chicks are all accredited by Mich. State Poultry Improvement Assn., and Mich. State College. Write for our free catalog today. Prices reasonable.

W. A. Downs Poultry Farm, R. F. D. 1, Washington, Mich

UNUSUAL WHITE LEGHORNS



DUNDEE PURE BRED CHICKS

State Accredited. Blood tested for White Diarrhea for the past two years. Three Leading Breeds, B.P. Rocks, R.I. Reds and English White Leghorns. Write for catalogue and price list. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

DUNDEE HATCHERY
BOX A., DUNDEE, MICHIGAN.

HOLLAND HATCHERY

It will pay you to investigate one of Michigan's oldest and best hatcheries. Eighteen years' experience. Every chick hatched from selected, rugged free-range breeders. Officially, passed by inspectors from Michigan State College. Absolute satisfaction in the hands of old customers necessitated increasing our capacity. White Leghorns, Large Type English, Special Mated American, Barred Rocks, Anconas, S. C. R. I. Reds. Buy your Michigan State Accredited chicks of an old, reliable concern, with an established reputation for square dealing. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Get our valuable Free Catalog before placing your order. **VAN APPELDORN BROS., HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R. 7-C, HOLLAND, MICH.**

SUPERIOR BRED CHICKS

Superior Chicks gave \$5.00 worth of eggs per hen per year to Prof. Holden, of Whitehall, Mich. They are ready to do the same for you, because they are bred for high egg production. One of the most modern breeding plants and hatcheries in Mich. Every breeder passed by inspectors from Mich. State College. We are Mich. State Accredited. One of the strictest plans of accreditation in the U. S. Our big free catalog describes our breeding methods. World famous blood lines blended. Tells how we give service equal to any, and better than many. Get our free catalog. It will help you make money. **SUPERIOR FARMS, INC., BOX 359, ZEELAND, MICH.**

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARMS

Buy Michigan State Accredited chicks from Lakeview. Breeders for years, of high-quality strains. At Egg Laying Contests they have made good. Every breeder has been inspected and passed by representatives of the Michigan State College. We guarantee 100% live delivery prepaid. Order from this ad.

Prices on:

White Leghorns (Tannered)	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks (Parks strain)	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13	\$62	\$120
S. C. & R. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.75	8.00	15	72	for
Special Matings Higher, Mixed Chicks \$10 per 100. All heavies \$12. Free catalog tells all about Lakeview Chicks.	4.25	8.00	15	72	Special

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. 7, Box 6, HOLLAND, MICH.

Town Line POULTRY FARM

OFFICIALLY APPROVED by the State of Michigan. Every breeder passed by inspectors under supervision of Michigan State College. Every male individually examined and banded by a state inspector. OUR ACCREDITED LEGHORNS represent 13 years of careful breeding on our 65-acre farm. Foundation of Tannered, Hollywood and Barron. ACCREDITED S. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas, (Sheppard's Strain), Barred Rocks from matings passing the same standard. When you order Town Line Chicks you get the advantage of a "Personal Service" few hatcheries can duplicate. Our new free catalog describes our egg contest records and show winnings. Write for it today.
J. H. SEERLING, Owner, R. F. D. 1, Box M, Zeeland, Michigan.

Poultry

STARTING THE CHICK.

It won't be long before the poultry enthusiasts will be hauling their incubators out of their winter storage in readiness for the hatching season.

The sooner you do it, the better. Give it a thorough cleaning, and disinfect it, then leave it open to air thoroughly. When you are ready to start hatching, your machine should be running three days before you put an egg in it. In this time you will have learned just how high to turn the lamp. Then put the eggs in and leave the machine alone. It may take eighteen to twenty hours for the temperature to go up to 103 degrees, but don't try to force it; the cold eggs are responsible for the length of time it takes to heat up.

Follow Instructions.

Follow the instructions that go with your machine carefully, and if your eggs contain good, healthy germs there is no reason why you should not have a good hatch.

There is, however, one thorn in the flesh of everyone running the small incubators, and that is "moisture." If you get too much evaporation, the chick sticks to the shell, and if you do not get enough evaporation, the chick will drown in the shell.

But, according to the advertisements in the farm magazines, this problem seems to have been cleared up. These moisture gauges, as they are called, are ordinary test tubes, scientifically graduated.

When you start the machine the test tube is filled with water and the markings show how much water should be evaporated on the fourth, sixth, and eighth day, etc. If evaporation is too slow, you open the slides in your machine. If too fast, you close them. This seems like a solution for the moisture problem. The baby chick, when hatched, may seem like an insignificant little ball of fluff, but on its proper growth hinges the whole story of profit or loss for the coming year.

The first thing you should do is to get your brooder going on the eighteenth day so that it will be running for three days before you put a chick in it; in this time it will have the floor and your brooder house thoroughly heated up. The thermometer should register 100 when the chicks are put in. A great many people spoil their chances of making money out of chickens, by doing two things that they should not do, at this time.

Some Good Don'ts.

They put the chicks in a brooder that has just been lighted, and they feed them too soon. Remember, that the chick absorbs the yolk of the egg just before it is hatched, and has sufficient nourishment to last it for thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

Even at the expiration of this time, its first food should be a drink of powdered buttermilk and water, (one cup of milk to three cups of water), and some baby chick grit.

Here is a list of don'ts to remember during the hatching season:

- Don't use eggs over ten days old.
- Don't monkey with the regulator after the eggs are in the incubator.
- Don't put your eggs in a place any warmer than fifty degrees.
- Don't lay them on their side—put them in an egg crate, small end down.
- Don't forget to give a crate a quarter turn every day—this prevents the germ from moving to the side of the egg.
- Don't neglect to test eggs on the seventh and fourteenth day.
- Don't neglect to turn them daily.

If biddy gets across with a record of around thirteen eggs for the month of February, she has a good start toward the desired goal of 160 eggs for the year.

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

80 Egg Size \$11.95; Copper Hot-Water Tanks—Self-Regulated Safety Lamp—Egg Tester—Thermometer and Holder. My Double-Walled Hot-Water Belle City Brooders are guaranteed to raise the chicks. Save \$1.95 Order Incubator and Brooder Both. Send only for

80 Egg and 80 Chick Size \$15.95
140 Egg and 140 Chick Size 19.95
230 Egg and 230 Chick Size 29.95

Freight Prepaid
East of Rockies and allowed West. Orders shipped day received. If in a hurry add only 50c for each machine and I will ship Express Prepaid. Saves Valuable Time! Gets machines to you in 2 to 5 days.

Hot-Water Brooders
Will raise all your chicks.
80 Chick Size \$5.95
140 Chick Size 7.95
230 Chick Size 9.95

Champion Belle City
Mammoth Incubators
460 Egg Capacity \$43.00
690 Egg Capacity 64.50
920 Egg Capacity 86.00
In sets of 2-3-4. Built both Right and Left Hand. Floor space 4 Ft. x 6 Ft. Order the full capacity, or Add A Machine as your business grows. The safe, practical way to build up your poultry business. And you get the Champion Belle City at lowest factory prices—fully guaranteed and backed by my 25 yrs. experience. Save Time—Order Now—direct from this ad, or write me today for Free book "Hatching Facts." It also gives low price on Coal and Oil Canopy Brooders. Jim Roban, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co. Box 14 Racine, Wis.

140 Egg Incubator \$13.75
30 Days Trial

Freight Paid east of the Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks—double walls—dead air space—double glass doors. Shipped complete, with all fixtures set up ready to use.

140 Egg—\$13.75; with Drum Brooder, \$18.95
180 Egg—\$15.95; with Drum Brooder, \$21.15
250 Egg—\$22.75; with Canopy Brooder, \$35.45
340 Egg—\$30.75; with Canopy Brooder, \$43.45
500 Egg—\$45.50; with Canopy Brooder, \$58.20
Drum Brooder (50 to 200 Chicks Capacity) \$7.25
24 Inch Wickless Canopy (25 to 125 Chick), \$10.25
44 Inch Wickless Canopy (50 to 500 Chick), \$14.75

Freight Paid
Lamp Brooder

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 1926 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 1000 eggs.
Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 114, Racine, Wis.

Take No Risk 30 Days Trial

Money back if not satisfied. Made of California Redwood, covered with galvanized iron, double walls, air space between, built to last for years; deep chick nursery, hot water heat, copper tanks. Order from this ad—no risk. Shipped set up—ready to run. Money back if not pleased, or write for FREE catalog.

140 Egg—\$13.85; with Hot Water Brooder, \$19.60
260 Egg—\$23.50; with Hot Water Brooder, \$32.50
140 Egg—with 200 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$25.85
260 Egg—with 300 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$35.50
520 Egg—\$47.00; with 500 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$60.75

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO., Box 83, Racine, Wis.

ACCREDITED CHICKS

From pure-bred, heavy laying flocks that have been inspected and Cullled by STATE INSPECTORS.

TANNERED WHITE LEGHORNS
BROWN LEGHORNS
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
100% Live Delivery Postpaid.
8c EACH AND UP.
Send at once for Free Catalog, full particulars and detailed prices. Bank Reference.

HILLVIEW HATCHERY
C. BOVEN, Prop.
BOX M. HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

that have been carefully culled and selected for quality and heavy laying. Flocks mated with high-class male birds. B. P. Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Leghorns. Write for prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

CARLETON HATCHERY
CARLETON, MICHIGAN.

Michigan Accredited Class A Chicks
S. C. Eng. White and Brown Leghorns, 12c. Sheppard's Anconas, 13c. Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, 14c. Assorted Chicks, 10c. No money down. Catalog free. 100% live delivery. Postpaid B03 HATCHERY, R. No. 2-M, Zeeland, Mich.

PURE BRED CHICKS

Best paying varieties. From inspected, high egg-bred flocks. Leghorns—Minors—Anconas—Plymouth Rocks—Wyandottes—R. I. Reds—Orpingtons—Jersey Black Giants. Indian Runner and Pekin Ducks. Highest Quality. Low Cut Prices. Fine illustrated catalog free. Write today. **PERKINS VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Box 42, Center Mail, Pa.**

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORNS

The beautiful business hen! Wonderful winter layers. Big white eggs. World Record layers American Egg Contest! Greatest winners New York, Chicago, Hardy, vigorous money makers. Stock Eggs, Chicks, etc., shipped safely. Catalog free. **EVERLAY FARM, Box 49, Portland, Ind.**

My Pure Blood Chicks

from high-set bred, inspected flocks will please you and make you money. Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Minoras, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas. Low prices. Catalog free. Write me today. **Mary Maude Farms, Box 110, Portland, Ind.**

OHIO ACCREDITED

10 Leading Breeds. Inspected, culled and banded by O. S. University Experts. Hatched and shipped under our personal supervision. Priced right. 9th Year. Free Ch. Bank Ref. **BUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 2558, Findlay, Ohio.**



"NOT A KICK IN A MILLION FEET"

EVERY good quality that you would expect to find in a good roof you will find in a Mule-Hide Roof. Mule-Hide Roofs are noted for extreme long wear. The extra good, all rag felt and imported Mexican asphalt is what assures this longer life.

Mule-Hide Roofs are surfaced with fire resisting, natural slates and minerals. That is why the colors never fade. If we used artificial dyes the sun would soon bleach out the color.

The quality of Mule-Hide is "So good that only the best lumber dealers sell it."

The Lehon Company
44th St. to 45th St.
on Oakley Avenue
CHICAGO • ILLINOIS



EDWARDS SAVES YOU MONEY

ON METAL ROOFS

We own our own sheet mills, roll our own sheets, make them into high grade Reo Metal Shingles, Siding, Ceilings, and Roofings of type and style for every kind of building. Also Ready-Made Garages and Farm Buildings. We control every operation from the raw material to the finished roof, and we sell direct from our factories to the user. Not a dollar to divide with anybody but the customer! You get better values for less money.

OUTLAST THREE ORDINARY ROOFS

Edwards Metal Roofs are weather-proof, lightning-proof and fire-proof. Thousands of home owners take advantage of our offer every year. Ten thousand farmer friends are our best advertisement.

Write today! Get our low prices and free samples. Save money, get better quality. Ask for Roofing Book No. 167 or for Garage Book.

FREE SAMPLES & Roofing Book

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
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Cincinnati, Ohio

POULTRY

Barred Rocks & Reds

Chicks from blood tested pure standard bred. Choice selected flocks. Second year of blood test for Bacillary White Diarrhea. All flocks culled and mated for egg production. Write for prices.

Krueper Poultry Farm & Hatchery
MILAN, MICHIGAN.

BLOOD TESTED PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

PRICE LIST FOR 1925.				
	per 50	per 100	per 500	per 1000
B. P. Rocks (Selected)	\$8.00	\$15	\$72.00	\$142
B. I. Reds	8.00	15	72.00	145
S. C. Anconas	7.00	13	62.50	125
S. C. White Leghorns	7.00	13	62.50	125

"Chicks with a future."

RICHARDSON HATCHERY
DUNDEE, MICH.

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

20,000 Weekly. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on—

White, Buff & Brown Leghorns	\$7.12	\$58
Barred Rocks, Bl. Minorcas, Anconas	7 1/4	14 65
White & Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds	8	15 70
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8	15 70
Mixed, \$10 per 100. Heavy Mixed	7	12 60

Order from this ad. Save time. Fine Free Catalog. GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 8, Bucyrus, Ohio

PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORNS. Chicks from strong, rugged breeders carefully selected for egg production. Blood lines of world famous strains. \$12.50 per 100. Order from this ad. Reference: Zeeland State Bank. **VILLAGE VIEW POULTRY FARM,** R. 3, Box 10, Zeeland, Mich.

CHIX ALL KINDS, PUREBRED. Our low prices will surprise you. Remarkable guarantee. Real service. Big Catalog in colors free. Complete Hatchery, Box 225, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

THE Rhode Island Reds led the other breeds for egg production during the fourteenth week of the Michigan International Egg-laying Contest. Their production of 61.9 per cent was closely followed by the White Leghorns with 61.2 per cent, and the Barred Rock group followed with 60.17 per cent. The 1,000 hens produced during this time, 4,278 eggs, or 61.1 per cent. This is a new record to be established at the Michigan contest for winter production. Hanson's Leghorns, from Corvallis, Oregon, with 783 eggs, led all other pens, and also hold the record for this contest for fourteen weeks' production. They have an eighty-egg lead over any previous record in these competitions. Northland Farms, from Grand Rapids, also with White Leghorns, replace Harry Burns' pen for second place in the Leghorn division, and assume the same position among all pens. Third place is now occupied by Harry Burns' Leghorns, while W. F. Alexander's Barred Rocks tie with F. E. Fogle's pen for fourth place. F. R. Niniss, of Charlotte, North Carolina, and P. G. Slack, of Bristol, Indiana, own the other two pens on the Leghorn honor roll. "Winter Eggs" Farm, Lethbridge, Alberta, and Tom Cummings, at Brown City, Michigan, hold third and fourth positions in the Rock section. The Rhode Island Red division is headed up by a pen from West Neck Farm, Huntington, L. I., with 565 eggs.

FEEDING COTTAGE CHEESE.

Is cottage cheese good for chickens, or is it injurious? We saw in a paper it wasn't good for old chickens.—W. C. P.

Cottage cheese contains nothing which could be injurious to old hens. In fact, it is considered a very good feed to stimulate egg production. Of course, it should never be used if spoiled or mouldy. Possibly the hens which were apparently injured by eating cottage cheese, received some in bad condition, or were suffering from other causes.

HATCHING GOOSE EGGS.

Could you give me any pointers on the hatching of geese? I have had bad luck with the little fellows smothering in the shells. Should they be sprinkled oftener than once a week while incubation is going on?—M. S.

Hens are often given four to six goose eggs to incubate, but as the eggs are large, the hen may not give them enough turning. Turning them by hand once or twice a day helps to insure the proper development of the goslings. If the goose has her nest on the damp ground, it is not necessary to add moisture to the eggs.

When goose eggs are hatched in an incubator, or in a nest that is dry, moisture should be added. On the seventh day sprinkle the eggs with water at about 100 degrees. During the second week sprinkle the eggs twice. At the start of the third week they can be soaked in warm water for a minute about every three days. During the last three days, soak the eggs for a half minute to a minute every day. Goose eggs usually take about thirty days to hatch, but the time may vary from twenty-eight to thirty-three days.

Thomas Hooper sold a restaurant keeper some chickens last week for about a dollar each. Next day he took lunch at the same place and got one leg, a wing, some weak coffee, and a little cooked garden stuff for \$1.50. He says there is a good reason why farmers eat most of their meals at home.—Sunshine Hollow.

Those who are watching the progress of the egg laying contest must realize the breeding and history are the two great factors in poultry success.

PAN-A-CE-A

your breeders
at mating time

YOU WANT fertile eggs for hatching—eggs that will hatch into strong, livable chicks.

See to it that your flock, your hens and roosters, are in the pink of condition at the time the hatching eggs are laid.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic—not a stimulant.

A tonic that imparts to the parent stock that spark of health and vigor that means fertile eggs for hatching.

Eggs that will hatch strong, livable chicks—not dead in the shell—not puny and weak.

Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will eat in six months.

There's a right-size package for every flock.

- 100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.
- 60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.
- 200 hens the 25-lb. pail
- 500 hens the 100-lb. drum

For 25 hens there is a smaller package

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

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



Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

WOLVERINE S.C. WHITE LEGHORN
BLOOD WILL TELL 100% SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED **BABY CHICKS**
MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED



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

BRED FOR SIZE, TYPE AND EGG PRODUCTION SINCE 1910

All breeders accredited by Michigan State College and Michigan Poultry Improvement Association. Don't buy any chicks until you have our new 1926 catalog explaining our matings in detail and how you can have greatest success with poultry.

Write for copy, it's FREE.

WOLVERINE HATCHERY & FARMS
H. P. WIERSMA, Owner ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

Diligent Chicks Did It & Will Do It For You



We confidently believe we are sending out the finest, strongest, real quality Chicks at the most popular price. Ten years of honest dealing behind us. Give us a trial and if possible, make it a point to call on us to inspect our flocks and incubator equipment. We are located on the M-11 2 miles north of Holland, Mich. Visitors always welcome. Pullets after May 1st.

Variety	500	100	50	25
S. C. White Leghorns	\$57.50	\$12.00	\$6.25	\$3.25
Barred Plymouth Rocks	72.50	15.00	7.75	4.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	72.50	15.00	7.75	4.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas	62.50	13.00	6.75	3.50
Mixed Chicks	42.50	9.00	4.75	2.50

DILIGENT HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM
Harm J. Knoll, Prop. R. No. 11, HOLLAND, MICH.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They Cost No More and You Can Feel Safe

Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by experts trained and approved by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. You can feel safe, for you know every chick is up to standard set by University for breeding and egg production.

SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG. It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Prices reasonable. Write today. **WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO.,** BOX 43, Gibsonburg, Ohio.



Tancred and Tom Barron S.C. White Leghorn CHICKS

Michigan State Accredited
Chicks Are Better Chicks

All our flocks are individually inspected by the Michigan State College of Agriculture—individually leg-banded with state sealed and numbered leg band. Insures highest quality. 150 Finest Tancred Males and Finest Large Tom Barron Males now head our flocks. Best blood lines in the country.

Order From This Ad—Low Prices
100-\$15; 500-\$72.50; 1000-\$140. 100% live healthy delivery guaranteed. Every order gets my personal attention. This is our twelfth season. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY
R. R. 12, Box M, Holland, Mich.



S. C. White Leghorns
Barred Rocks
Rhode Island Reds

Michigan Agricultural College inspected and approved.
Better chicks—at low cost.

Strong, healthy, free range stock. Tancred and Tom Barron White Leghorns. S.C.R.I. Reds. Parks' Barred Rocks. Best blood lines in the country.

You will make greater profits this year with B-F Chicks. Write for low price and free catalog today.

Brummer - Fredrickson Poultry Farm
Box 20, HOLLAND, MICH.

--B-A-B-Y C-H-I-X--

HEAVIES AND LEGHORNS

Hatched from eggs of HENS on range
TWELVE BREEDS-SEPARATE FARMS
Write for Prices of the kind you want
Booklet in Response

ALLEGAN HATCHERY On M-89 ALLEGAN, MICH.

MISSOURI ACCREDITED CHICKS

PROVEN HIGH QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES
Our State Accredited chicks produced from stock under direct supervision of Prof. A. Gorrell, Director of Vocational Agriculture. Every chick from vigorous high laying average flocks of recognized egg strains. **GET THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY**
Superior breeding has made our chicks the best grade obtainable for the money. All leading varieties. Live delivery, prepaid. Special prices on large lots and mixed for broilers. Instructive chick booklet FREE.
SMITH BROS. HATCHERIES Box 119 Mexico, Mo.

SEND NO MONEY FOR SILVER LAKE CHICKS

We ship C. O. D. and guarantee 100% live delivery of sturdy, pure-bred chicks. Wh. Br. & Buff Leghorns, 13c; Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Anconas, 14c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., 16c; Black Minor., 15c; Mixed, 10c. Less than 100 chicks, 1c each more. SILVER LAKE HATCHERY, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

LOOK!

150,000 chix, 15 varieties, 9c up. Every hen tested and culled for production and standard qualities. Free circular. LAWRENCE HATCHERY, R. 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.

64 BREEDS Chickens, ducks, geese high quality, hardy and most profitable. Fowls, eggs, incubators, brooders; lowest prices. America's great plant. At 33 yrs. Fine new 100 page book and catalog free.
R.F. Neubert Co., Box 514, Mankato, Minn.

Leading Varieties

Michigan State Accredited Chicks and Pullets, pure-bred, circular free. Liberal discount on early orders. Member of the I. B. C. A. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & FARMS, Dept. W, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

From trapnested, pedigreed blood lines. Egg COCKERELS contest winners for years. Shipped C. O. D. Guaranteed to Live. Prompt Shipment. Low Prices. PULLETS Write for Special Sale Bulletin and Free Catalog HENS GEO. B. FERRIS, 984 Union, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. EGGS

Larger White Leghorns

We breed them bigger. Better winter layers. Trap-nested, pedigreed. Chicks and eggs at farmers' prices. Send for free illustrated catalog full of useful poultry facts. A. W. WAUCHEK, Gobles, Mich.



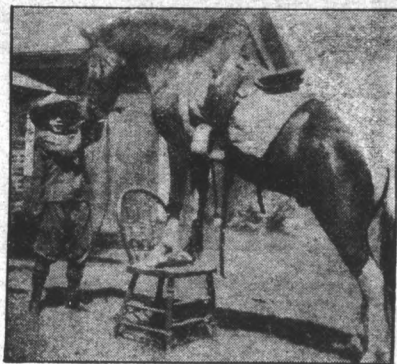
"Why I Like Winter"

By the Prize Winners

By Menno G. Martin.

Why do I like winter? I have often asked myself that question.

Is there not a certain unfathomable exhilaration in walking out in the crisp, wintry air? The myriads of dazzling, diamond-like sparks that greet your eyes on a cold, sunny day; the thrill of gliding swiftly and smoothly over a mirror-like pond; the creepy excitement that surges through your system as you shoot down a snowy,



Miriam Stuart Says Buddy Makes a Good Playmate.

steep hill on skis; the pent-up, breathless exultation of scooting meteorlike in an ice yacht over the smooth, glassy surface of a lake—do not these impress you with the grandeur, the marvelous magnificence of the scenes that greet you in whatever direction you may choose to turn your eyes? I do not have to ask. It takes an extremely indifferent, unemotional person who may not be impressed by the majestic wonders of winter.

The cold, crisp air has the very essence of health. One can go his way unmolested by the millions of mosquitoes that betoken spring; or the dirty, inquisitive, disease-carrying flies that mark the summer. Is there not a certain joyful awe that commands your feelings as you walk outdoors when nature is bedded down in a profound and unbroken sleep. When the keen frost nips my toes and my ears, it impresses me with the fact of how puny man still is in the face of the elements. How small and incomparable seems the power of man to the mighty strength of nature!

By Mamie Sharon.

I think winter is the pleasantest time of the year. Some mornings when I awake I look through my window and see the bright sun lighting up the snow-covered earth, making the top of the snow shine like crystal—then I look out afar and see the white-roofed houses, with the smoke coming out of the chimneys. These cozy houses seem to send a hearty welcome to all. And again, when I come and go from school I like to run and romp in the snow and make queer tracks in it.

On a breezy night, when the wind is blowing furiously outside, sweeping the snow in large drifts, I like to sit by the kitchen fire and read thrilling stories.

Another thing I like about winter is the outdoor sports. On Saturday we all go and coast down a large hill and have very much fun. Other times we go skating and play many games on the ice.

Although winter sometimes is very cold, I like it better than the thunder and lightning in the summer.

By June Nelson, M. C.

Winter—the season of rest for all forms of life. At this time of the year

human beings rest from their summer activities; bears hibernate; reptiles are apparently dead; even the trees lose their leaves, and plants lie down to rest, only to arise again in spring.

In this season the ugly spots of the earth are hidden by that glistening white coverlet called snow. Likewise the ugly things in our lives may be buried in the peace of winter, that in the spring we may begin again with a clear record. In the autumn a plant may be old and weather-beaten, but in the winter it dies down until spring, when it begins a fresh, new growth. Who has not felt the exhilarating spring breeze without feeling that the past year's mistakes have vanished with the melted snow? Not only for one year, but in the seasons of life we are given hope that our wrongs may be buried under the snow, and, like the plants, we, too, may rise again and begin anew in the spring of life.

This is what winter means to me; one of the many miracles about us which furnish hope and faith to our lives.

By Mamie Balich.

Dear Diary:

After vaguely viewing a map of the United States, and particularly studying, with speculative eye, the southern states, and with still a distinct part of the brain mapping out a contemplated trip through—say Texas—one doesn't think so much of winter drear, does one, dear diary?

I think not.

Probably you are wondering why I am writing such a letter. Well, it's this way. In last week's Michigan



OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

Say, Uncle Frank, about how many M. C.'s are there? If there are two thousand, and each sent a nickel for the Merry Circle Fund, it would make the \$100 needed for the radio. I am sending a nickel for the fund.

I guess it is about time for me to stop, so good-bye.—Raymond Bosserdet, M. C., Corunna, Mich.

There are about ten thousand more M. C.'s than you have guessed. A small contribution from each one would put the fund across in good shape. The trouble is, that many fail to do their share.

My Dear Uncle Frank:

As I've not written since the last time I did, I thought I'd try it now.

I think it would be "ground" to have a president and vice-president for the M. C., not because I'd want to be one, but just for the fun of voting. I want to do what I can for the M. C., 'cause I'll be eighteen in April, and I've had so much fun from writing to my M. C. cousins. I sure have some dandy cories. I only correspond with two M. C. boys, and they are O. K. I get so mad when anyone writes silly letters. Sure, I used to write to some boys that wrote silly letters, and I quit 'um, too. Reginald Hodges is a dandy poet. Here's a poem he wrote:

"APPLESAUCE."

In Noah Webster's you will find The term of applesauce defined Apples crushed—as in a stew. But that today would never do, So now I take my pen in hand To try to make you understand, What's Applesauce.

A boy and girl walk down the street And he is telling her how sweet She looks in that new dress of hers, How beautiful that new set of furs. Just curves around her slender neck. Whereas, she looks just like a wreck. That's applesauce.

Farmer, I read of a contest on "Why I Like Winter." So I decided to put my thoughts on paper about it. And here's the result for you to pass opinion upon it.

But when one feels like that, the best thing to do is to put on your cap of imagination and go through an imaginary trip south, and while you're at it, don't forget to embroider the bad points as well as the good. Ten to one, in the end you'll want to take a train back after a length of perhaps two weeks' time, and then when you do land in the clime of good old winter—Oh, you'll take a good deep breath and say, "It's great—here! The winter!"

Still, we must take into consideration the unimaginative one also.

Bring out some pictures taken in the summer, when you were hauling hay, picking berries, canning by a hot stove, and stewing yourself incidentally, and saying disgustedly, "you can't tell me the sun's ninety-two millions of miles away!" Catch your breath now, or else you might find it gone. Take a look out the window. Here come Fred and Elsie with their ice skates. The snow is falling thickly. A knock at the door. "Bert home?" "Yes." "Oh, can you go skating today? The ice is swell! Frank and his sister and a bunch of other kids are bringing their skates and sleds. We're going to have a dandy time. Hurry!" Now into coat, cap and boots—ice skates and a muffled, "won't be back until supper time, Mom. Have something good and hot. Good-bye!" Out into the open air. Into the drifts of snow. The cold stinging and tingling the cheeks. And then—"Ain't it a grand and glorious feeling! Wouldn't go south for no money! It's great—here!! The winter!"

Well, here's my candid opinion, dear diary. What's yours?

Two friends, chance meet upon the street, Invite each other out to eat, Each one is bored to death, but smiles And each the other one beguiles. Who'll pay the bills? They argue and moan, And in the end each pays his own. That's applesauce.

That applesauce is nothing new, I'd like the chance to prove to you.



Helen Van Northwick Says This Was Taken in Winter, Not in Georgia.

It comes into our lives at birth When friends are called upon the earth, "That child is beautiful," they cry, While those who say it know they lie. That's applesauce.

And so through life we dine and sup On applesauce till we're filled up. And then the preacher comes around To place you in your resting ground. He tells how high your ideals stood Although he knows you were no good. That's applesauce.

I think it's real good. Well, I think

I've said enough.—A shortlived M. C., Edith Kingdon, Traverse City, Mich.

It's no applesauce to say that Reginald's poem was good. I'm sorry you are going to be eighteen so soon. You'll have to be a home-comer next fall.

Hurrah! Uncle Frank and Cousins:

Clap, clap, clap, again another Booster Fund for the poor, little, suffering children in the hospital. How we ought to rejoice to think we have organized and grown to be such helpers.

God bless these little children who are suffering. I'm sure God loves them all, and I think He will help us with our fund to provide amusement for them, and we ask Him to be with us through Our Great Fund Period, don't we, everybody?

I am enclosing a very small amount toward the fund, Uncle Frank, and am going to try to send some each week till we get the radio. I truly hope that each of our M. C. members will send in just a wee portion to help.

Did you ever have a sick and discouraging day, boys and girls? Oh, yes, we all have. Well, we don't like to be sick, do we? And when we are, don't we like amusement? Why, the first thing we want is something to pass the time away with. We want mother to read to us, or sister to cut out pictures for us, don't we? Well, these poor little children may have no mama or siser, so let us try and bring some joy into their little hearts. They will appreciate it and will get more joy from the radio than all the nickels and dimes we could give them.

Boys and girls, here's a little favor I ask of you. I write to a poor girlie, age seventeen years. She is a cripple from her hips down. Her legs are paralyzed, and she has not been able to walk since the day she blossomed in this old world. She is a dear girlie, and I ask my M. C. cousins to write her a nice letter. She will appreciate it, I know. Her address is, Miss Jeanette Olson, North Port, Mich.

She said she loved to get letters from other young folks.

You will probably hear from me next week, for I want to help buy happiness for our children in the hospital.—I remain your for our page, Eathel Fay Sharp, Akron, Mich.

The enthusiasm you display regarding the fund would put the fund over if many other M. C.'s had it. I hope others will write Jeanette.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my Merry Circle membership card and pin just after Christmas. I am very proud of them, and I wear the pin everywhere I go.

Uncle Frank, I would like to know what the members of the Merry Circle think about the United States joining the World Court. I do not see why this country should join. I am with the old prophet who said: "Stand in the old ways. View the ancient paths. Consider them well and be not among those who are given to change." We have always been a peace-loving nation, and it has always been our policy to keep out of foreign entanglements. Why change our policy? Why become entangled with Europe and Asia in this World Court? You cannot keep a nation from fighting for its own rights. It seems to me that, if another nation was imposing on our rights, and the matter could not be settled peaceably, neither the World Court nor all the courts in the world could keep us from fighting.

I have stated my opinion, and now I would like others to state theirs.—Your new niece, Mildred Uren, Iron River, Mich.

This is a subject that has been discussed considerably. How can we stay to the old ways and make progress? Life is a constant change. But we must use care in our foreign relations. We must do what is best for the world and ourselves. What do the M. C.'s think about this matter?

THE READ-AND-WINNERS.

THE Read-and-Win contest created the usual amount of interest, and quite a few of the answers were correct. To determine the winners, we put all the correct papers together and then pulled out the lucky ones.

The winners are:

Pencil Boxes.

Freda Goodrich, R. 2, Decatur, Mich.
Mable Ashenden, R. 1, Wolverine, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Catherine Smith, Fowlerville, Mich.
Evelyn Bloemberg, Hudsonville, Mich.

Edwin Vander Poppen, Hamilton, Mich.

Pencils.

Ellen Wismar, R. 3, White Cloud,

Wyland Barber, Star Route, Sears Mich.

Lauramae Barker, 500 College Ave., N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Edward Trutsch, Allegan, Mich.

Vernice M. Daniel, Ithaca, Mich.

PARENT-TEACHERS' MEETINGS POPULAR.

I don't believe I could tell much about what could be done in our school, as there is almost always something doing, but I will tell what we do.

On the first Thursday of every month, is held the Parent-Teachers' Association meeting. The community seems to like this, because there are from 200 to 300 in attendance.

The children help in an entertaining program, after which there is a lecture of some sort. At the last meeting I attended, after the lecture they went down into the gym, where each person was given a bag of pop corn and an apple, and in that way the parents got acquainted.

Then, about once a month they give an entertainment in which different grades take part. The funds derived from the entertainment are used for playground equipment, also to help keep up the orchestra.

I think our school does a lot toward making the community interesting.—Paula Pirscher.

Suggestion Contest

AT various times chances were given to show what M. C.'s thought Uncle Frank looked like. These created quite a little amusement for everybody, especially myself. Now, here comes a Merry Circler with the suggestion that we have a contest on "How Uncle Frank Should Act." That is a good one, as it will give an opportunity for you to make suggestions which will be helpful to me, and interesting to others. You can undoubtedly make a great many suggestions, but I hope that you will be able to make them in 250 words or less. The usual prizes will be given to the ten papers giving the best and most interesting suggestions.

All sending in good papers who are not Merry Circlers will get M. C. buttons and cards.

Please don't forget to put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the paper and, if you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name. This contest closes February 26, so be sure to send your paper to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, in due time.

READ-AND-WIN ANSWERS.

HERE are the correct replies to the questions given in the Read-and-Win Contest of two weeks ago:

1. "The Birches" and a Venetian scene—174-26.
2. February's Whims—174-26.
3. It gives them a feeling of ownership, of partnership—17-165.
4. Looks good for ten years or more—184-36.
5. 2,225—180-32.
6. 82.8 per cent—180-32.
7. Twenty years—3-151.
8. Equal parts kerosene and old cylinder oil—15-163.
9. Fourteen cents per dozen—11-159.
10. Upon what the boys of today will do in their tomorrows—178-30.

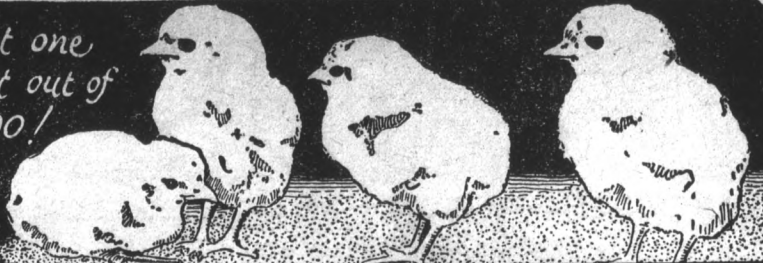
WORK-TO-WIN.

Here is a forceful message from Albert Smith, who has fought his way to the top from poverty. He is now governor of New York state, and whether or not we approve all his policies, we must admit that he is one of the most popular and forceful men in American public life today.

NOTHING makes for greater success than the habit of hard work. The best things of life must be worked for, not alone wished for.

Ambition without a capacity for work, is mere day-dreaming. Learn how to work, not alone with your body, but with your brain. Let your head direct your hand. That makes the difference between the work of cows and of men. And, finally, work with your heart, which means with your integrity. The best success comes from a combination of character and ability, and this applies to anybody, whether farmer or city dweller.

Not one
Lost out of
5000!



"Increase The Live Weight, Reduce the Death Rate"

That correct feeding is the big factor in keeping chicks healthy was proven on the NOWAK EXPERIMENTAL FARMS last Spring. Ten lots of day old chicks were purchased, 500 in each lot, 5,000 in all. They were ordinary chicks and were kept under ordinary conditions, but fed DOMINO CHICK FEEDS, and an almost unbelievable record was made for NOT A SINGLE CHICK DIED OF WHITE DIARRHOEA, that deadly scourge, and ever present menace to young fowls. Save your chicks. Grow them to healthy maturity, strong sturdy cockerels, and early laying hens. Play safe, feed DOMINO.

Three Days to Six Weeks FEED - DOMINO CHICK STARTER with Buttermilk

Six Weeks to 5 or 6 months FEED - DOMINO DEVELOPING FEED DOMINO GROWING MASH

Clean, dry, properly ventilated quarters are important, but subordinate to the importance of correct feeding. Improper feed causes weak puny chicks that succumb to disease even though the housing and care given them is perfect. If they live they grow slowly, developing into light unprofitable cockerels, and late irregular layers.

FEED DOMINO CHICK FEEDS, build strong hardy chicks that will stand exposure. It is difficult to achieve perfect care and housing, but DOMINO FED CHICKS thrive anyhow. Right through the dangerous period, 3 days to 5 or 6 months, DOMINO CHICK FEEDS carry the chick, for they contain all the minerals, proteins and other ingredients essential to quick, hardy, healthy growth.

DOMINO CHICK FEEDS simplify chick feeding, reduce its complications, eliminate disease, do away with its uncertainties. They make big profits sure. See our Local dealer.

"Say It With Feed"

Big profits depend on the feed you use. Really you can—"Say It With Feed." Just send for booklet, "Increase The Live Weight, Reduce The Death Rate." It contains valuable directions on the care and management of chicks. Avoid losses. Make more profit. Send for booklet today. The coupon brings it FREE.

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Mail Today for BIGGER PAY!

Mail This COUPON Now

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Dept. 12
Hammond, Ind.

I fed.....chicks last year.

Expect to feed.....this spring.

I usually buy feed from.....

of.....

Name of Dealer—Dealer's address.....
I am interested in getting the highest possible profit out of raising chicks, and I will be glad to receive a copy of your Free Booklet, "Increase The Live Weight, Reduce The Death Rate."

Name.....

Address.....

State.....



FOUR
BREEDS
To Choose
FROM

Wyngarden Strain

Tancred Hollywood Barron White Leghorn
BABY CHICKS
MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED.

Five of our hens laid 270 eggs at the 1925 Michigan International Egg Laying Contest. Ten birds 1924 contest averaged 232 eggs. We also hatch Brown Leghorns, and Anconas. Discount NOW on early orders. FREE Catalog gives full particulars and tells why leading egg farmers choose Wyngarden Strain Chicks. Send for copy at once.
Wyngarden Farms & Hatchery, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.

EARLY MATURING
PURE BRED

BABY CHICKS

STOCK ALL BLOOD TESTED

Our careful selection and breeding has made our stock especially early in maturing. Egg production bred right into our birds. Official records. Egg production at an early age means more money for you. Every bird that produces hatching eggs for us is BLOOD TESTED FOR WHITE DIARRHOEA. This is our second year of blood testing. Our chicks are safe chicks and you can feel sure when you buy that you are getting your money's worth. Let us send our circular with photos of official high record birds. Fair prices—White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes.

MILAN HATCHERY, BOX 4, MILAN, MICH.



ROYAL EGG BRED LEGHORNS

CHICKS FROM CONTEST WINNING BLOOD LINES

Our White Leghorns won the 1925 Michigan Egg Contest. 1000 birds entered. Contest average 176 eggs per bird. Our pen averaged 241 per bird. Fifty sisters of these contest winners averaged 200 eggs per bird at home. Brothers and sons of these birds head the matings from which I will hatch this year. They are Michigan State Accredited. In spite of increased demands for our chicks we have neither increased our capacity or prices. Write today for free circular that tells how you can secure chicks from these winning blood lines at moderate prices. "75% of our business is from old customers." You, too, can join the list of satisfied users of this Royal strain.

ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS, S. P. Wiersma, Prop., R. 2, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.



CHIX FOR 26 YEARS

We have been producing Chicks from our pure-bred, heavy-laying flocks for thousands of pleased customers and giving the best of Satisfaction. We can do the same for you. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on.....
S. C. White, Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Anconas.....\$7.00 \$13 \$82 \$120
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns.....7.50 14 67 130
Barred & White Rocks, S. & R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas.....8.00 15 72 140
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....8.50 16 77 150
S. C. White Minorcas, 50, \$10.75; 100, \$20; 500, \$90. Light Mixed, 50, \$5; 100, \$9; 500, \$44. PARK'S Pedigree Rocks, 25c each. BUY 20th CENTURY CHICKS AND BE HAPPY. Special Combination offers on Brooders and Brooder Houses. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free. Ref., Commercial Bank.

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY,

Box K, New Washington, Ohio



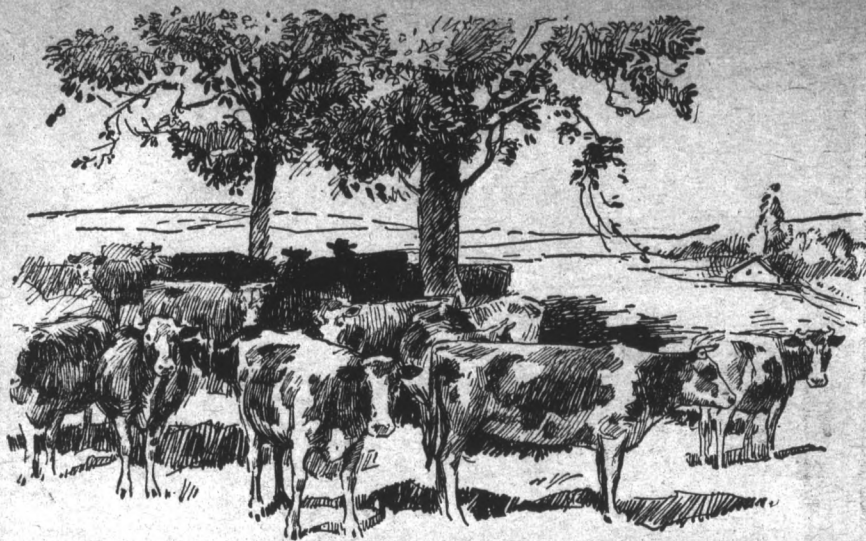
BARRON -- TANCREW W. LEGHORNS

EXCLUSIVELY. STATE ACCREDITED FLOCKS AND HATCHERY. Some Males from hens with records up to 295 eggs per year. Contest record flocks. Pedigreed Tancred Males. Only really choice, vigorous Chicks of this breeding, give us your order this season. Chick prices selected, strong, vigorous and healthy hens are mated to produce our Chicks. If you want very moderate considering Quality, and we will make every effort to please and satisfy you. Get Catalog and full price details before buying elsewhere.

STAR HATCHERY, L. Tinkhof, Prop.

Box D.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.



Feed Linseed Meal and IMITATE SUMMER CONDITIONS

The tonic effect, as well as the high protein content of summer pasturage, can in great measure be duplicated by the liberal use of Linseed Meal.

Prof. Morrison, author with W. A. Henry, of the world famous book, "Feeds and Feeding," says: "The effect on livestock of a judicious use of Linseed Meal is soon apparent in a thrifty appearance, a pliable skin, a sleek, oily coat and good 'handling' quality of the flesh. Due to its tonic effect it is especially useful as a conditioner for animals which are run down or out of condition."

A. F. Pierce, Prop. Sheomet Farm Jerseys, Winchester, N. H. says: "Linseed Meal is a wonderful conditioner as well as one of the best concentrates for increasing milk flow."

Frank Shields, Mgr. Kilohana Farms, Lewistown, Ill., writes: "After cattle have been on full feed for some time, Linseed Meal improves their digestion, gives their hair a more glossy appearance and makes them sell better when sent to market."

ALL FARM ANIMALS ARE WONDERFULLY BENEFITED BY THE LIBERAL USE OF LINSEED MEAL AND THE PROFIT BY ITS USE OFTEN RUNS AS HIGH AS 100 PER CENT. The books described in the Coupon below will tell you how. Send in the Coupon now.

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Please send me without obligation either or both of the books I have checked with an "X" below:

- ☐ Booklet "Dollars and Cents RESULTS as told by Practical Feeders, Breeders and Dairymen."
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Keep your horses working with "SPOHN'S." Standard remedy for 32 years for Distemper, Strangles, Influenza, Coughs and Colds. Give to sick and those exposed. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. Sold by your druggist. If not, order from us. Small bottle 60 cents, large \$1.20. Write for free booklet on diseases.

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"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That
Golden June Shade which
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Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets

all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington Vt.



Raising the Dairy Calf

Requires Careful Attention

By C. H. Cheasly

THE dairyman who would keep his herd at the maximum of efficiency, must be constantly renewing it, and this means that he must raise a certain number of calves. The calves born in March and April, or at least those that may be called spring calves, are preferred, although we would not hesitate to keep a calf born at any time of the year, if from an especially good mother, or of better than average ancestry. Somehow it seems that the spring sunshine is a little more favorable for the growth of young animals than that of any other time of the year.

The heifer or bull that is raised by hand, should be allowed to suck its dam for at least ten days, and perhaps even longer. The idea that it is difficult to teach them to drink if allowed to suck too long is erroneous, as it is usually easier to teach the calf to drink than it is the one of two days. We have seen calves a few days old that it seemed almost impossible to teach anything. Better leave them with their mothers a little longer. Then there is the advantage that they will gain in the start upon whole milk. The first milk of the freshening cow also has laxative qualities, and is needed by the new-born calf. Even after hand-feeding is started, the calves should have from five to nine pounds of whole milk per day, that amount depending upon the size of the calf; small Jerseys will need the smaller amount, while large Holsteins should have nearly twice as much in order to keep them growing. If it is convenient to do so, three feeds per day will be beneficial for the first three weeks, then feeding morning and night will suffice. It is possible to give too much milk, just as too little may be given. The judgment of the feeder should be used in this, and also in the matter of changing from whole to skim-milk. This change should be a gradual one.

The milk should be fed at a given temperature, from which there should be little variation. The best temperature for feeding is around ninety-five degrees Fahrenheit, but it is better to feed at a lower temperature all the time than to have much variation. The calf likes his milk clean and sanitary, so never use pails without washing. Lots of farmers do not think of this. But the pail which the calf is fed from

should be as clean as the pail used for milking. Scald out the feeding pails and let them dry and cleanse in the sunlight. Many cases of scours and other calf troubles may be traced to dirty feeding pails and troughs. Because troughs are not easy to clean, we prefer the pails for use in feeding.

We have seen good calves raised without having been turned out to pasture the first season, and, on the other hand, we have seen equally as good ones that were given a good pasture run by the time they had reached the age of three months. I would never turn the calves out to pasture until they were at least two months old, no matter what time of the year they were born. A good deal depends upon keeping the bowels open and the appetites keen. Do not over-feed with milk at any time. Better supplement the milk with a small amount of grain in the form of ground oats, bran, or mixed feed.

Finally, do not raise a calf unless it came from good stock. There is no reason in raising all the heifers unless they are all good ones. Better keep fewer cows and have them good. This is the great lesson which many dairymen have yet to learn.

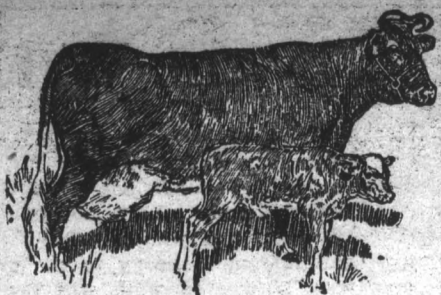
JERSEY BREEDERS SMILE.

THE spirit of optimism prevailed at the annual meeting of the Michigan Jersey Cattle Club, held in conjunction with Farmers' Week. The number of breeders of Island cattle present on this occasion exceeded the attendance at any previous meeting. Improvement was noted in the demand for cattle, as well as in prices.

The banquet was an enjoyable event. The toastmastership rested buoyantly on the hemispherical curvature of C. V. Ballard, while K. K. Vining recited Jersey accomplishments in Kent county, and L. L. Drake declared that the Jerseys were multiplying and gaining prestige in northwestern counties of the state, in the hands of ordinary men. Professor Reed emphasized the great need for quality dairy products. Michigan cow owners must insist on producing the best butter and other dairy goods, or lose their good markets to outsiders who are catering to the wants of the consumers.



Electricity is Destined to Become a Real Servant in the Farm Dairy.



Here's How to Avoid Losses at CALVING

What chances you take—what losses you suffer, when you leave to luck the health of your cows as they approach and go through calf-birth.

At this critical time—when the requirements of winter feeding alone impose a heavy burden on her vitality a cow needs outside assistance to maintain her health and productive vigor.

Kow-Kare supplies this help in just the form most needed—by building up the vigor of digestive and genital organs so that disorders and diseases cannot gain a foothold. To insure strong, productive cows and healthy calves Kow-Kare is used regularly in thousands of the best dairies.

Kow-Kare does more than fight disease—it puts more milk into your pails by enabling your cows to assimilate all the milk-values in the feed consumed. It stops feed-waste—puts added dollars on your milk check. A tablespoonful in the feed one week each month works wonders—an improvement you can't help seeing.

Our valuable book, "The Home Cow Doctor," tells how to fight cow diseases, and the part Kow-Kare plays in treating Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Garget, Lost Appetite, etc. Send for free copy. If you have the least trouble finding Kow-Kare at your feed dealer's, general store or druggist's we will send it post-paid. Large size \$1.25; medium, 65c.



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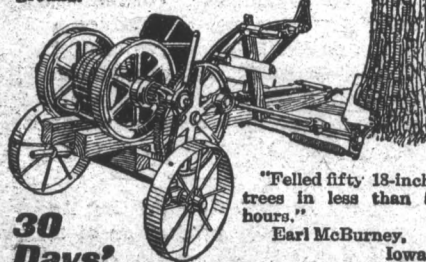
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This one-profit WITTE Log Saw uses Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gasoline and will cut from 10 to 25 cords of wood a day. Easy to operate and move. New device makes easy starting in any temperature. Trouble-proof. Fells trees and saws them into blocks—runs other farm machinery. Fast money maker and big labor saver. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly wheels.

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Ten seconds to clamp on tree. Saws them down level to the ground.



30 Days' FREE TRIAL—Lifetime Guarantee
Sold direct from factory to you. An all-purpose outfit for any farm use. Engine can be attached to pumps, grinders, etc.

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POSTER SHOWS QUALITY IN BEEF.

To distinguish the difference between a choice round of beef and an inferior one, a poster has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The degree of marbling in beef is a valuable guide to its qualities. Marbling means intermixture of fat and lean tissue. Other indications of good beef are its bright red color and creamy white fat. On the other hand, common beef is of a dark red color, and the fat lies chiefly on the outside, and is often yellow. The poster is printed in four colors.

BEEF CATTLE BREEDERS' OUT IN FORCE.

At the annual meetings of the breeders of beef cattle, held at the Michigan State College during Farmers' Week, there was a full attendance. Contrary to expectations, after five years of depression in the pedigreed beef cattle industry, the interest manifested at all the breed meetings was keen, and a firm faith in the immediate future of the industry was freely expressed. Breeders generally have gotten away from their notions of high prices, and are thinking more of the practical beef-making side of the business. This speaks well, indeed, for the improvement of the beef cattle stocks of the country. A study of economical production, efficient marketing and critical selection of the best to be retained in the breeding herd, is the order of the day and these questions are but sign posts on the straight road to progress. There are unquestionably better days ahead for the breeder of pedigreed beef cattle.

A GOOD HOG TONIC.

MR. F. E. HAYNES is one of Michigan's leading hog feeders and breeders. He has raised and developed many champions and grand champions, so naturally we listened when he told the recipe which he compounds and uses as a tonic and worm exterminator. With his permission we pass it on to Michigan Farmer readers as follows: To two bushels of charcoal and ash, which may be prepared on the farm, add twenty pounds of lime, ten pounds of salt, ten pounds of sulphur, and ten pounds of ground copras. Mix thoroughly and keep before the hogs in self-feeders.

SELECT CHAIRMAN OF CORN-BORER COMMITTEE.

As advertised in a memorandum on January 22, a meeting of the corn-borer committee was held in the entomological lecture room at the Michigan State College at 1:00 o'clock, on Wednesday, February 3. Unfortunately, only a few members were present, due, no doubt, to the various other formal and informal meetings scheduled for the same hour. However, a brief report of the appointment of the committee was submitted and the name of the permanent chairman was announced.

Commissioner L. Whitney Watkins, who heads the state department of agriculture, and the state board of agriculture as well, has consented to accept the chair. We are fortunate in having as chairman one whose connections through these organizations keeps him in closer touch with matters pertaining to agriculture, and at the same time confers more authority to carry out research, educational and restrictive measures, than any other one man.

Following these announcements, an informal discussion on the corn-borer situation was held, and the meeting adjourned.

The crops part of that program should be based on what can be economically grown and most efficiently utilized.



A CREAM separator is supposed to make money for its owner—yet there are hundreds of thousands in use today losing money because of poor skimming. Their owners' profits are going into the skim-milk instead of the cream can. Here is an easy way to show up such cream thieves. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval and try this simple test:

After separating with your old separator, wash its bowl and tinware in the skim-milk. Hold the skim-milk at normal room temperature and run it through a new De Laval. Have the cream thus recovered weighed and tested; then you can tell exactly if your old machine is wasting cream, and what a new De Laval will save.

Thousands have tried this plan and have found a new De Laval would increase their cream money from \$25 to \$200 a year. The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made—the crowning achievement in 48 years of manufacture.

SEE and TRY the New De Laval

TRADE in your old Separator

The De Laval Milker

If you milk five or more cows, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. More than 35,000 in use giving wonderful satisfaction. Send for complete information.

See Your De Laval Agent

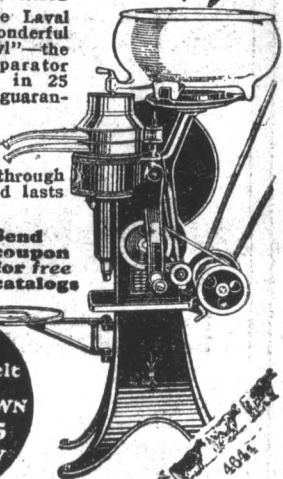


Guaranteed to skim cleaner

The new De Laval has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier with milk going through the bowl, and lasts longer.

Send coupon for free catalogs

SIZES
Hand-Electric-Belt
\$660 to \$1430 DOWN
Balance in 15 Easy Monthly Payments



THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 4841
New York, 165 Broadway
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street
Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard
Send catalog checked — Separator ☐ Milker ☐
Name _____ Town _____ State _____ No. Cows _____

108% NEUTRALIZING POWER

Banner LIMESTONE

You Can't Beat This Combination

If You're Liming Your Soil for Better Crops

A FAMOUS product with the highest neutralizing power. That's what you get in Banner Limestone—a finely pulverized kiln-dried limestone. Your crops will grow faster, bigger and better when you lime your soil with Banner. It's the most popular soil sweetener on the market. Make up your mind now to increase your profits during 1926. Lime with Banner. Get Banner from your dealer or write us.

Peerless Lime Products Co.
Hillsdale, Mich.

Send for Interesting Data on Liming Your Soil

Banner

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, etc. Fruit Trees, Roses, Ornamentals, Bulbs. Prices reasonable. Catalog free. J. N. ROKELY & SON, R. No. 6, Bridgman, Mich.

BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



"Combination" Mills

Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. 10 sizes—5 to 175 bus. per hour. Handy to operate.

Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator furnished. Circular Free.
The D. N. P. BowsHER Co., South Bend, Ind.



Paint-Up with Wayco

A real Turkey Red Oxide Paint—far superior to the ordinary Venetian Red paints. More lasting, covers more surface and gives a better coating at much less cost.

RED BARN PAINT
\$10 PER GAL. IN BARRELS

SAVE MONEY—ORDER NOW

WAYCO Paints are now offered at the lowest price ever asked for high quality guaranteed paints. Made in our own factory and delivered direct to you FRESH—when you want them.

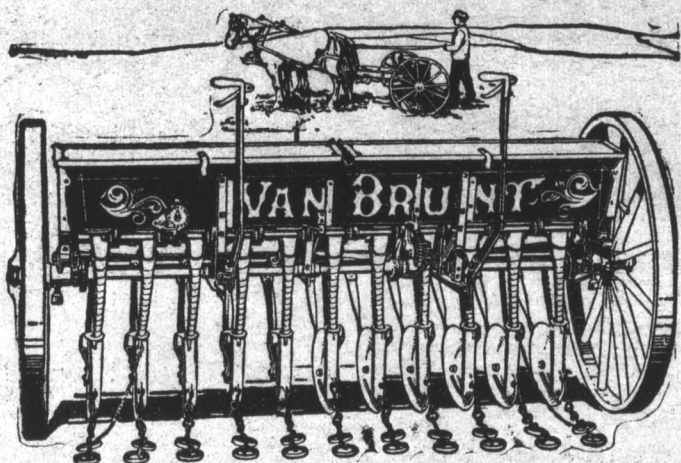
In 5-Gal. Steel Pails, \$1.20 per Gal.
In One-Gal. Cans, \$1.25 per Gal.

SPECIAL

Wayco Floor and House Paints. None Better at Any Price. \$2.10 per gallon. Other paint prices in our price list and color chart. They are FREE for the asking. WRITE TODAY.

COLONY PRODUCTS CO.
122 West Wayne St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Don't Forget Better Farm Equipment Week,
March 15 to 20. See the John Deere Quality
Line on Display at Your Dealer's.



It's the Four-in-One Drill

The John Deere-Van Brunt Fertilizer Grain Drill does these four big jobs at the same time: Plants the seed, distributes fertilizer, pulverizes the soil, and covers the seed and fertilizer.

Think what a tremendous saving in time and money that means to you. To distribute the fertilizer alone would require another trip over the field, and the results would not be so effective.

Putting down fertilizer at the time the seed is planted, gives the crops a good start and carries them to early maturity.

Every operation is done with remarkable precision.

Van Brunt Adjustable Gate Force-Feeds insure a steady and uniform flow of seed, regardless of size or quantity per acre.

Closed disk boot delivery guides and protects seed to the bottom of furrow—every seed planted at even depth.

Fertilizer is released uniformly from every feed, in any quantity per acre. Each wheel drives half the feeds.

Entire fertilizer mechanism can be disengaged without stopping seeding.

Write for free folder on this strong, efficient, time-saving drill. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for folder VO-522.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Please Mention Michigan Farmer When Writing To Advertisers

Riding a Good Thing to Death!

Many a farmer has ridden a good cow to death by forcing her to make big milk yields on concentrates and roughages that literally cause mineral starvation.

Nearly every herd contains animals which in order to maintain their calves and heavy milk production are robbing their systems to get the minerals their feed lacks.

Nature stands such abuse only for a short time. Then abortion, shy breeding, tuberculosis, goitre and paralysis find easy entrance and quickly destroy all profit.

Most Palatable, Digestible Mineral Feed

Murphy's Mineral Feed will stop, prevent and reduce such troubles. It supplies the proper minerals in a palatable, concentrated, highly digestible balanced form.

Murphy's Mineral Feed is the standard by which all mineral Feeds are judged because it is the most digestible, the most carefully balanced and contains the highest quality ingredients of any mineral feed made today. No other mineral feed equals it in getting results per dollar or per pound. That's why Murphy's is your cheapest mineral feed. Murphy's is the only mineral feed sold on a written binding guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

New Mineral Discoveries

Write for our book "Mineral Feeding." It is chock full of the most authentic and latest mineral facts. Tells the wonderful discoveries science has made through feeding minerals. Shows how minerals slash feeding costs, restore health, increase profits. It is illustrated, attractive and Free. Get your copy today! Simply send us your name and number of livestock on farm.

MURPHY'S MINERAL FEED CO.
255 DODGE STREET BURLINGTON, WISCONSIN

*We use no agricultural limestone nor rock phosphate, because they are largely indigestible, of little feeding value and may harm the animal.

MURPHY'S MINERALS

Get This Free Book Today

My Guarantee To You

Feed Murphy's Mineral Feed per directions and if at the end of feeding period you feel your animals have not been benefited, your money plus freight charges will be returned.

MURPHY PRODUCTS CO.

See H. Murphy



Dairying as Seen by the Wife

(Continued from page 231).

ness. American dairying has reached a turning point. We are competing with Denmark, where over twenty-five per cent of all cows are in cow testing associations, but here only one per cent of our cows are in cow testing association work. We are only guessing at the other ninety-nine per cent, and, as a result, millions of unprofitable cows are today consuming food and space of those more productive.

Stop guessing. Weigh your milk. It can be done in less time than it takes to light your pipe. Know where you are at, and what you are doing, and when the scales tell you a certain cow isn't paying her board—out she goes. If she isn't too poor, she'll make good beef.

Our experience leads us to the conclusion that, in order to sell pure-bred calves, either male or female, they must come from tested dams, and the stronger the record the more buyers are willing to pay. Therefore, breeders in general will find it wise to increase the amount of testing, as it is records embodied with individuality that sell the animal, as well as bring the profits.

I believe it is ample time for us to turn on the searchlight of knowledge, and with that knowledge proceed to build a prosperous dairy industry upon the firm foundation of good and profitable business methods. Cooperate with your county agent. President Calvin Coolidge said that when it was discovered that two people could, together, roll a heavier stone than could be done by one alone, that was the beginning of cooperation.

It is hard to believe that some breeders are not making substantial progress along the lines of type improvement. This is most clearly shown when the young classes or, in fact, all classes, are brought out at the fairs and dairy shows. I consider it the duty of every progressive dairyman to make a special effort to exhibit his herd our agricultural fairs, and especially be loyal to our own home county fair. This splendid opportunity not only makes this an annual event to be proud of, but gives us a chance to inspect other herds and swap experiences with the other fellow, as well as affording us a valuable education along the lines of type and herd improvement. Although type is important, we should not forget that production is even more important. It is fundamental for the very practical reason that to get results, type and production go hand in hand. It has been demonstrated many times that economic production is the cornerstone of the popularity of any breed.

The truly successful breeder is the one who is able to combine the accepted ideal type of the breed with heavy, persistent, well-balanced production. Success as a breeder cannot be achieved when either type or production is absent.

It might be interesting to know why one selects a particular breed of dairy cattle, rather than another. But, let me say, whatever breed you select, make a study, or hobby, of this particular breed. You will love them better, and they will do better for you. Frankly, I like every one of the breeds, but when we started into the dairy business, we selected the Holstein-Friesian cow, not the pure-bred at first, but the best type of grades obtainable, and always a pure-bred sire. Almost before we were aware of it, we had worked up to a high-producing herd of pure-breeds, and I firmly believe we have the breed best adapted to this locality, and for the all-around dairy farmer. But, we must continue to prove it. We can't prove it by big seven-day records alone, but must do it by profitable dairy production records,

year after year, under ordinary farm dairy conditions—conditions available to any good farmer who is not afraid of hard work, and who is willing to give his time and energy to the old cow who, if treated well, will more than reward you with a good flow of milk.

Special emphasis, however, must be placed upon the importance of boys' and girls' club work in the development of better dairying in our home communities. What are we doing today to help these boys and girls in their club work? A commendable thing, indeed, is the interest we should take in assisting and encouraging our junior club workers, that they may be helped along the right lines. Therefore, those in charge cannot be too careful in starting out these local boys and girls, for many times the results experienced, and the teachings demonstrated, tend to mold youthful opinions for or against dairying. Let us by all means keep them interested, as this is an important factor. The time has come when an invaluable link has been formed between the pavements and the pastures, the people in the cities and the folks on the farm. Nevertheless, I must admit many of us small dairy farmers have at times been discouraged in the last few years, some have left their farms, but most of them will return, more enthusiastic than before.

For the man who sticks,
Is the man who licks.
Let the good wife enter in—
'Twill lighten your load
As you travel the road,
And with her help you'll win.

MICHIGAN JERSEY JOINS GOLD MEDAL CLASS.

A JERSEY cow owned by Joseph W. Fordney, of Saginaw, has completed two official tests with honors. She is now on test for the third time, and in the first five months she has averaged seventy-five pounds of butter-fat per month.

In her first test, started as a senior two-year-old, this cow, Sophie's Marthy H., produced 518.32 pounds of butter-fat, and 9,486 pounds of milk in 305 days. With this record she qualified for a silver medal, and for the senior two-year-old 305-day championship of Michigan.

In her latest completed test, which was started when she was six years of age, she yielded 715.89 pounds of butter-fat and 13,981 pounds of milk in 365 days. With this record she qualified for a gold medal. Her owner has more than thirty pure-bred Jerseys on test at the present time.

During the past six months, the transfer of pure-bred cattle from Michigan have picked up very rapidly.

In Michigan the consumption of dairy products exceeds production. Our butter prices average five cents higher than in surplus producing states. Yet, some of these other states are taking away our markets because we are failing to meet their standard of quality.

In the Allegan Cow Testing Association the average production of fat last year was 394 pounds per cow. Nineteen of the twenty-three herds in this association are Jerseys.

It has been many years, said Professor Reed, of the dairy department of the Michigan State College, since live stock breeders radiated as much optimism as was sent forth at their meetings during Farmers' Week. Cheerfulness and hope could be noted everywhere. Demand for pure-bred stock is improving, and prices are on the upward swing.

BREEDERS OF HOLSTEINS MEET.

THE twenty-sixth annual meeting of Michigan Holstein Association was held February 2, at the College. "Looking Ahead in 1926"—a talk given by Carl Cooper, director of extension for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America—was followed by a lively discussion of breed problems and activities. Cooper was kept busy answering questions.

Considerable interest was aroused when J. E. McWilliams, of the Detroit Creamery Farms, said that the farms sold about 3,000 quarts of Holstein milk a day in Detroit, mainly on orders of doctors for infants and invalids; this trade has grown up without a bit of advertising.

S. H. Munsell, treasurer of the state association, reported about \$400 on hand.

Secretary J. G. Hays reported that the joint arrangement between the State College and State Holstein Association has operated successfully for 1925, the third year. Sales managers reported an increased call for cattle.

The sixth cooperative national sale, managed by the Michigan Holstein Association at Grand Rapids last June, established the high average selling price of \$763 on fifty-nine head. Out of the twenty-five buyers, Michigan furnished sixteen who paid in almost seventy per cent of the sale total.

The new departure instituted by Michigan in handling the annual convention of the National Association, proved so popular that it will undoubtedly be the rule henceforth.

During the year the secretary attended twenty meetings held by sixteen county associations. In respect to sustained interest, Tuscola, Washtenaw and Livingston again lead, with Jackson showing increasing enthusiasm. Macomb was the only county association to conduct a sale.

There are about 3,500 dairymen in Michigan actively engaged in breeding pure-bred Holsteins.

Secretary Hays made the assertion that the Holstein business was "picking up," basing such a claim in part on the following:

1. More Holsteins registered in the U. S. A. during last half of 1925 than similar period of 1924.

2. More Holsteins sold in the U. S. A. during the last half of 1925 than during any equal period since 1922.

Six hundred twenty-eight more sold in Michigan in 1925 than in 1924, and 710 more than in 1923. County sales managers report almost forty per cent increase in sales for 1925 over 1924; grades are moving out in great numbers to the east.

3. Market conditions are improving notably in the east, where the states are testing for tuberculosis with increased activity, and the percentage of reactors is high. Michigan, the cleanest of the dairy states, will get heavy trade in tested cattle to replace reacting eastern cattle.

4. Holstein leaders everywhere are trying to evolve feasible plans for selective registration, and for some sort of herd test plan that will produce more authentic records than cow testing association records, but will retain the desirable features of cow testing association work. Both plans are aimed at the greatest menace to the pure-bred industry, the "scrub pure-bred."

A resolution adopted by the meeting urged the management of the 1926 State Fair to re-instate county herd classes, and to pay additional premium to Michigan exhibitors.

The following officers were elected: President, M. W. Wentworth, Battle Creek; vice-president, J. E. McWilliams, Mt. Clemens; directors, H. W. Norton, Jr., Lansing; J. B. Strange, Grand Ledge; D. E. Waters, Grand Rapids; John C. Butch, Grand Rapids; E. M. Bayne, Romeo; Fred Knapp, Jr., Blissfield; Guy E. Dodge, Clio.

The annual banquet, which was held following the annual meeting, was the

"largest yet." The program was labeled "Calf Frolic," and was built around the idea of junior extension work. The speakers were: Elmer Mitchell, from Tuscola county; Raymond Laser, from Hillsdale county; Nevils Pearson, assistant boys' and girls' club leader, M. S. C., and Earl Cooper, formerly junior extension leader for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

1926 OFFICERS OF LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.

THE following are the newly elected officers of the various breed associations of Michigan, selected at the recent annual meetings at the Michigan State College.

Michigan Improved Live Stock Breeders' and Feeders' Association.

President, Alex Minty, Ionia; vice-president, E. C. McCarty, Bad Axe; secretary, G. A. Brown, East Lansing; Assistant secretary, W. E. J. Edwards, East Lansing; treasurer, H. F. Probert, Jackson; executive committee, S. H. Pangborn, Bad Axe; W. E. Livingston, Parma; H. W. Norton, Jr., Lansing; Alfred Hendrickson, Hart.

Michigan Sheep Breeders' and Feeders' Association.

President, Austin E. Cowles, of St. Johns; secretary-treasurer, V. A. Freeman, East Lansing.

Michigan Fine Wool Breeders' Association.

President, E. M. Moore, Mason; secretary, R. J. Noon, Jackson; first vice-president, L. B. Roberts, St. Johns; second vice-president, F. S. Freeman, Lowell; third vice-president, L. B. Lawrence, Chelsea; fourth vice-president, L. W. Hendee, Pinckney.

Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

President, S. H. Pangborn, Bad Axe; vice-president, H. W. Hayes, Chelsea; secretary-treasurer, W. E. J. Edwards, East Lansing.

Michigan Hereford Breeders' Association.

President, Harold Harwood, Ionia; secretary-treasurer, Dan Miller, Crapo Farms, Swartz Creek; executive committee, V. A. Freeman, East Lansing; Otto Pino, Dewitt; Warner Ramsey, Port Hope.

Michigan Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association.

President, James Curry, Marlette; secretary-treasurer, Avery Martin, Northstreet.

Michigan Red Polled Cattle Club.

President, N. C. Herbison, Birmingham; secretary-treasurer, Mark R. Westbrook, Ionia.

Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Association.

President, John Endicott, Birmingham; vice-president, G. F. Hoffman, Monroe; secretary, C. F. Myers, Grand Blanc; treasurer, Hoyt Woodman, Lansing.

Michigan Jersey Cattle Club.

President, Alfred Hendrickson, Hart; secretary-treasurer, Samuel Odell, Lansing; vice-president, Joseph Fordney, Jr., Saginaw.

Michigan Brown Swiss Breeders' Association.

President, L. S. Marshall, Leslie; vice-president, Mila Peterson, Ionia; secretary-treasurer, Wm. J. Campbell, Dimondale.

Michigan Horse Breeders' Association.

President, L. C. Hunt, Eaton Rapids; secretary-treasurer, R. S. Hudson, East Lansing; vice-president, Sidney Smith, Orion.

Michigan Poland-China Breeders' Association.

President, W. E. Livingston, Parma; secretary-treasurer, A. A. Feldcamp, Manchester.

Michigan Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association.

President, Eugene Inwood, Romeo; vice-president, Harold Shafley, St. Johns; secretary-treasurer, Raymond Lacer, Prattville.

Michigan Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association.

President, Ray Skinner, Henderson; vice-president, A. G. Bovay, Jackson; secretary-treasurer, R. F. Seymour, Dexter.

Michigan Chester-White Swine Breeders' Association.

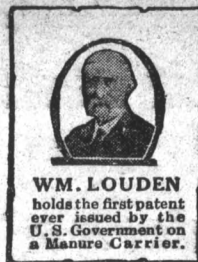
President, W. R. Kirk, Fairgrove; vice-president, F. H. Knox, Portland; secretary-treasurer, Dan Miller, Swartz Creek.

Michigan Spotted Poland-China Swine Breeders' Association.

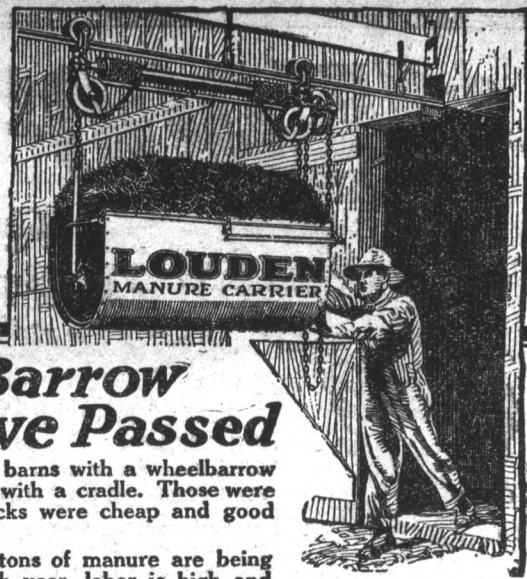
President, G. S. Coffman, Coldwater; vice-president, Oscar Voelker, Pigeon; secretary-treasurer, James Campbell, St. Johns.

Michigan Swine Breeders' Association.

President, W. H. Every, Manchester; vice-president, Albert A. Feldcamp, Manchester; secretary-treasurer, Harold Shafley, St. Johns.



WM. LOUDEN
holds the first patent
ever issued by the
U. S. Government on
a Manure Carrier.



Manure Barrow Days Have Passed

They were cleaning their barns with a wheelbarrow when grain was harvested with a cradle. Those were the days when strong backs were cheap and good help more plentiful.

Today, when many more tons of manure are being dropped in our barns each year, labor is high and every man has to accomplish more work. Taking out manure in a wheelbarrow has become a big expense. And it takes a lot of time every day that ought to be spent in the field or at other, more profitable work.

Barn Cleaned in Half the Time

A big, easy-lifting, easy-running, long-lived Louden Manure Carrier saves 50% of the time required for cleaning the barn. Takes out the manure from behind ten head of stock at a single trip—liquid and solid—and dumps the load directly into the spreader, if desired, saving a second handling. And it takes the curse of drudgery out of that everlasting, never-ending, most monotonous daily job on the farm.

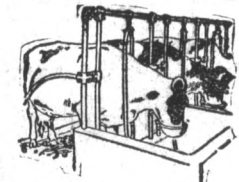
A Louden Manure Carrier is low in cost—can be easily installed in any barn, old or new. It is one of the biggest time savers you can put on your place and it's built to last a lifetime. You pay for it day by day—and have been paying for it—in wasted time and energy devoted to a wheelbarrow. Why not have the benefit of the Carrier? Why not install a modern Louden outfit now, keep a better hold on your boy, add a great deal more pleasure to farm life and save money? Check coupon and we will gladly send pictures and full description of the Louden Manure Carrier.

Big Book of Barn Plans

Sent without charge or obligation to farmers who intend to build or remodel. 112 pages of practical building information for farmers on concrete work, framing, ventilation, best types of roofs, etc. Shows how to get a better, more convenient barn and save money in building it. Illustrates 50 model barns and shows floor plans. Be sure to get a copy of this book. Sent free, post paid. Check the coupon and mail it today.

The Louden Machinery Company
1907 Court Street (Est. 1897) Fairfield, Iowa
Branches: Albany, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.

LOUDEN
BARN EQUIPMENT



Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions give cows pasture comfort in the barn. Water Bowls increase the milk flow. Manger Divisions, Cupolas, Bull Staffs, Hay Unloading Tools, Barn and Garage Door Hangers, Hog House Equipment, "Everything for the Barn." Write for information on any of these.



Send for Your Copy Now
FILL OUT AND MAIL COUPON TODAY
LOUDEN, 1907 Court St., Fairfield, Ia.
Send me, without obligation:
☐ The Louden Barn Plan Book
☐ Details on Louden Manure Carrier
Name.....
Town.....
R.F.D.....
I expect to build (remodel) a barn (date)..... for (how many)..... horses..... cows.....

PERMANENCE

HOOSIER GLAZED TILE SILOS
ARE BEST, first, because they last. A 6-in. hollow wall made of glazed tile reinforced every course of blocks with galvanized steel cable, continuous doors set flush with inside wall allows even settling of enallage. Better silos made possible by our increased efficiency in methods of manufacture, sale and distribution. Territory openings for dealers. Buy your silo early and save time and money.
HOOSIER BLDG. TILE & SILO CO.
Dept. M-99, ALBANY, INDIANA.

WONDER OINTMENT
HEALS LIKE MAGIC

Cuts—Burns—Scalds—Chapped Hands—Sores—Barbed Wire Cuts—Eczema—Corns—or any skin troubles or flesh wounds on man or beast yield quickly to CORONA WOOL FAT—the wonderful healing ointment extracted from sheep's wool and discovered by Mr. C. G. Phillips. He will send a Free Trial package to anyone who will write for it. No obligation—no cost. Write today for Free Sample and Booklet of Uses, to Mr. C. G. Phillips, CORONA MFG. CO., 253 Corona Building, KENTON, OHIO.

Zinc Insulated
**American Fence
Banner and Posts**
R.R. RAIL
DESIGN STEEL

GUARANTEE
With every roll of American Fence your dealer will give you our written guarantee that it will outlast or equal in service any other fence now made, of equal size wires and used under the same conditions.

Banner Steel Posts
Railroad rail design. Large, slit-winged anchor plate roots firmly into the ground. Ask your dealer.

American Steel & Wire Company
Chicago New York Boston Birmingham Dallas Denver Salt Lake City

\$15000⁰⁰ in cash Prizes

For Feeders of Dairy Cows and Beef Cattle—



State fairs and livestock shows are feeding contests. The premium list is the book of rules. Contestants pay an entry fee or stall rent and buy their feed.

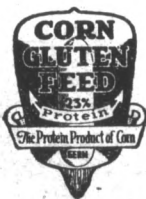
Most fairs and shows are commercial enterprises, yet they are supported by all agricultural colleges, livestock associations and farm papers because they help the farmer and feeder.

We believe in rewarding feeders for their skill in getting the utmost out of their feeding materials, therefore we have launched the greatest feeders' contest of all.

No Entry Fee—No Stall Rent

14 Prizes for Cow Testing Associations	\$ 3,000.00
14 Prizes for Individual Dairy Herds	2,100.00
7 Prizes for Championship Cows	1,000.00
14 Prizes for Beef Cattle Feeders	2,500.00
12 Prizes for supervisors or verifiers	2,650.00
24 Prizes for herd managers	1,250.00
37 Prizes for co-operating feed dealers	2,500.00
122 Prizes, totaling	\$15,000.00

**Feed Less Grain
Make More Money
by Balancing
the Ration
with**



Every feeder of six or more dairy cows, or forty or more beef cattle is urged to enter this contest. You can feed anything you like just so the grain ration contains 25% or more of Corn Gluten Feed.

Enter this contest and you will make more money. Experts in feeding will visit you and show you how. You will go through it richer—both in experience and money. Contest starts April 1—ends September 30, 1926.

The simple rules and conditions are given in our Bulletin No. 4. Write for this bulletin and say whether you wish to enter as Cow Testing Association, Individual Dairyman, or Beef Feeder, so we can send you the right entry blanks.

**Associated Corn Products Man'rs
Feed Research Department
Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director
208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.**

No. 28

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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Twelve Days before date of publication

Wallinwood Guernseys

AN EXCEPTIONAL YEARLING BULL FOR SALE

Sire:—Brookmeads Secret King, whose dam and two full sisters average 668 lbs. fat. Whose ten sisters average 570 lbs. fat.
Dam:—Bell of Richlands Missaukee Bessie, 11,611 lbs. milk, 513 lbs. fat, at two years. Half sister to cow sold in 1925 for \$51,000.

F. W. WALLIN, JENISON, MICH.

FOR SALE - Reg. Guernsey Bull Calf

Sire by Lone Pine Ranger whose dam has an A. R. record of 17,644.2 lbs. Milk, 936.6 lbs. Fat. No Females for Sale. Write J. M. Williams, North Adams: Gilmore Brothers, Camden, Mich.

GUERNSEYS for sale, males, females, sired by sires whose dams have records of 19,460.50 milk, \$99.05 fat, and 15,109.10 milk, 778.80 fat. T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

Guernsey Dairy Heifer Calves, Practically Pure-bred, 8 weeks old, \$20 each. We ship C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Guernseys Some real bargains in registered cows and heifers, one young bull. W. W. Burdick, Williamston, Mich.

Practically pure Guernsey or Holstein dairy calves, \$20 each, crated for shipment. Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

A 32-LB. SERVICE BULL

Born Nov. 8, 1924, well grown and ready for service. His seven nearest dams average 33.28 lbs. butter, and 662.6 lbs. milk in 7 days.
His sire: A grandson of May Echo Sylvia from a 34-lb. 3-yr.-old daughter of a 30-lb. cow with 1,113 lbs. butter and 29,000 lbs. milk in a year.
His dam: A 32-lb. Jr. 3-yr.-old with a 30-day record of 125.26 lbs. butter. Her sire another grandson of May Echo Sylvia. Her dam a 30-lb. cow with 908 lbs. in 305 days.
Bred at Traverse City State Hospital.
Send for pedigree of Ear Tag 573.



**Bureau of
Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan**

FOR SALE - Holstein Bull

Our 3-yr.-old herd sire, whose sire was from a 32-lb. 4-yr.-old, and she from a 22-lb. 2-yr.-old. His dam is a 29.04-lb. 9-yr.-old cow, giving 715 lbs. milk in 7 days. He is very sure and breeds well. Also, some younger bulls from tested dams. **WHITNEY BROS., Onodaga, Mich.**

WALBRIDGE & LEAVITT DISPERSAL SALE ELSIE, MICH.

Wednesday, March 3rd.

35 Head of Registered Holstein Friesian Cattle.
Sale of cattle at 1 o'clock. Farm tools at 10 o'clock. Free lunch at noon. This herd is strongly bred in the blood lines of such noted sires as Maple Crest Kornelke Hengerveld, the only living Century sire of to-day, and the leading sire of Michigan in R. O. P. Work. The herd consists of mostly all young cows from two to five years of age, and perfect in every way. The farm is located 7 miles east and 3 miles north of St. Johns, or 3 miles north and 1 west of Ovid, on good gravel roads. For catalogs, write

**GUY E. DODGE, Manager,
CLIO, MICH.**

HOME OF MICHIGAN'S GRAND CHAMPION HOLSTEIN BULL, COUNT VEEMAN SEGIS PIEBE, DAM

a 1273 lb. cow. Sister, is America's Champion butter pioneer.

Send for special sale list of his calves.

LAKEFIELD FARMS CLARKSTON, MICH.

Will Exchange registered Silver Black Foxes with farmers for herd of registered Holsteins or Guernseys, or good grades. Want 20 to 25 cows. Heifers fresh, or to freshen. Also herd sire. Buy or trade. Priced right. **FRED C. FEIERABEND, 18086 Mount Ave., North Detroit, 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.

FINANCIAL KING JERSEYS

for sale, excellent bull calves from R. of M. dams. **COLDWATER JERSEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.**

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

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE. Send for our latest circular. **Ravine Farm, breeders of Pure-bred Jersey Cattle, Prairie View, Ill.**

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.**

HAVE fourteen head of Registered Hereford cows coming five years old, and one registered bull coming four years old, to sell or exchange for milk cows or feeding cattle. **H. RUTTLE SONS, Carsonville, Mich.**



Commercial Beef Production

The Probable Trend in Michigan

By E. O. Prince

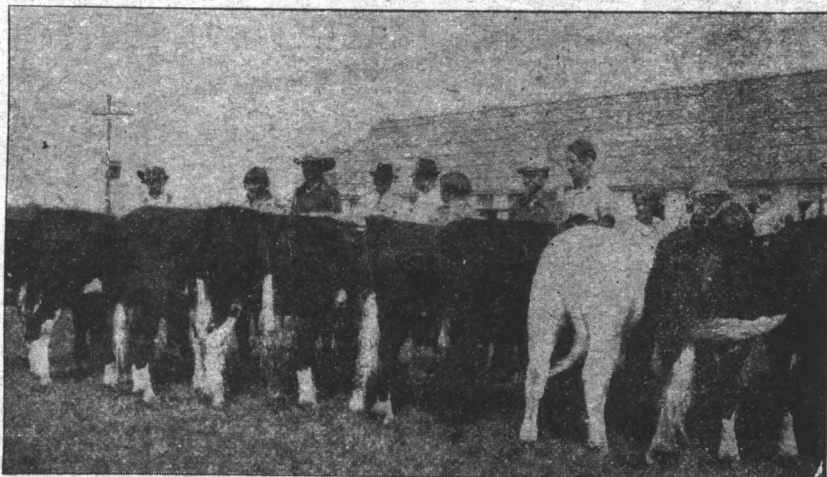
Of the Detroit Stock Yards

THE principal reason for our farmers being in the cattle business, is that long ago they found out that farming without live stock is "mining." Michigan has hundreds of thousands of acres of light soil, that is warm and very productive, but must be fed to keep up its fertility, and this can not be done successfully without keeping cattle to work up the roughage.

The cattle industry in the state is divided into several classes: The pure-bred industry; the highly specialized dairy industry; the cattle feeders

we need not expect any more cheap stockers and feeders out of the west, except when drouth or short crops force large numbers on the market for a short period of time.

In years gone by it has been more profitable for the Michigan farmer and owner of grade cows, to sell his crop of calves as veal, but in view of conditions in other localities, as we have mentioned before, the producer of stocker and feeder cattle in Michigan will find each year a better and higher priced market at home, and our feeder buyers would rather buy their cattle



Michigan Has a Good Market for Beef, But She Needs More Good Quality, Like that Shown Above, for that Market.

who buy yearlings or two-year-olds and fatten them for market; the grazers who buy in the spring and sell in the fall; and last and largely, the average Michigan farmer, with his ten or fifteen grade milch cows.

Although Detroit has the highest veal calf market in the country, these farmers who own the grade cows of Michigan raise a lot of calves, and either fatten them for market on the farm where they are raised, or sell them for yearling or two-year-old feeders.

The greater majority of these farmers use grade sires; and the calves they raise from grade sires and grade milch cows, are an undesirable lot, from a feeder's or killer's standpoint. To make beef cattle out of them is like trying to make a road horse out of a Percheron, or expecting a pair of saddle mares to pull a plow. It is not practical, and nine times out of ten it is not profitable. It is to the owners of these grade milch cows in Michigan that we must look for improvement in our beef cattle, and for a market for your pure-bred bull calves.

In years gone by, when the western ranges were at their peak of cattle production, they could produce stocker and feeder cattle more cheaply than the farmers in this state, but conditions have changed on the range. The majority of range cattle coming to market now are selling for beef.

The highest priced stocker and feeder cattle market in the United States today is right out on the western ranches, and especially in Texas. It costs from seventy-five cents to one dollar per hundredweight to transport stockers and feeders from the range to Michigan; it takes several weeks to acclimate them after their arrival, and each year it is a more difficult task to secure desirable stock cattle at a reasonable price for the Michigan feeders.

The biggest stocker and feeder dealers in the western markets tell us that

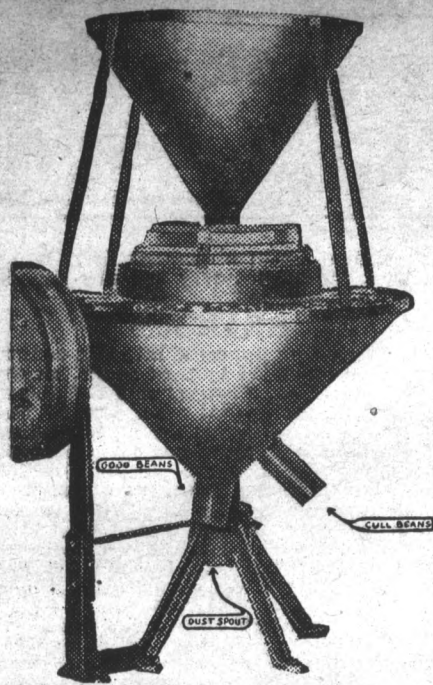
at home when they can get the desired quality.

It has not been profitable in Michigan to keep high-bred beef type cows for the production of feeder calves alone, and the last three or four years have witnessed the depleting of some very good herds of beef cows which had been kept strictly for the production of calves.

The high-priced veal calf market which Detroit affords is very tempting to the cow owners of Michigan, and should be used with the majority of calves produced today. However, to produce a \$25 to \$30 veal calf costs quite a little money, as this calf must have nearly, if not all, of the milk from the dam during the six to eight weeks of her best production. Some farmers are glad to sell grade calves when one or two days old, at from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per head.

Now, the point we want to make is this: The average grade milch cow of Michigan, when mated with a pure-bred beef type sire, will produce a feeder calf that will class as good to choice. This will not apply to a pure-bred dairy cow. However, ninety per cent or more of the cows in Michigan are grades, and could the owners of these cows be induced to use pure-bred beef type sires and raise the calves, they could supply Michigan's demand for feeding cattle, and unless all signs fail, this sort of production in the years to come will be profitable.

In the stock yards each market day we see concrete illustrations of what such breeding will do. For instance, in the fall of the year when cattle are coming off grass, we will pick out a good two-year-old, 1,000-pound grass-fed steer that will sell at eight cents a pound. This steer was sired by a pure-bred beef bull and the dam was an average grade milch cow. Out of the same load we will pick a steer of the same age, weighing 800 pounds, of common quality, that will sell for six cents. This steer was sired by a scrub



Bean Growers:

Beans picking up to one-half are being reduced as low as 4 to 6 pounds in pick. Mail a sample of your beans to us for estimated saving by using our plan. You can make a better sale to your local bean buyer with the certified grade. Upon request we will refer you to your nearest dealer, and installation of the Judson machine.

Let us refer you to the nearest users this wonderful machine.

Michigbean Growers Exchange
409 E. Fort St., Detroit

CATTLE

Bellevue Stock Farm, Merrill, Michigan.
Private Dispersion Sale of Reg. Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. We are offering our entire herd, consisting of twenty females and one herd sire. Write for prices and description. **RUSSELL BROS.,** 453 Glenwood Ave., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

TUSCOLA CO. HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION
is offering about twenty choice Registered heifers, suitable for calf clubs. Can also furnish a few good bulls, ready for service, and a car of Registered cows that show production. Write or see **BEN REAVEY,** Sales Manager, Akron, Mich.

HEREFORD STEERS

68 Wt. around 800 lbs. 80 Wt. around 750 lbs.
82 Wt. around 650 lbs. 44 Wt. around 600 lbs.
94 Wt. around 525 lbs. 50 Wt. around 450 lbs.
Good quality, dark reds, dehorned, well marked Hereford steers. Good stocker order. The best type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice from any bunch. **VAN D. BALDWIN,** Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

SHORTHORNS

Cows with calves, bred heifers and bulls. Will make very attractive prices for the next 60 days. Over 100 head of well-bred cattle to select from. Herd founded at a time when we can afford to sell at farmers' prices. Write to Supt. **GOTTFREDSON FARMS,** Ypsilanti, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—For immediate sale, cow, her heifer calf and yearling heifer. Outstanding individuals. The rest of the herd is of beef breeding. **F. E. SHEPARD & SON,** Charlotte, Mich.

Milking Shorthorn Bull born in August. Pure white, out of a daughter of General Clay and a son of Glenside Roan Clay. Also some roan heifers. **IRVIN DOAN & SONS,** Crosswell, Mich.

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

FOR SALE One White Registered Milkstrain Polled Shorthorn Bull Calf. **Paul Quack,** Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

HOGS

LAKEFIELD FARMS DUROCS

Bred sows and gilts. Fall boars and gilts. **Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.**

Duroc Jerseys Choice fall boars with type, quality and breeding. Inspection solicited. **F. J. DRODT,** Monroe, Mich.

Chester Whites bred gilts and fall pigs of size, type and quality. **F. W. ALEXANDER,** Vassar, Mich.

O.I.C. HOGS on time Write for Originators and most extensive breeders. **THE L. B. SILVER CO.,** Box 196, Salem, Ohio

O. I. C.'s. 10 Choice fall boars, and Buff Rock Cockerels. **CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM,** Monroe, Mich.

L. T. Poland Chinas bred sows. Popular strains. **JAMES G. TAYLOR,** Belding, Michigan.

Nothing For Sale at Present I thank you. **DORIS HOVER,** Akron, Mich.

B. T. P. C. Just 12 Choice fall pigs. Also one of our herd sows. **GEO. W. NEEDHAM,** Saline, Mich.

bull, and the dam was an average grade milch cow. This scrub steer consumed just as much feed, took just as much valuable barn space, as the good steer, and cost just as much to produce. Yet the difference in value of these two cattle as two-year-olds, is \$32.

I am so thoroughly convinced that this system would be the quickest and most profitable way to improve our beef cattle in Michigan, that it would not disrupt present methods on the Michigan farm, that it would be profitable for the owners of the grade cows, that it would be producing a good market for all the pure-bred bull calves that you could raise, that because of all these things I am in favor of requesting Professor Brown, of the Michigan State College, to seriously consider a demonstration here at the college with a view of mating at least thirty average grade cows with the good Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus sires to be found right here at the college, and raising and feeding these calves as a demonstration.

THE DICKINSON BILL.

(Continued from page 255).

of, for milling or other processing for market, for resale, or for delivery by a common carrier; and

(2) The milling or other processing for market of cotton, if not acquired in pursuance of a sale described in paragraph (1) of this subdivision.

(c) In the case of tobacco, the term "sale or other disposition" means—

(1) The first sale in the United States of tobacco, after the beginning of an operation period in respect thereof, for processing or manufacture for market, for resale, or for delivery by a common carrier; and

(2) The processing or manufacture for market of tobacco, if not acquired in pursuance of a sale described in paragraph (1) of this subdivision.

(d) In the case of live stock, the term "sale or other disposition" means—

(1) The first sale in the United States of live stock, after the beginning of an operation period in respect thereof, destined for slaughter for market without intervening holding for feeding (other than feeding in transit) or fattening; and

(2) The slaughter for market of live stock, if not acquired in pursuance of a sale described in paragraph (1) of this subdivision.

(e) The term "sale or other disposition" does not include—

(1) A transfer to a cooperative association for the purpose of sale by such association on account of the transferor;

(2) A transfer of title in pursuance of a contract entered into before, and at a specified price determined before, the beginning of the operation period.

(f) The term "producer" means the person who first makes a sale or other disposition.

(g) The term "person" means individual, partnership, corporation, or association.

(h) The term "basic agricultural commodity" means wheat, corn, rice, cotton, tobacco, cattle, or swine.

(i) The term "United States," when used in a geographical sense, means continental United States.

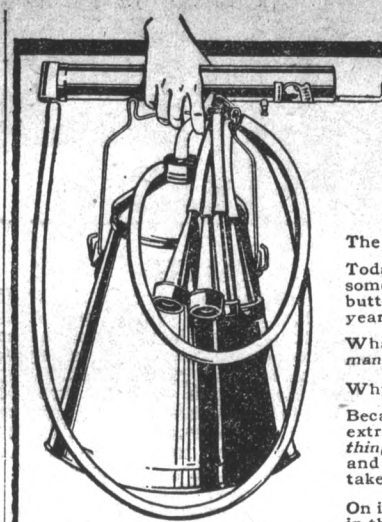
(j) The term "cooperative association" means an association of persons engaged in the production of agricultural products, as farmers, planters, ranchers, dairymen, or nut or fruit growers, organized to carry out any purpose specified in section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize association of producers of agricultural products," approved February 18, 1922, whether or not such association is qualified under such Act.

Appropriation.

Sec. 18. For expenses in the administration of the functions vested in the board by this Act there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$200,000, to be available to the board for such expenses (including salaries and expenses of the members and the per diem compensation and the expenses of the council) incurred prior to July 1, 1927.

Separability of Provisions.

Sec. 19. If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or the applicability thereof to any person, commodity, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other persons, commodities, and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.



Consider This 18 Year Record!

The Hinman was the first practical All-American Milker. Today it has an 18 year record of success. It has milked some of the most valuable prize cows making milk and butter records. It has served dairymen for 10, 12, 15, 18 years continuously.

What better proof can you get of the value of the Hinman to you?

Why this outstanding record?

Because—the Hinman works on the right principle. It's extremely simple. See picture above—there's everything but power and transmission. It's easy to clean and produces clean milk—certified in many dairies. It takes little power.

On its unequalled record—proved by practical experience in thousands of dairies, large and small—you can safely make up your mind that it's the Hinman milker you want.

Write for interesting literature that gives the whole Hinman story. This is something no dairyman should miss. Write now for yours.

Agents!

A few good opportunities open. Write at once.

Hinman Milking Machine Company

SIXTH ST., - ONEIDA, N.Y.

Hinman Electric milks one or two cows as desired. No installation. Write for full information.

HINMAN MILKER

50 HEAD 6 BULLS 50 HEAD DOUBLE DISPERSION SALE

Of 50 Head of Registered Shorthorn Cattle,

On Wednesday, March 3rd, 1926

IN THE
SALE PAVILLION

In the city of Howell, Mich.

We will offer both Herds of Registered Shorthorn Cattle belonging to W. W. Knapp and W. B. McQuillan.

These are two of the oldest established Herds in Michigan.

C. M. JONES
Auctioneer

W. W. KNAPP
W. B. McQUILLAN } Props.

COMPLETE DISPERSION SALE

OF ENTIRE HERD OF

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

At the Farm 2 miles West of Howell Michigan

(1-4 mile off M-16)

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1926

Sale of Tools and Horses at 10:00 O'clock A. M. Cattle Sale at 2:00 O'clock P. M. (Fast time).

Herd numbers 25 head. Two young bulls ready for service. 11 cows in milk, mostly fresh. 6 bred heifers. 6 yearlings and calves.

A daughter of a 32-lb. cow, a daughter of a 29-lb. cow, a daughter of a 25-lb. cow, and others by sires from yearly record dams. Pedigrees on day of sale. Whole County on the Accredited List and cattle will be re-tested before the sale.

WM. I. GRIFFIN, PROPRIETOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION

Having decided to quit farming, we will sell our entire herd of

20 Head of Registered Holstein Cattle and Farm Implements

on the premises, 2 1/4 miles Southeast of New Boston on the Huron River Drive.

Monday, March 1st, 1926

At 10 O'clock Sharp

This herd is headed by Elzevire Segis Pontiac Jule No. 435744; his sire was Jule Segis Pontiac No. 258435, and his Dam has a record of 46.84 lbs. of butter in 7 days; his Grand Sire was King Segis Pontiac No. 44444, who has 197 A. R. O. Daughters, and the World's record for the greatest number of daughters with over 40-lb. records.

EDWARD FLAISHANS & SON, P. O. New Boston, Mich.
E. H. Langworthy, Auctioneer

Poland China Gilts good ones, bred for spring farrow. Cholera immune. Registered free. **WESLEY HILE,** Ionia, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND-CHINAS for sale. Bred gilts weighing 400 lbs. at \$75. Also fall pigs, either sex. **A. A. FELDKAMP,** Manchester, Mich.

SHEEP

SHEEP FOR SALE

Having sold our ranch, we will sell our flock of 250 breeding ewes. They are a good strong bunch of exceptionally good shearers, bred to commence lambing May 1st. **R. C. GREEN & SONS,** Lapeer, Mich. Phone 385 M.

FOR SALE Twelve Registered Delaine Ewes, seven registered Rambouillet ewes. Twenty Dollars per head if taken before March 1st. Don't write, but come and see them. **CALHOUN BROS.,** Bronson, Mich., Branch Co.

SHROPSHIRE of the Woolly type, bred to my best rams. Call on **DAN BOOHER,** R. No. 4, Ewart, Mich.

HIGH CLASS Registered Shropshire bred ewes, also ewe and ram lambs. **C. LEMEN & SONS,** Dexter, Mich.

100 Delaine Ewes extra large, solid mouths, due to lamb about May 1st. **J. E. FROST,** Armada, Mich.

Wanted To buy 25 pure-bred ewes. St. Clair County Infirmary. **A. J. McDonald,** Secretary, 600 Park St., Port Huron, Mich.

Shropshires 'Am offering 8 bred ewes and 8 choice ewe lambs at reasonable prices. **C. J. THOMPSON,** Rockford, Mich.

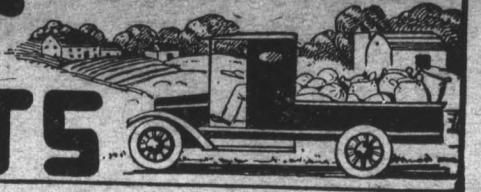
FOR SALE Eighteen Choice Pure-bred Shropshire yearling ewe lambs, at reasonable price. **F. F. Gobba,** Holloway, Mich.

HORSES

FOR SALE Registered Percheron Stallion, good one. **C. J. BULGRIEN,** Snover, Mich.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, February 16.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.82; No. 2 red \$1.81; No. 2 white \$1.82; No. 2 mixed \$1.81.

Chicago.—May \$1.66½@1.66%; July \$1.49½@1.49%.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.81@1.82.

Corn.

Detroit.—New, No. 3 yellow at 79c; No. 4 yellow 73c; No. 5 yellow 67c.

Chicago.—May 79% @ 79½c; July at 82½@82%.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 43½c; No. 3, 42½c.

Chicago.—May½ 41½c; July 42¼c. 42¼c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, 94c.

Chicago.—May 96c; July 97½c.

Toledo.—92c.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.35.

Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked \$4.90 per cwt; red kidneys \$9.50@9.75.

New York.—Pea, domestic \$5.25@ \$5.65; red kidneys \$9@9.60.

Barley

Malting 73c; feeding 68c.

Seeds

Detroit.—Prime red clover at \$20; alsike \$16.60; timothy \$3.52½.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—Buckwheat \$1.70@1.75.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$24@24.50; standard \$23@23.50; No. 1 clover, mixed \$23@23.50; No. 2 timothy \$21@22. No. 1 clover mixed \$20@21; No. 1 clover \$20@21; wheat and oat straw \$12.50@13; rye straw \$13.50@14.

Feeds

Detroit.—Bran at \$33@35; standard middlings at \$33; fine middlings \$35; cracked corn \$39; coarse cornmeal at \$37; chop \$32 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

After showing symptoms that the upward price trend had been resumed, the wheat market had a severe break during the past week. The sharp break into the lowest ground since December, following the upturn of a week ago, is a strong hint that the trend may be downward for a while. The action is so erratic, however, that another reversal and resumption of the upward trend may develop soon. Basic conditions with respect to the total domestic supply, the shortage east of the Rockies, small stocks at terminals available for delivery on future contracts, and the narrow margin of export surpluses over probable import requirements are still strong. These should assert themselves eventually, unless subsequent developments show that the estimates of supply and demand are in error.

CORN

The movement to market has increased in the last ten days. Demand also has improved, but arrivals are sufficient to fill all buying orders for consumers and leave a substantial balance to add to the stocks at the terminals. Larger marketings of grain sorghums recently have supplied feeding demand in the southwest and reduced the demand for corn. The presence of much corn of high moisture content in the receipts tends to restrict the demand from other buyers.

OATS

Oats prices dropped during the week to a new low for the season, primarily as a result of speculative liquidation. Speculative holders have been carrying hedges against the large visible supply, and the failure of prices to advance finally tired them out. Consuming demand improved noticeably on the break, and the market seems unlikely to go much, if any, lower.

SEEDS

The seed business is gradually gathering momentum as the spring buying develops. Alsike and sweet clover are in good demand as substitutes for red clover. Alsike is not only cheaper than red clover, but requires less than half the quantity to seed an acre. Demand for sweet clover is believed to be the largest on record, and prices are advancing. Stocks are practically out of farmers' hands.

FEEDS

The feed market weakened again last week, with offerings in excess of demand. Cottonseed meal is sharply lower than last year, and dealers in the southwest report that this feed is being substituted for grain feeds and hay.

HAY

The hay market steadied last week after a period of declining prices. The storms over wide areas have caused heavier feeding, so that demand showed some improvement. Receipts showed some decrease, but, on the whole, supplies were entirely adequate. The scarcity of good hay has widened the outlet for the lower grades to some extent, but they still sell at a big discount.

EGGS

Fresh egg prices broke to sharply lower levels last week under the pressure of constantly increasing receipts.

Country offerings show no indication of slowing down, so that little improvement in prices is to be expected. With prices so low, however, the market will be quick to respond to any adverse weather conditions, and the recent general heavy snows have steadied prices. Remaining stocks of storage eggs yet to be moved into consumption are the largest on record at this time of year and are a depressing factor in the markets. Last year, the holdings at the four large markets had been practically depleted at this time.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts at 29c; extras 36@37c; ordinary firsts at 27c; miscellaneous 28c; dirties at 21@22c; checks 20c. Live poultry, hens 26½c; springers 29c; roosters 20c; ducks at 32c; geese 20c; turkeys 35c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 28@29½c; storage at 16@17c. Live poultry, heavy springers 31@32c; light springers 26c; heavy hens 31@32c; light hens 26c; geese at 22@23c; ducks 36@37c; turkeys 52c.

POTATOES

The middle western potato markets were strengthened by light receipts last week, and prices advanced somewhat, although eastern markets were irregularly lower. More interest is being displayed in seed potatoes as dealers have evidently decided prices are not going to be cheaper.

BUTTER

Butter prices were unable to maintain the advances of a week ago and broke more than three cents a pound in the Chicago wholesale market. Receipts were larger than in the preceding week, consumption has slackened as a result of higher prices, and supplies began to accumulate. Domestic prices are not likely to show much strength above present levels so long as production is maintained, but sharply lower prices are not anticipated. Prices on 92-score creamery were:

Chicago 42c; New York 43c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sell for 40@42c per pound.

BEANS

There was imported into this country last week 12,098 bags of beans, making a total from September 1, of 269,454 bags, as compared with 116,715 bags for the same period a year ago. Since September 1, there has been exported from this country 61,579 bushels. Common to fair Roumanian pea beans are selling on the New York market at a dollar less per bushel than Michigan pea beans, and their choice grade runs about 50c less.

WOOL

Wool markets show a fair tone, with mills willing to buy on a moderate scale at the current level of prices. The volume of orders for goods placed since the opening of heavyweight lines

MARKETS BY RADIO.

DAILY market reports and weather forecasts are broadcast each week day at 2:15, eastern standard time, by the Detroit Free Press, Station WCX, and at 10:25, 12:00, and 4:00 by the Detroit News, Station WWJ. You can also get daily weather reports at 12:00 M. o'clock over WKAR, Michigan State College, East Lansing, and at 10:00 a. m. over WREO, Lansing. Market and weather reports can also be obtained from WGHP, of Detroit, at 7:00 p. m. each week day.

is unknown, but some reports have indicated that buyers were waiting to be more sure as to style changes.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Markets were moderately heavy and trading was of fair proportions. Solid white cabbage was an easy seller at \$1.75@2 a bushel. The call for carrots and parsnips was rather slow. Celery, leeks, horseradish, turnips and onions were fair. The medium and cheaper grades of apples had fair sale, but the number of fancy ones taken was limited. Potatoes were a little slow. The moderate offerings of poultry sold easily, but eggs went slowly even at reduced prices.

Apples \$1@3 bu; beets 50c@\$1 bu; carrots \$1.60@1.75 bu; cabbage, green \$1.50@2 bu; dry onions \$1.50@1.75 bu; root parsley \$1.75@2 bu; curly parsley 50c dozen bunches; potatoes \$2@2.50 bu; turnips \$1@1.50 bu; local celery, fancy \$1 dozen; parsnips \$1.25@1.50 bu; leeks 75c@\$1 dozen bunches; vegetable oysters 75c@\$1 dozen bunches; kale 50@75c bu; butter 55@60c; honey \$1 per 5-lb. pail; horseradish, fancy \$5 bu; eggs, retail at 40@60c; hens, wholesale 31@32c; retail 35c; colored springers, wholesale 31@32c; retail at 35c; Leghorn hens, wholesale 26@28c; retail 30@32c; ducks, retail 40c; dressed hogs 18c; dressed poultry, hens 38@40c; springers 38@40c.

GRAND RAPIDS

The hothouse leaf lettuce prices in Grand Rapids have responded to lighter production and a strong demand by swinging into an advance, starting this week at 11c per pound, with higher undertone in evidence. Radishes also were in light supply and slightly stronger at 50c per dozen bunches. While outside markets were unsettled, eggs were firm in Grand Rapids at 29c bid by produce dealers. Retailers were using eggs and butter as trade leaders. Butter-fat easier at 45@46c a pound. Heavy hens were higher, with the produce trade competing for stocks at 28c. Lightweight pork moved up fractionally to 16½c a pound. Veal was easier at 15@16½c; Wheat was lower at \$1.65@1.67 per bushel, and beans were weak at \$4 per cwt.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.
March 3—Walbridge & Leavitt, Elsie, Mich.
March 3—W. W. Knapp, and W. B. McQuillan, Howell, Mich.
March 2—Wm. I. Griffin, Howell, Mich.
March 1—Edward Flaishans & Son, New Boston, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, February 16.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 341. Market on canners and cutters 25c lower; others steady.

Good to choice yearlings, dry-fed \$ 9.50@10.00
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00@ 9.50
Handy weight butchers .. 7.25@ 8.00
Mixed steers and heifers 7.00@ 7.50
Handy light butchers 6.00@ 6.50
Light butchers 4.50@ 5.75
Best cows 5.50@ 6.50
Butcher cows 4.25@ 5.00
Common cows 3.75@ 4.00
Canners 2.75@ 3.00
Stock bulls 5.25@ 6.25
Choice bulls 5.00@ 6.50
Heavy bologna bulls 4.50@ 5.00
Feeders 6.00@ 7.00
Stockers 5.50@ 6.50
Milkers and springers.... \$45.00@85.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 580. Market steady.
Best \$15.50@16.00
Others 7.00@15.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,334. Market steady.
Best 13.50@13.75
Fair lambs 12.50@13.00
Heavies 13.00@13.50

Light and common 10.00@12.00
Fair and good sheep 7.00@ 8.50
Culls and common 3.00@ 4.50

Hogs.

Receipts 1,223. Market 50c lower.
Mixed grades 13.80
Roughs 10.00
Pigs and yorkers 12.00@13.25
Stags 7.50

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 28,000. Market, medium and heavy weight 15@25c lower than Monday's average; lighter weight 25@75c off; mostly 50c lower; all interests buying; bulk 240-300-lb. butchers \$11.50@11.80; better 200-225-lb. average, largely \$12.10@12.50; bulk good 180 lbs. down \$12.85@13.25; top \$14; 180-lb. weight \$13.25; packing sows at \$10@10.50; better killing pigs at \$13.25@13.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 12,000. Fat steer trade uneven; rather light on better grade kind of value to sell at \$9 down; wholly steady; best weighty steers \$11; good yearlings and bulk fat steers \$8.60@10; lower grade she stock in broadest demand; wholly steady; bulls, top-heavy, tend lower; vealers 25@50c off; quality considered \$12@13 to packers.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 21,000. Market fat lambs slow; few early sales \$12.75@13.25; around 25c lower; city butchers took two loads at \$13.50; choice handy weight lambs held higher; nothing done on sheep or feeding lambs; early bidding around 25c lower.

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 6,400. Hogs are closing slow; heavies \$12.25@13; medium at \$13@13.75; light weights at \$13.65@14; lights and pigs at \$14.25@14.50; roughs \$10.50@10.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 160. Market slow. Steers 1100 lbs. up \$8.50@10.25; steers, 1100 lbs. down \$6@10; long yearlings at \$10.10; heifers \$5.50@8.50; cows \$2.50@7; bulls \$4@7.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,200. Best lambs at \$14; some held at \$14.25; culls \$13.50 down; yearlings \$12@12.50; aged wethers at \$10@10.50; ewes \$8@9.

Calves.

Receipts 400. Top at \$16.50.

FIRE INSURANCE \$2.94 PER \$1,000

INSURE your Farm Buildings and Personal Property in Michigan's leading company, the Pioneer Reserve Mutual, Detroit. Fourth largest in the state. Established nine years ago. Borrows no money, pays no interest. Maintains Reserve Fund. Collects assessments in advance, 3, 6 or 12 months as insured prefers. Issues members Blanket Policy, which brings members 25% more in case of loss. No bad debts of uncollectable assessments. All pay in advance.

Highest assessment ever collected \$3.30 per \$1,000. Only eight assessments in nine years, never a special in the Rodded Class. Average yearly cost \$2.30. Now assessing \$3.26 Rodded, and in our fire extinguisher class only \$2.94 per \$1,000. Rate in 1925 was \$3.26. Always lots of money to pay losses promptly. \$35,000 in the bank and one loss unpaid February 1st, 1926.

Conservative, splendid management, growing, and as solid as the Rock of Ages. We invite every good, responsible, careful and conservative farmer to join our company. Costs to join: Policy fee \$1.50, 10c per \$100 membership and assessment 3, 6 or 12 months in advance at rate of \$3.26 per thousand per year.

If you want time we will extend credit to any farm owner by taking his note for joining expense and assessment for one year for six months, six percent. No signer necessary.

We have just issued a 32-page magazine on "Farm Fire Insurance", containing information every farmer should know. Send for a copy. It's free. Tells you what you should know about fire insurance.

Will be glad to send you application blanks for insurance which you can fill out and send to us if you want to insure with us. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions paid.

Pioneer Reserve Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

JAMES SLOCUM, Secretary and Manager 2972 W. Grand Boulevard, Detroit.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Marquette Co., Feb. 13.—There is about eighteen inches of snow here. Trunk lines are being kept open for traffic. Feed supply is short, some buying now. Dairy products and eggs are the main goods being marketed. Farmers are cutting wood and logs for building.—G. Y.

Mackinac Co., Feb. 10.—There is about a foot of snow in this vicinity. Condition of live stock is good. Feed supplies are ample. There are no general marketing movements at this time.—A. C.

Iosco Co., Feb. 13.—Farmers are cutting wood, hauling ice, getting out manure, etc. Very little marketing is being done. The attitude of farmers is that about the same line of production will be followed this coming year. There may be some increase in the acreage of potatoes and chickory. The feed supply is a little short. Beans

bring \$4; oats 40c; corn 80c; hay \$12 @20; potatoes \$2; butter 43c; butterfat 44c; eggs 35c.—G. E. A.

Kent Co., Feb. 10.—There is not enough snow to cover fall grains and meadows. We are short on hay, but have plenty of corn fodder and corn. About the usual number of animals are on feed this winter. New milch cows are high, bringing from \$100 to \$135 for good ones. Hay \$20@22; milk \$2.48 at farm. Farmers are drawing gravel on roads.—H. S.



CHIX
S. C. W. Leghorns Only
Tanned-English strain. Chicks hatched from our flocks from flocks produced by us but now owned by neighbors, mated with our best pedigree males. As good as the best and better than the rest. Better than 200 average at Michigan Contest last year. Send for descriptive catalog before buying.
S. Harkema and Son, Holland, Mich.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.
Rates: 6 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order.
Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

	One	Four	One	Four
10.....	\$0.30	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08
11.....	.35	2.80	27.....	2.16
12.....	.40	3.20	28.....	2.24
13.....	.45	3.60	29.....	2.32
14.....	.50	4.00	30.....	2.40
15.....	.55	4.40	31.....	2.48
16.....	.60	4.80	32.....	2.56
17.....	.65	5.20	33.....	2.64
18.....	.70	5.60	34.....	2.72
19.....	.75	6.00	35.....	2.80
20.....	.80	6.40	36.....	2.88
21.....	.85	6.80	37.....	2.96
22.....	.90	7.20	38.....	3.04
23.....	.95	7.60	39.....	3.12
24.....	1.00	8.00	40.....	3.20
25.....	1.05	8.40	41.....	3.28
26.....	1.10	8.80		

REAL ESTATE

OPPORTUNITIES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA are better now than ever for the man of moderate means who desires to establish a home on a few acres that will insure him a comfortable living in a delightful country. Lands are reasonable in price and terms attractive. Crops best suited for different localities are well proved. Efficient marketing organizations are at your service. Southern California has a climate you will like—an enjoyable twelve months open season. There are thousands of miles of paved roads. Seaside and mountain resorts offer recreation for everybody. Let me mail you our illustrated folder containing dependable information on Southern California. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 912 Ry. Exchange, Chicago.

SNOW, ICE AND A LONG cold winter saps the energy of the northern farmer, while down south cattle are grazing, the farmers are planting strawberries, potatoes and truck crops, which will be sold on early high-priced markets before the northern spring begins. Why not move to the country where farming pays? No hard winters, expensive living, nor fuel bills. Fine old farms, \$40 per acre. Rich virgin land, \$20 an acre. For full information on how to save \$1,000 in buying a farm, write W. E. Price, General Immigration Agent, Room 674, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY to buy on very favorable terms, improved irrigated farms owned by American Beet Sugar Company, at Lamar, Colorado. Only ten per cent cash and balance spread over 34½ years at 5½ per cent interest. Lands very productive, averaging per acre, 3 tons alfalfa, 10 tons beets, 50 bushels barley, 77 bushels oats, and 47 bushels winter wheat. Ideal conditions for dairying and constant markets. Beet sugar factories contract with growers for beets at good prices. Feeding live stock profitable. Fine schools and churches. Good roads and wonderful climate. For detailed information write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 993 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

160 ACRES—pair mules, horse, 10 cattle, 28 sheep, 9 hogs, 40 poultry, 10 stands bees, tools and furniture included; 2½ miles to town, ¼ mile school; 125 acres tillable, pasture, woodland, orchard; house; barn; tenant house, spring water; 1,500 feet elevation; delightful climate; aged owner has enjoyed health and prosperity here; retiring, all \$2,700. Terms. Free Catalog. United Farm Agency, 114 MF, West 10th, Kansas City, Mo.

MONEY-MAKING MICH. FARM—80 Acres Improved Road, 3 Horses, Cows, poultry, sow, implements, harnesses, 24 acres seeding, 4 a. wheat, also oats, corn, potatoes, beans, apples included; handy busy town; 62 acres crop land; good orchard; pleasant 7-room house, excellent cement basement barn, garage, poultry house—insurance \$4,500. Lucky buyer gets all \$5,500, part needed. Details pg. 58 big new Illus. Catalog money-making farm bargains. Free. Strout Agency, 205-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

BUY THIS MODEL DAIRY RANCH in Tracy, California. 40 acres, thoroughly improved, and all in alfalfa, yielding 10 tons per acre. Located two miles from town on scenic, paved highway. \$250 per acre with small initial payment. Balance, easy terms. Green pastures all year, ready markets nearby, and modern transportation. 52 miles from San Francisco and Oakland. For full information write Tracy Chamber of Commerce, Tracy, California.

FOR SALE—The biggest little farm in Allegan County, good soil, good buildings, good roads, good neighbors, comfortable 6-room house, good barn with two cement silos, poultry house, 8-acre winter wheat, 11 acres alfalfa, 22½ acres, \$3,200 takes everything. Free illustrated catalog. C. C. Otis, "The Farm Bargain Man," Plainville, Mich.

FOR SALE—On account of losing my eyesight I am forced to sacrifice my highly improved farm, located in one of the best agricultural districts of Michigan. A card will bring you full details. In care of C. O. Quigley, 602 North Ashland Ave., La Grange, Illinois.

118 ACRES, 20 timber, clay loam, brick house, barns, on pavement. Old couple will sell, \$80 per acre, no trade. Terms: best buy in Southern Michigan. E. O. Loveland, Milan, Mich.

30-ACRE FARM—Modern Buildings, black clay loam, all tiled, all workable. Priced to sell. Send for particulars from owner. E. R. Vincent, St. Johns, Mich.

GOOD FARM, level, timber, lake, orchard. R. W. Anderson, Clarkston.

120-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—Good buildings. Write the owner, Bert Pine, Almont, Mich.

WANTED FARMS

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm for sale for spring delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

HAY AND STRAW

ALFALFA and all kinds hay. Ask for delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

GET OUR CATALOGUE and prices and save money on plows, disc, lever, and orchard harrows, cultivators, spreaders, cream separators, and gas engines. Hummer Plow Works, Seth S. Bean, Jackson, Mich.

BERRY BASKETS made up ready for use, \$7.50 per thousand. Berry Boxes, in flat, not made up, \$5.00 per thousand. Central Basket Co., Berrien Springs, Michigan.

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN for sale from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

CEDAR POSTS, direct from forest to user. Ask for delivered price. E. Doty, Atlanta, Mich.

U-NEED-A HOT BAG (waterless) replaces the old hot water bag, stays hot 20 hours one heating. Price, post paid, \$1.60, worth \$2.50. W. Moore, Decatur, Mich.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED seed corn and oats. Clement's white cap yellow dent, and Duncan's yellow dent. Fire-dried, on racks, ear-tested and germination guaranteed. From high-yielding stock. Registered and Certified Worthy oats, a stiff straw and high-yielding variety, developed by the Michigan State College. All seeds grown under inspection of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. Michigan's largest producer of seed corn. Paul C. Clement, Britton, Michigan.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS—Varieties Charleston and Jersey Wakefields, Succession, Flat Dutch and Copenhagen Market. Prices, parcel postpaid, 250, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Express collect, 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000, \$1.25 per 1,000; 10,000 and over, \$1.00 per 1,000. We guarantee to ship promptly a good-sized plant that will please you. Tifton Potato Company, Inc., Tifton, Ga.

INSPECTED Cuthbert Raspberry plants, 100, \$2.25; 500, \$10 prepaid; 1,000, \$16. F. O. E. St. Johns. Order early if you want some of the finest red berries grown. Write for special prices on larger amounts. Tony Motz, R. No. 1, St. Johns, Mich.

CERTIFIED SEED GRAIN, from latest improved strains of highest yielding varieties under Michigan conditions. Wolverine oats, Robust beans, 1926 seed circular yours on request. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

FOR SALE—Grimm Alfalfa Seed, grown from certified seed on my farm in Oscoda county. Price \$26 per bushel. Sample on request. F. A. Neff, Comins, Mich.

GLADIOLAS—beautiful mixture of colors. 100 small bulbs (bulblets) postpaid for only 20c silver. Larger bulbs (blooming size) 100 for \$1.00. Ruth Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

GOLDEN GLOW YELLOW DENT SEED CORN—Worthy Oats and Barley. All excellent quality. Samples free. E. R. Vincent, St. Johns, Mich.

FOR SALE—Seed Corn, Pride of the North, yellow, 90-day early maturity variety, tests nearly 100%. Address Marion Day, Georgetown, Ohio.

CERTIFIED Wisconsin pedigree barley, improved robust beans. Fritz Mantey, Fairgrove, Mich.

GLADIOLI—twenty choice assorted bulbs, prepaid, for \$1. Frank Eby, Holland, Mich.

CERTIFIED WOLVERINE OATS—Michigan's leading variety. C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton, Mich.

PET STOCK

PEDIGREE GERMAN POLICE PUPS, five and six months old, \$20 to \$35. One bred female, one year old, priced low. Homestead Kennels, Saranac, Mich.

SCOTCH COLLE PUPS—pure-bred. H. A. Knapp, Owosso, Mich.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIES—natural heelers. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five lb., \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, five lb., \$1.25; ten, \$2; cigars, \$2 for 50, guaranteed. Pay when received, pipe free. Roy Carlton, Maxons Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, ten, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. United Farmers' Barwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN CHEWING OR SMOKING TOBACCO—5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2; twenty, \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers' Paducah, Ky.

AUCTION SALE — INDIANA FARMS

BY ORDER OF

OHIO JOINT STOCK LAND BANK, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO. ELEVEN GOOD FARMS LOCATED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF IND. A NUMBER WITH GOOD BUILDINGS. STOCK AND GRAIN FARMS. ALL—WILL BE SOLD ON VERY EASY TERMS. 32 YEARS TO PAY.

Sale will take place on the farms, starting

MARCH 1st to MARCH 9th inclusive.

A Total Acreage of 3656 Acres of Land will be sold. Write for Catalog giving Full Details of Sale. Where held and terms and descriptions of the farms.

WRITE OR WIRE

THE LIQUIDATION DEPT. OF THE HESS REALTY CO.

700 Second National Bldg. Akron, Ohio.

Col. C. M. Hess, Auctioneer.

BUY "GENEVA" PURE HEAVY BRED LAYING CHICKS

"Geneva" Chicks are prize winners. Early Layers. \$8 Best Birds. From Heavy Laying, Healthy, Inspected flocks. Best strains, Martin Wyandots, Parks and Holterman Barred Rocks, Sheppard Anconas, Tompkins and Owen Reds, etc.
100% Live Delivery Guarantee—Postpaid prices
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns..... 25 50 100 300 500 1000
Buff, R. C. Brown & English Wh. Leg. Anconas..... 4.50 8.00 14.00 40.00 95.00 125.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds..... 6.00 9.25 15.50 45.50 74.00 144.00
Black Minorcas, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons..... 5.25 9.50 16.00 46.00 75.00 145.00
Silver L. Wyandots, R. I. Whites, Buff Minorcas..... 5.50 10.00 17.00 48.00 79.00 155.00
Golden L. Wyandots, White Minorcas & others..... 6.00 11.00 20.00 58.00 95.00
Assorted all Breeds..... 3.00 5.50 10.00 29.00 48.00 95.00
Assorted all Large Breeds..... 4.00 7.50 13.00 38.00 62.00 120.00
Also Super-Quality "Geneva" Chicks from our Prize Winning Flocks. Get our Beautiful Catalog entitled "The Art of Poultry Raising." It's Free. It is full of valuable Poultry information and shows our Birds and what they have actually done. 68 Birds Won 28 Ribbons in 1925. Buy Winning Heavy Laying Profit Paying "Geneva" Chicks for 1926. Wonderful Combination offer on "Geneva" Chicks. Brooder House and Store. Write us to-day. You take no chance when ordering "Geneva" Chicks. We strive to satisfy you. Ref. Bank of Geneva. Member I. B. C. A. Get full particulars about our "GENEVA" Chick Insurance Plan. Ref. Bank of Geneva. Box 29, GENEVA, INDIANA

"MICHIGAN'S BEST" BABY CHICKS.
When you buy Pine Bay Chicks you get chicks that are, first of all, bred right, and secondly, hatched right. We have been in the business since 1904. Yearly we have increased our capacity to take care of our needs. Our stock has demonstrated its claim to a place among Michigan's Best. Black Minorcas, S. C. Leghorns, S. C. Mottled Anconas.
Write for special prices on large numbers. Pine Bay Chicks are vigorous, easily raised. Parent stock reared in Michigan climate is healthy and hardy. Send for free descriptive catalog and price list. 100% Live Delivery. Guaranteed. Parcel Post paid.
PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Box 2A, HOLLAND, MICH.

PINE BAY POULTRY FARM

RED MAN THE MILD MELLOW CHEW

POULTRY

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Hogan tested, seven years for high egg production. Tompkins' strain eggs, \$9 per 100. Cockerels, \$4 to \$7. Satisfaction guaranteed. Don Bevan, Kankakee, Ill.

PEDIGREE "Tannered" White Leghorns. State Fair Winning Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas. Prices right. Write, Fenner Bailey, Montgomery, Mich.

WE PAY MORE for poultry, eggs and veal. A trial shipment will convince you. East Coast Poultry Co., Eastern Market, Detroit, Mich.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for hatching, from our heavy laying strain, \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 50, \$9.00 per 100. F. E. Fogle, Okemos, Mich.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred on Homewood Farm, where they lay, weigh and win. \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Robt. Martin, Woodland, Mich.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS—Good supply. Exceptionally fine, dark red birds. Wesley S. Hawley, R. No. 3, Ludington, Mich.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 to \$2.50 each. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

LARGE TOULOUSE GESE—hens, \$6.00; ganders, \$7.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Don Bevan, Kankakee, Ill.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, R. C. Cockerels, \$3 to \$5; pullets, \$3 each. Burt Sisson, Imlay City, Mich.

CHOICE Barred Rock Cockerels \$5.00. Lucian Hill, Union City, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS from superior quality, heavy laying stock. We have one of the largest and oldest hatcheries in the Middle West. 25 years' experience in mating, breeding and hatching standard-bred poultry. 100% live arrival. Prepaid. Every chick guaranteed. Catalog free. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 340, St. Paul, Neb.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from big white eggs. Shipped anywhere. C. D. Guaranteed to live. Low prepaid prices. Egg contest winners for years. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock. Hundreds of cockerels, pullets and hens. Get our prices. Catalog free. Geo. B. Ferris, 634 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

BRED TO LAY—Barred Rocks and Pure Hanson White Leghorn chicks and eggs. Stock blood tested three years. Catalogue free. Michigan Accredited. Aseltine Poultry Farm, 1827 Belden Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHITTAKER'S TRAPNESTED REDS—Both Combs. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Michigan State Accredited, Blood-tested. Chicks and Eggs. Catalog Free. A few Single-comb Cockerels Left. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

ENG. W. LEG. CHICKS—Guaranteed, pure-bred Eng. W. Leg. Chicks, direct from our M. A. C. Demonstration Farm Flock at extremely low prices, only 11c each in lots of 500. Send for circular. Model Poultry Farm R. 4, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS from stock all newly blood-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Third year blood-testing. Eight popular breeds. Hatchery State Accredited. Catalog and price list ready. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Mich.

CHICKS—S. C. Buff and White Leghorns. "Real Egg Machines." Early maturing, active, vigorous chicks. Bred 15 years. "State Demonstration Farm." Bouwens Farm, R. No. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

BUY YOUR CHICKS from a poultry farm. 1500 Breeders bred for egg production. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Leghorns. \$15 per 100. Fairview Poultry Farm, Gallion, Ohio.

PURE-BRED CHICKS from State Accredited Stock. Fourteen varieties. Poultry Manual Free. Stouffer Egg Farms, Route 26, Mount Morris, Illinois.

WHITE ROCKS—Chicks and Eggs from State Accredited and Blood-tested Stock. Mrs. Lois Holcomb, North Adams, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS, hatching eggs from our Ideal Barred Rocks from heavy laying strain, good healthy flocks. Farmrange Chick Hatchery, Charlotte, Michigan.

FOR EARLY LAYERS, order Miown Rhode Island Red Baby Chicks. Shipped weekly. Arthur Blake, Battle Creek, Mich., 391 N. Kendall.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS—Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, White Leghorns. Catalog. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS from State Accredited Stock. Send for circular. J. W. Webster, Bath, Mich.

LEGHORN CHICKS from State Accredited Stock. Catalog free. Shady-lawn Hatchery, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

THOROUGHbred BABY CHIX—White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Leghorns. Mrs. Grace Milliken, Fenton, Mich.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH GIANT Bronze Prize Tom, 40 lbs. Excellent big range-grown young toms and females, soon laying. This quality scarce. Shiek Farm, Oxford, Mich.

TURKEYS—all breeds. Strictly pure-bred. Get our special prices. Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Beallsville, Ohio.

PURE-BRED Bourbon Red turkeys, from registered tom \$9.50, \$7.50. Eva Myers, Ionia, Mich. Star Route.

CONTROL THE CORN BORER with White Holland turkeys. I have the best. Also Toulouse Geese. Alden Whitcomb, Byron Center, Mich.

PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, toms and hens. Earl and Merle Phelps, Dowagiac, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE BABY TURKEYS—ready first part of June, 90c each. Guarantee safe delivery. Mrs. Walter Dillman, Dowagiac, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Goldbank Strain. Mrs. Perry Stebbins, Saranac, Mich.

HELP WANTED

HERD MAN for dairy farm. References exchanged. Wm. Stokes, Owendale, Mich.

WANTED—a single man for teamster; must be able to milk. Balmoral Farm, Ithaca, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders, cleaner, etc. Bigler Company X 683, Springfield, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents to handle milking machines, cream separators, lighting plants. W. F. Wolf, Milford, 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.

\$5 After 30 Days
FREE TRIAL
Balance Monthly.
Discount for cash

Walsh NO-BUCKLE HARNESS

NO BUCKLES TO TEAR
NO RINGS TO WEAR

**30 DAYS
FREE TRIAL**

Send No Money I send you a set of my No-Buckle Harness to try on your own team, on your own farm, for 30 days without cost or obligation to you. Glad to send it—that's my liberal offer. Examine it, use it, test it in every possible way you can think of.

Then if you don't think that the Walsh is the best looking, strongest and handiest harness you ever laid eyes on, slip it into the box and return it to me. You don't even have to pay the return charges. I urge you not to wait a day before you get my new, free book that tells all about my special free trial offer. My harness book describes in detail this double-wear harness that has no buckles to tear straps, no rings

to wear straps, no buckle holes to weaken straps. In a few years this wonderful harness has swept the country, making it necessary to enlarge my factory four times to take care of orders. A proven success on thousands of farms in every state. Post yourself on this latest, most up-to-date way of making harness. Write for my new, big, free book now.

See How Buckles Weaken and Tear Straps

The WALSH Has No Buckles—No Rings



Here is the cause of all your harness trouble, repair expense, breakdowns. Why put up with this when you can get a Walsh, which has no buckles—no rings.

See How Rings Wear End of Straps in Two

AS USED IN
Walsh
HARNESS

AS USED IN
BUCKLE
HARNESS

From photo of a test that shows how buckles weaken straps
WALSH HARNESS has no buckles, no buckle holes
Every strap has its full strength

STRAP WITHOUT BUCKLE
HELD UP TO 1170 POUNDS PULL

SAME STRAP BROKE AT BUCKLE
360 LBS. PULL

Three Times Stronger than Buckle Harness

Buckles Weaken and Tear Straps. As an example, a Walsh $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch breeching strap holds over 1100 lbs. The same strap with the buckle will break at the buckle at about 360 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh Harness has no buckles—easy to see why Walsh is three times stronger than ordinary harness.

Walsh "Special Test" Leather

Users say that the leather used in Walsh Harness is the best they ever saw in Harness. I use only the choicest Packers' Northern Steer Hide Leather—tanned by the old-fashioned six months bark tan process. I want you to send today for my free book and read

about actual test in steel testing machine—it proves that Walsh Leather holds twice as much as ordinary harness leather. Ask me to send you at once my free book, full of interesting and valuable information—explains fully how my leather is tanned and tested.

No matter where you live—prompt shipment is made from a warehouse near you—No delay.

Easily Adjusted to Fit Any Horse

In ten minutes a Walsh Harness can be adjusted to fit any horse perfectly, and it's a comfortable harness because it fits. It is much easier to put on and take off. No stubborn buckles to bother with when winter cold bites your fingers and straps are stiff. The adjustable strap holder, used exclusively on Walsh Harness, does away with all buckles and rings, and the harder the pull the tighter they hold; the world's greatest advance in harness making. No other harness ever made can equal it. Made in all styles, Breechingless, Side Backer, Back Pad, Express, etc., all shown in my big free book.

Be Prepared for the Spring Rush

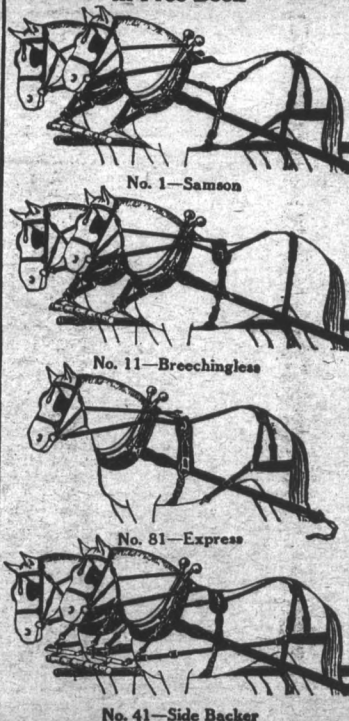
Send for your copy of the big, free harness book today. Post yourself on this wonderful harness, so you can make your decision and get your trial order in quickly as possible. Have your harness ready for spring work when it comes. A delay at that time because of old broken-down harness will cost you dearly.

\$5 after 30 days free trial

Balance easy payments. Selling direct by mail to you enables me to give highest quality harness at lowest prices. There's a copy of my book waiting for you. Write today for book, prices, terms and how to make money showing Walsh Harness to your friends and neighbors.

James M. Walsh, Pres., WALSH HARNESS CO.
123 Grand Ave., Dept. 438 Milwaukee, Wis.

Four of the Ten Styles Shown in Free Book



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Harness Book just out—52
pages of inter-
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JAMES M. WALSH
President

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R. F. D. _____ State _____

Some of the Interesting Topics
In My Free Book

1. How a broken strap led to the invention of harness without buckles.
2. Why does buckle harness need patching so often and wear out so quickly?
3. Friction is destroying every old style buckle harness.
4. The Walsh is three times stronger than the lighter it holds.
5. Only 9c a year average repair cost, making the Walsh a greater advance in harness.
6. The world's greatest advance in harness making.
7. How Walsh leather is tested in steel testing machine.
8. 50 pictures of Walsh users in every state and on leading University Farms.
9. The Walsh 2-Year Guarantee.
10. The Walsh and descriptions of 10 styles of Walsh Harness.
11. Picture and descriptions of 10 styles of Walsh Harness.

Your Copy
Is Ready

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