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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER IX

Grows 440 Bushels of Potatoes

How Michigan's Highest Yielding Potato Crop Was Produced

By Mason Parmalee

I SOMETIMES think it would be an excellent plan to tell of some of the mistakes and failures that some of us have made in growing a potato crop.

As I look back over thirty-five years of active farm management on Cherry Hill Stock Farm, I can easily recall our first attempt in growing potatoes as a cash crop. It was in the spring of 1893, and up to this time Cherry Hill has never tried to grow potatoes, only for home use. So we selected the most promising field we then had, and planted the best we knew how, and made a dismal failure—not getting as many potatoes as we planted.

This experience lasted us for fifteen years, and we were content to grow only for home use, until we knew our fields were in better shape for potato growing. Eighteen years ago we got up courage to try our hand at it again, and have grown about fifteen acres each year ever since. We have had partial failures, but have always tried to use them as stepping stones to something better.

We use four of our fields that have loose, mellow soil, and follow a four-year rotation of potatoes, small grain and alfalfa or clover. None of the fields are perfect throughout for potatoes, but we make the best of it by doing all we can to put them in shape. They have been tilled, limed and treated with acid phosphate, until clover and alfalfa cannot help but grow. June grass or Kentucky blue grass has been driven out of every field, until scarcely a trace of it can be found. It costs too much to raise any cultivated crop in a June grass sod.

We plant in drills thirty-three inches apart, and space fourteen inches apart in row, and do a large part of our cultivating on the crop before they ever show above ground, and usually have very little hand work to do to keep them perfectly clean.

The sprayer, carrying 250 pounds pressure, is started when the plants are six to eight inches high, and applications are made about once a week. We put on eight sprays last season. Every spray is a Bordeaux mixture. In the first three sprays poison was added for any leaf chewing insects that might come along, and the last spray we added forty per cent nicotine to control the aphids or plant lice. In

addition to spraying, the field was rogued three times to remove as far as possible, all diseased and weak hills.

The crop was dug with a large digger, which had mounted on top of it a four-horse power engine to drive the machinery so that two horses handled the machine easily. We like this much better than to depend on four horses to operate the machine.



Rossman Brothers Gathering their Seed Corn. When This Practice is Common on Farms where Corn is a Major Crop, Less Trouble From Poor Seed will Result.

The potatoes are stored in a well-ventilated, frost-proof storage house. Elevators and carriers take the potatoes from the wagons to almost any part of the building. When taken out we use a power grader which brings them from the basement to the second story, grades in three sizes, and then they move slowly over a six-foot picking table before dropping into bags. This slow-moving table gives us a chance to pick out the defective ones.

One of the most important things we have not mentioned, and that is "seed" for, unless you are sure your potatoes are from a high-yielding strain, and reasonably free from any plant diseases, do not plant them if you can secure some certified seed. Thousands of potato growers in many other states are now planting Michigan certified seed with excellent results.

In conclusion, let me say that Michigan's highest yielding crop last year was grown on the field that made the dismal failure thirty-three years ago, and the highest yield in the state in 1924 grew on an adjoining field that for twenty-five years the only crop we were sure of was sorrel.

Have we as yet done all that is possible in bringing these fields to a high state of cultivation? Decidedly not, for we can see many chances for improvement before we can ever expect the maximum yield from these four fields when weather conditions are right.

Quite likely many are wondering what the potato crop of 1926 has in store for us. With the outlook ahead for high-priced potatoes at planting time, it certainly stands each one of us to be very careful what kind of ground we put potatoes on, and what kind of seed we plant. If we do not take this precaution, the seed that is put in the ground may be about as valuable as the whole crop next fall.

The Father and Son-Partnership

A Relationship That is Profitable to Both

By an Observer

HUMANITY strives for something in the future, or at least expects something, striving or not. So, when a boy is more interested in any branch of farm work, or in an individual animal because there is going to be some ultimate gain, he is not so much different from the rest of us members of the human race. David Grayson, the writer of the charming *Adventures*, has lauded the pride of ownership. You, Mr. Farmer, have felt it. How your very being has thrilled as some farm friend has complimented you upon your fine farm, your excellent stock. How proud you have been as you have driven to market some exceptionally fine hogs or cattle—your breeding, your feeding, yours. They represent your efforts, your skill. They brand you as successful.

Just so it is with the boys. They also derive a great deal of satisfaction from the pride of ownership. Do you not remember how elated your little lad was when he came into possession of his first jack knife or watch? Perhaps your memory may even go back to the day when you received these

tokens of manhood. They were yours, not borrowed, not given to keep for a while, but yours to own and to enjoy.

The other day I came into the barn of a very successful cattleman. His stock was in excellent condition, and as we (the farmer, his thirteen-year-old son, and I) went about, admiring the fine qualities of the stock, the lad remained in the background. But as we moved on toward the end of the row, he pushed forward, and soon we came to where he was standing, his arm about the neck of a sleek roan heifer. For a moment, we contemplated in silence; then, with his face covered with smiles and blushes, he volunteered, "she's mine."

There was more pride, more joy in that short phrase than many of us can imagine. It was a glowing example of Grayson's pride of ownership. For ten months this lad had cared for and "loved" this baby beef into its well-conditioned form. No wonder that to-

day he should be proud to say "she's mine."

Soon he hoped to lead her into the local, and perhaps larger, show rings, there to reap the glory and honor of ownership, especially ownership of a prize-winning baby beef. Soon he would cash in on his investment of capital and time. They say that ultimate end of the beef animal is the block. The lad, though, thought more of the returns than of his pet's end. What boyish dreams were his, I leave for the reader's imagination.

Yes, the father said, "Laddie shall have the money. When I was a lad, I raised a late-hatched flock of chickens. The money was mine, and I remember the enjoyment I had from owning so much money (\$3.65), so Laddie shall have the returns from the roan heifer. And do you know," he added with a twinkle of the eye, "it's going to pay me."

He then spoke of the pride of owning a well-fed beast, and the desire on

the part of the owner to do his very utmost in order to make the animal respond. He referred to the lesson it teaches the lad in the value of kindness, of explicit care in feeding, yes, and of enthusiasm. Enthusiasm really is only another word for "love," and without "love" no one can hope to produce a fine beast or flowers. The little crippled girl who, when asked how she managed to grow such excellent pansies, replied, "I love them into growing." The childish remark is true, though, of every line of endeavor, particularly of growing things. Call it enthusiasm if you like, it really amounts to love, and it is contagious. Because the lad has it, he takes greater care of all the calves, as well as of his own. Because the lad does this, the father does the same.

Baby beeves can be turned over in from twelve to fifteen months; and for this reason are exceptionally appropriate for a farm boy's hobby. Boys are fond of quick turn-overs. What lad has not cherished, at one time or other, some get-rich-quick scheme? But boys

(Continued on page 277).

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CURRENT COMMENT

The Surplus Problem

THE solution of the farm surplus problem is an issue that will not down. The farmers who are obliged to take the world price, less transportation and handling charges, for the product of their land and labor, and in turn pay an American price for the goods and labor which they must purchase, will not be content with this situation.

Many plans have been advanced for the solution of this problem, on which it has been our purpose to comment in turn. But recent crystallization of sentiment in favor of the plan incorporated in the Dickinson bill has made it apparent that the issue in the present congress will be on the adoption of this plan or some modification of it. For this reason, we published the full text of the Dickinson bill in the last issue of the Michigan Farmer, that our readers might study it and express their opinions regarding it. From the expressions with which our readers favor us, we hope to get a fair cross section of farmer sentiment in this state regarding the plan, and be able to discuss the various features of the proposed bill.

Going Too Far?

BOTH houses of congress, in acting on the revenue bill, have shown a disposition to cut appropriations. The act passed by the house reduced the demands made upon taxpayers by \$300,000,000, while the senate made reductions variously estimated from \$400,000,000 to \$600,000,000.

Probably the farmer is in the best mental state of any class of our citizenry to judge the effect upon our government of such a drastic cut in revenue as the senate proposes. He as yet has not fully recovered from his experiences in trying to pay, from a

much shortened income, debts that were contracted during a period of great prosperity. He apparently is looking upon the acts of our federal law-makers as more or less deliberately putting the government in a position similar to that from which he now is trying to extricate himself.

Instead of going the full distance in cutting income taxes, which are now largely being paid by those financially able, why not, in the mind of the practical farmer, keep this tax on a reasonable basis and pay off our government debt as rapidly as would be consistent with such a program. Cutting the income beyond the mere financial necessities of the government, may delay payment of large debts till a time of general economic depression, and certainly will add to the number of years of interest paying.

Tax reduction does not always mean the most righteous sort of government economy. It would seem that in this case the motto should be to keep down taxes, but not to the point of forgetting our debts.

Watch the Yields

THE story of the production of potatoes at the rate of 440 bushels per acre on a field of ten acres, by Mr. Parmalee, of

Allegan county, as told on another page of this issue, reminds us that yield is a factor of first importance to the farmer. Over-production and surpluses furnish no reason for a farmer neglecting to make the acres he cultivates, produce their maximum. If there is need to cut total production, that should be done by reducing acreage, rather than by cutting yields.

Recently, inquiry was made in several states to learn the relation between yields and costs of production. In Illinois, a large group of corn growers were classified according to the production of their fields. It was found

that costs averaged seventy cents per bushel where the yields were thirty bushels per acre; fifty-four cents when the yield was forty bushels per acre; and only forty-five cents when yields reached fifty bushels per acre.

A study of these figures will show that the farmers growing fifty bushels of corn per acre were producing at twenty-five cents per bushel less than were those growing at the rate of thirty bushels per acre.

Other records show similar conclusions. For instance, in Wisconsin oats yielding twenty bushels per acre cost the grower \$1.04 per bushel to grow, while those yielding fifty-six bushels only cost forty-five cents per bushel. In New York state, tomato growers who produced less than eight tons per acre had a labor income of twenty cents per hour; those producing between eight and eleven tons received sixty-two cents per hour; while those producing over eleven tons averaged ninety-one cents per hour.

Examples could be multiplied almost indefinitely, and all would support the statement that high acre yields reduce production costs. Every factor, therefore, that contributes toward a more fertile soil, or toward better seed, is of fundamental importance to the farmer. In planning the season's work, these factors should have first consideration.

The Michigan Potato Deal

SOME unusual features have been pointed out in the 1925-1926 Michigan potato deal. Most attention has been accorded the prevailing high prices. In this everyone has been concerned. The prices have made growers smile, and sent dealers scurrying over the land, picking up anything that looks like a potato. As a consequence of the high price and the low quality, the consumption has been materially reduced.

Who are Our Best Farmers?

The Michigan Farmer will Award the Degree of Master Farmer to the Ten Who are Adjudged Best

THE Michigan Farmer is looking for the ten best farmers in the state. Who are they? When we find them we shall award them the degree of Master Farmer. To each will be given a gold watch fob and a certificate of merit suitable for framing.

Only those whose sole business is farming, can qualify for this degree of Master Farmer. Merely being a good farmer will not enable a person to qualify. He must also be a good citizen, husband, and father.

Nominations to this degree can be made by any friend, neighbor, some member of the family, or by the farmer himself. The leading farmers will be determined by the score card method. Such a score card will be published in an early issue of The Michigan Farmer. Watch for it.

The purpose of offering these awards is to give proper recognition to real farmers who have made an outstanding success. A number of attempts have been made to provide this. Farmers' halls of fame have been established. Sketches of successful farmers have been published. Monuments have been dedicated. But almost invariably the result of these undertakings has been the same. Those who get such recognition are generally not real farmers, but others who have accomplished something just outside the field of actual farming. For this reason the primary purpose of these undertakings has been defeated.

But in this contest the awards will be limited to real dirt farmers. They will be presented to men who live on and operate their farms, and have no other line of business. By keeping entirely in the farm field, these awards should accomplish great good. They should add another incentive toward better farm life and business farming. Also, they should prove an inspiration to the young men who are looking forward to life careers on the farm. Further, this plan should attract the attention of the industrial and professional world to the business of farming and farm life, to the end that the same degree of respectability may be accorded the men who succeed in the oldest of occupations as is now given to successful men in other businesses and professions.

This project is being undertaken by the Standard Farm Papers, a group of fifteen farm publications covering practically the whole United States. The Michigan Farmer represents this group in the State of Michigan. It is not unlikely that, in time, there may be effected a national organization of Master Farmers from several states, including Michigan. What an enviable goal this would be for the man who feeds the race!

Langwhich

THE other day I heard a fellow talk about murderin' the English langwhich, but I don't think langwhich is goin' ta be murdered dead, 'cause it still seems much alive, and it don't seem ta want ta do, what you call, commit suicide, fer, the way its bein' treated.

Langwhich is like clothes, there's a differunt one fer every occashun. The only trouble is ta know which langwhich ta use fer the occashun. It takes a smart man fer that. Fer inst., you don't want ta say ta a tramp what picks up your hat when you hand him a nickul, "Here is a slight monetary consideration to reciprocate the act of civility you have just performed." He'd understand lots better, "Much oblige. Here's a nickul. Blow it in on a good time."

And if a young preacher'd be tellin' a girl lots o' nice things, and she'd say, "Ah, appul-sauce," he'd maybe say, "That is frequently one of the component parts of the evening repast." She'd probably say, "Ah, appul sauce," again, 'cause she wouldn't know what he was talkin' about. The whole trouble'd be, that they was speakin' entirely differunt langwhiches ta each other.

The educated man is the one what kin understand most of the whiches o' the English langwhich. 'And he kin talk in all o' them if he needs ta. And there's times when you need ta. Fer inst., it's hard ta express yourself in scientific langwhich when you hit your thumb with a hammer, 'cause there's nothin' in scientific langwhich ta fit the occashun.

Maybe some fellows is batchelors 'cause they never learned the langwhich o' love. Fer inst., if a M. D. instead o' sayin' "I love you," would say, "I have acute symptoms which indicate a disturbance affecting the whole body, but more especially in the thorax in the regions around the organ known as the heart. Therefore, let us osculate," I bet he'd ossify as a batchelor.

Well, I guess I've gotta quit, 'cause I'm wearin' out my dictshunary huntin' fer them big words. But, Sofie says I gotta improve my langwhich and spell-in' so my family won't be ashamed o' me. So, maybe some day I'll be what you call a linguist, or somethin' worse.

HY SYCKLE.



Raising Geese With Ease

Some Simple Ways to Profit in Raising Geese

By Antonie Linderer

SINCE the appearance of my last article on geese, in the Michigan Farmer, I have received many requests to write another one, explaining my method of raising them, so, with the kind assistance of the editor I will do so.

I presume some beginners may get discouraged if things don't go just right in raising geese, but one must be patient.

Many people have assured me that my method was one of the best and surest they have heard of. I select good-looking geese, my choice being the big, full-blooded Toulouse because they don't eat any more than the small kind, and bring more money. I generally keep three geese and one gander. Mating time usually occurs in February. Then I always try to give proper feed and care to obtain fertility in the eggs.

During mating time, I feed oats in the morning, and if grass is not obtainable, I feed cabbage and lettuce leaves, which I raise for winter use; bean or ground feed during the day, and corn in the evening. I give plenty of egg-making material at laying time, such as oyster shells and gravel. However, geese, both goslings or old ones, must have gravel at all times. This is very important, as gravel aids digestion and prevents leg weakness, which is mostly caused by stomach trouble.

Early mating time generally foretells an early spring. For a nest I have a box about eight inches high, or lay a barrel on its side. Fine straw or hay will do for bedding.

One should always try to gather the eggs as soon as possible, as chilled or frozen eggs will never hatch. Some geese differ from others. I had geese that would lay their first setting of eggs and then wanted to set, and some that would keep on laying until they retired for the season. A young goose lays from nine to eleven eggs for a setting, and an old one lays about fifteen eggs. I always break them from setting, and in ten days they will begin the second time. Ganders are gener-

ally real cross at laying time, but it is not necessary to abuse or hurt them. Double eggs very seldom hatch, because, in most cases, the yolks are connected to each other. I only saw one out of fifty hatch and live. I happened to get a freak one time; it had one head, four wings, and four legs, but it only lived a few hours.

To be sure whether all the geese lay fertile eggs, I mark the eggs from each goose, put them in a cloth-lined box and keep them in the living room, where they don't get too cold nor too warm, and keep them until I get a few hens to set. Some people told me how

period is from twenty-eight to thirty days. Five days before the eggs hatch, I put them in warm water for about five minutes to soften the shell, then I can also see which eggs are fertile and which are not. Eggs that are fertile will shake and jerk, but bad eggs won't.

As soon as I notice the eggs being picked, I put them in the incubator, like I would hen eggs, for they will hatch without fear of getting crushed under the hen. I leave the goslings there until they are nice and dry. Then I put them in a box lined with warm cloth, and set them near the stove, so

so they may pick what grass they like. I have found them to be great destroyers of quack grass and Canada thistles.

By putting goslings with the hens, they are subject to head lice, but these are easy to get rid of. I melt three tablespoons of lard, then put one teaspoonful of kerosene with it. I choose a nice warm evening, and grease them lightly under the body and wings, and the goslings will grease themselves when they crawl under her, one greasing will be sufficient in most cases.

Geese should be kept in shelter during cold and wet weather, as such weather causes diarrhoea, which in some cases, is hard to cure. In hot weather they should be protected from the rays of the hot sun and be supplied with plenty of water to drink and to swim in. At the age of ten weeks they are generally motherless, and big enough to be put with the old geese, then three feedings a day of small grain and cracked corn are sufficient.

Geese may be picked three times if they are of early hatchings. I pick them twice alive, and the third time for the market. It may seem cruel to pick them, but I don't like to see feathers fly around. I would rather have them made into a warm feather bed.

As to sex, some geese are harder to distinguish than others. Ganders most always have coarser voices and bigger necks.

Besides raising a flock of geese, every year, I raise from fifty to 180 ducks, about 300 chickens, do all my own sewing, tend to my garden, and do the usual household duties. Besides, I have raised a family of five children.

We have been life-long residents of Illinois. We lived on a tenant farm, which we helped improve as if it were our own, for twenty-one years. Then the flu came and ruined some of the children's health. So, upon doctor's orders, we had to change climate, and for the last three years have made our home in Michigan. We have never regretted the change.



Mrs. Linderer and Her Yearly Crop of Geese.

many times they turn the eggs, and what good care they take of them, yet they don't hatch.

In my twenty-four years of experience, I never turned an egg, but aim to set them as soon as I can get a setting hen. I give her six eggs; she will take care of them and do the turning. It is more convenient if a person can set more hens at one time. Then I take the gosling from two hens and put them with one, as one hen can mother from ten to twelve nicely. Eggs over three weeks old are beyond hatching expectations. Geese may be set if one has no hens, but I found hens less liable to break the eggs. The hatching

they keep warm. I keep account of the hours after they come out, because they have to be thirty-six hours old before they should get any feed. Young goslings are of a greenish color, have a friendly disposition, and are good company.

Their first feed consists of hard boiled eggs, mixed with finely ground corn meal. For four days after that, I let them have all the corn meal they want, by putting it in a self-feeder, or flat dish, two inches high. Soaked stale bread is also good during winter days. I usually leave the hen with the goslings as long as she wants to mother them, and let them run at large,

Preachers Who Are Doing it

What a Few Individuals Have Done to Help Their Community

By N.A. McCune

MY friend, Doctor W. W. Diehl's excellent article, of a few weeks back, "What Rural Preachers Could Do," was very thought-provoking, as I presume he hoped it would be. It has occurred to me that it would perhaps be encouraging to many who are working for better rural communities to know of the work of some ministers who are active on the front line of rural church progress.

Every five years or so, a who's who in rural life is issued by Dr. L. H. Bailey, former dean of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University. The volume of 1925 is before me, and contains 6,005 biographical sketches of folk in all walks of country life: professors of agriculture, professors of horticulture, forestry, pomology, landscape gardening, animal husbandry, dairying, extension specialists, county agents, farm bureau officials, presidents of agricultural colleges, teachers of agriculture in high schools and consolidated schools, ranchmen, poultry raisers, and whole pages of square-toed, two-fisted, honest-to-goodness dirt farmers. And scattered up and down the pages of this interesting volume are the names and pedigrees of thirty-three rural ministers. I propose to trot out a few of these rustic brethren of the cloth into the show ring, and show

their paces. Meanwhile, you may stand, score card in hand, and mark them up—or down.

From Oregon comes a Catholic priest. He is the director of the bureau of rural life of the Catholic Welfare League. He is also secretary of the Catholic Rural Conference. This man has done, and is doing, a good deal for his church and for the rural problem at large. I have heard him quoted a number of times during the past year.

Next comes Dr. W. H. Wilson, superintendent of the rural department of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. He began his ministry at Quaker Hill, New York, on which he wrote a most interesting little book. Since he took his present position he has filled many discouraged minds with a new zeal for country life. His best known books are, "The Church of the Open Country," "The Church at the Center," "The Second Missionary Adventure," and, "The Farmers' Church," published last year. Incidentally, it may be added that Doctor Wilson likes the country well enough to live there, and get his mail via R. F. D.

From Illinois comes a man who describes himself as, "country minister." That, in itself, is refreshing. He does not appear ashamed of it. He has written a book on the rural church, and is secretary of the rural league of his county. Still another man graduated from teaching agriculture in high school into the rural pastorate. And now we introduce a West Virginian who is classed as, "minister, specialist in rural organization extension, in West Virginia University."

Illinois has one more, tagged as "minister, lecturer, farmer and dairyman." This sounds pretentious, but I think we can live up to it. This man was minister for twelve years, of a church out in the open country, several miles from a town. The only social attraction when he went there was a dance hall at the "corners." It did not have the most savory reputation. But so well did our preacher-man work a singing school, built up a large congregation, erected a brick church, and the people forgot all about the dance hall, chiefly because it had long since closed its doors. If he is as good a lecturer and dairyman as he was country preacher, he requires no apology.

But the west does not have all the good men. Permit me to present Vermont, for instance. This man has been pastor of a church in a Vermont village for seventeen years. He was a member of the Vermont house of representatives for five years (but we do not hold that against him. Maybe he couldn't help it). He is a member of the state board of education, and of the national conference on rural education. He has traveled in Europe, and, I am sorry to say, he has written a book. But be merciful on that score, too. A country preacher gets woefully tired sometimes, and he may amuse himself by writing a book. I am told that this man will remain in this particular church the rest of his life. He is a humorist, and gets a lot of satisfaction out of his country experience. He has a store of humorous tales, from country funerals down. A real man, I judge, and the kind that farmers like. I hope to meet him some time.

Here is a man from Iowa who has devoted much time to the recreational side of country life, and has done so well with his young folk that he has been asked to lecture on the subject at summer institutes. California is not to be left out, and she has for our exhibit the pastor of the community church situated at the State Farm

School. He has been there a long time.

Finally, Pennsylvania enriches our exhibit with a big, straight, athletic man, who was pastor for sixteen years in a village in that state. His story would make an article. He tried to get a few new ideas into his farming section, but the farmers were as afraid of a new idea as a colt is of an umbrella. He insisted and persisted, and they asked him to resign. (If the rural church does not travel at smashing speed, do not lay all the blame on the parson). He resigned, but continued to live there and work in the church as a lay member. It would be hard to beat that spirit. Then they asked him to become pastor again. There was virtue in those Pennsylvania Dutchmen after all. He accepted the invitation, and had a most successful pastorate. I knew this map, at one time.

In looking over the list of men in this rural directory, it is noticeable that almost all of them are college graduates, or have had college training. That does not mean that a man cannot succeed in the rural pastorate without such training, but it means that he will succeed much better with it. It is now a specialized calling, requiring as particular training as does the city pastorate.

About two years ago one of the large denominations made a study of the educational training of its ministers. Reports were received from 11,275 ministers. It was found that exactly two-thirds of the ministers of that church are the sons of farmers. It was also found that the majority of the churches are in towns of less than 2,500 population. Further, it was learned that only thirty-two per cent of country ministers are college trained men, while large numbers have had less than a high-school education. As an example, ninety-four unusually successful country ministers were selected as subjects for study. They were chosen simply on the record of what they had accomplished in their churches. Of the ninety-four, it was found that seventy-six per cent had had all, or a part, of a college course. It is, of course, true that many men have had the highest success in the past who never saw a college. But conditions have changed so in the past decade or two, that for a man to do his best work, thorough training is necessary.

It looks as though better days were coming for the little white church in the vale. Departments of rural work have been established in the best theological seminaries and are under the supervision of men who have had actual experience. In one of the largest seminaries in the east, an average of thirty men a year are entering rural work. In a western seminary as high as twenty-four per cent are preparing for the rural field. And it must be remembered that these men are all college graduates before they enter the seminary. The regular course for a physician is now seven years, and the same is true for a minister. This is as it should be. The spiritual ought to be as important as the physical, at least. Says the dean of one of these seminaries, "The most popular man in this school today, or at least the one who was selected as president of the student organization, has no other desire than to go into the country. His desire is to go to one of the western states. He covets a hard job, and so far the best offer he has had is a place paying \$1,200." Send him to Michigan, Dean. I will venture to say that a Michigan Farmer reader will find him that hard place that he covets.

The above facts ought to have a moderately cheering effect on those who work for better days in rural America, for I believe that it is held by all students of the subject that without a healthy religious and social life, vigorous rural communities are an impossibility.

WASHINGTON NEWS

GIVES SUPPORT TO DICKINSON BILL.

THE Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation has received orders from national headquarters to use its efforts to secure legislation carrying out the intents and purposes of the Dickinson bill, in accordance with the recent action of the board of directors of the organization. The intent is the practical disposal of the crop surpluses, as a means of securing an American price for American farm products.

Practically all other farm relief bills were eliminated by the board, either because they required a government subsidy, or set up a government export corporation.

WOULD BEGIN OFFICE TERMS ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

THE senate has passed a resolution to submit to the states a constitutional amendment, under which the office terms of president, vice-president, and members of congress would begin in January following the election, instead of March. This would do away with the "lame duck" on short sessions of congress.

WHY NOT SERVE BUTTER TO THE DISABLED SOLDIERS?

THE menus submitted by the board of managers of the military hospitals show that butterine is served at all meals, while no mention is made of butter being served. In discussing this matter during the debate in the house on the military appropriations bill, Representative John C. Schaefer, of Wisconsin, asked: "Does the gentleman think that our disabled veterans should be served with butterine, especially in a great dairy state like Wisconsin?"

The congressman to whom this question was addressed, replied that he thought a good grade of butterine was far better than a poor grade of butter. To this Mr. Schaefer replied: "That does not answer the question. Does

the gentleman think that the American congress and the American people want to appropriate sufficient money to obtain the best grade of butter for our tuberculous veterans?"

The information was brought out later in the discussion that some butter is being served in army hospitals. But it is thought probable that representatives from dairy states will find out the reason why butterine is given preference over butter in these government hospitals, and make efforts to provide the disabled veterans pure, wholesome creamery butter.

ASK FOR MORE FIGURES ON DAIRY COSTS.

A TARIFF commission investigation of production costs in this country and abroad of dairy products, would be ordered under a resolution by Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin. A resolution passed by the senate some time ago caused the tariff commission to conduct a similar investigation, but in compliance with the resolution its investigation was limited to Denmark, where production costs are higher than any other country, excepting the United States. The dairy people have held that this investigation should be extended to Argentina, New Zealand and other butter-producing countries where production costs are low.

WILL STANDARDIZE COMB HONEY.

THE department of agriculture is making an investigation aiming to standardize grades for comb honey. When these grades are ready they will be submitted for the approval of producers and the trade, after which they will be announced as government standards. Grades have already been established for strained honey.

WILL FIGHT FOR SURPLUS MEASURE.

THE executive committee of the committee of twenty-two appointed at the Des Moines surplus disposal conference, will reach Washington on

February 25, while the committee of twenty-two will arrive March 1, when it is expected hearings on the various surplus crop disposal bills will be started by the house and senate agricultural committees. This committee, like the American Farm Bureau Federation, has indorsed the principles of the Dickinson bill.

INSPECTION SERVICE GROWS.

SINCE the shipping point inspection service was inaugurated on July 1, 1922, a total of 441,798 cars of fruits and vegetables have been inspected at point of origin. There have been 698 appeal inspections, 329 original inspections sustained, and 369 inspections reversed.

News of the Week

The German government is considering the loan of thirty million marks to German industry to encourage the manufacture of goods for export to Russia.

Severe storms have raged recently along the French coast, and earthquakes have been felt along the California coast.

Six thousand canaries aboard the liner Thuringia lost their singing voices because they became seasick.

Marion Talley, a nineteen-year-old Kansas City church choir girl, whose fellow townspeople helped to get a musical education, made a remarkable success in her appearance in grand opera in New York recently. She is America's youngest opera star.

Corporal Pierre Sellier, the French bugler who sounded the cease-firing call to enable German officials to get through the lines to consider armistice, was recently decorated with the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government.

The output of the gold mines of northern Ontario for one year amounted to over \$29,000,000.

The American woman champion tennis player, Miss Helen Wills, nineteen years old, was defeated by Susanne Lenglen, the French champion, in a fiercely contested game.

Soviet Russia was formally recognized by agricultural representatives of the United States, Canada, and Australia, when its representatives were admitted to the international wheat pool conference held in St. Paul, Minn.

John Taxaira, the sixteen-year-old son of a Hawaiian laborer, won the first honors in the Firestone good roads essay contest. The prize was given for the best 700 word essay on "Economics Resulting from Highway Improvement." The winner is a high school student in Hawaii.

Efforts are being made by people in northern Florida to have that state divided into two states, North Florida and South Florida.

Lieuts. Wade and Ogden have quit the United States Air Service to take part in the All-American Universities polar flying expedition. This is the second American expedition planned for this year. It is also understood that Soviet Russia is planning an expedition to beat the American fliers to the pole.

The anthracite coal miners voted unanimously to go back to work.

The Buffalo Evening Post, a newspaper published continuously in Buffalo for 114 years, recently suspended activities.

Dr. Josef Schumacher, a German physician, claims that he has found a germ which causes cancer.

Louis E. Holmdahl, a former Detroit, was arrested recently in Mexico on suspicion of having dug up Gen. Francisco Villa's grave and stolen his head. He was freed of the charge, however.

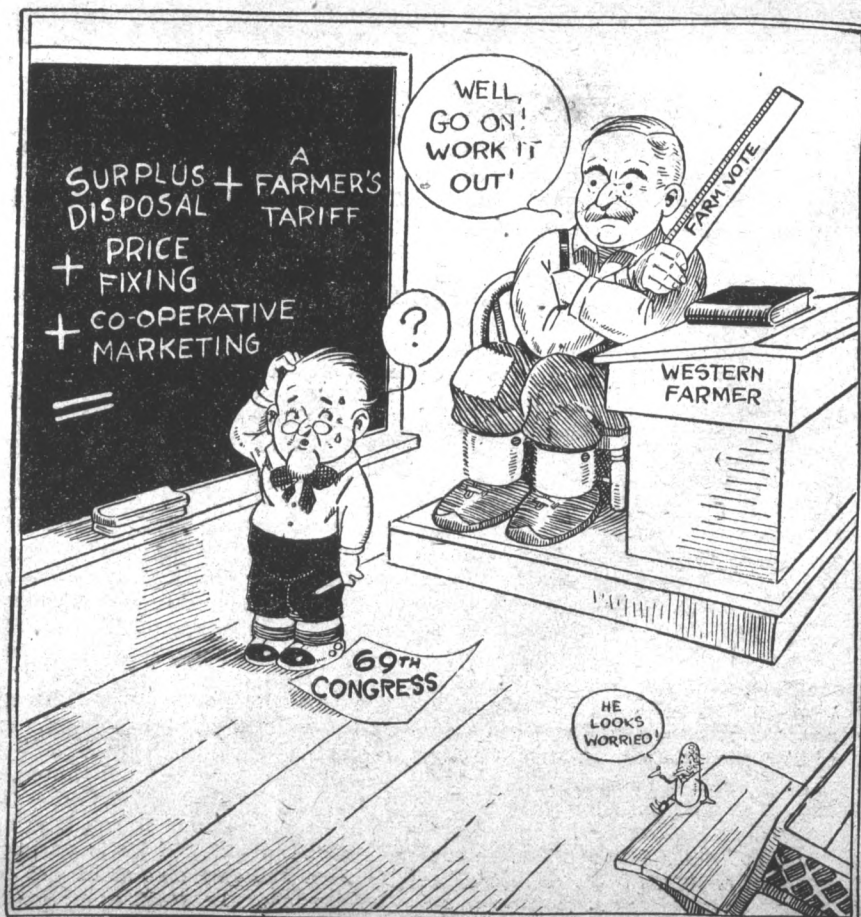
The crew of the liner President Roosevelt received a warm welcome for the heroism they showed in rescuing the crew of the sinking freighter, Antioch, on January 27.

The convenience of the paper money used in the Philippines, which is about two-thirds the size of American money, may lead to making American paper money smaller.

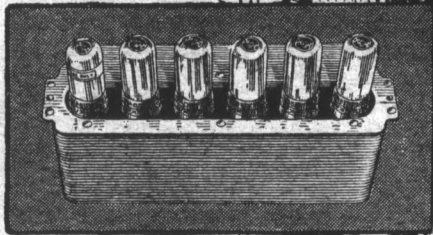
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has offered ten million dollars to the Egyptian government to build and maintain in Cairo, the finest museum in the world.

Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the famous American army draft evader who escaped to Germany, has been arrested in that country and may be brought back to this country.

Worse Than a Crossword Puzzle



The ten inch "catacomb" that holds all the non-moving parts of the "Super-Het," sealed airtight in a solid compound, so that time and moisture cannot affect them. (below).



Radiola 25, Super-Heterodyne with six Radiotrons . . . \$165

Twenty feet of radio in a ten inch box ~ *tuned with a single control!*

RCA has gradually brought radio to greater performance, and greater simplicity. The first Super-Heterodyne that Armstrong built was twenty feet long. Now a little catacomb ten inches long conceals all its delicate parts. And a single movement of one finger gives accurate, sensitive tuning—selective beyond the possibilities of any twenty feet of mechanism in the old days.

A new Super-Heterodyne!

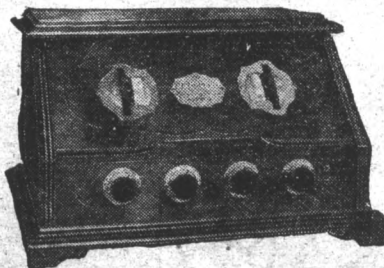
Now all the outside wires and connections are gone, and you have the new Super-Heterodyne—Radiola 25. It tunes in with a single control! It has a new power tube for *volume* on dry batteries. It has a fine mahogany finished

cabinet to hold all those batteries. And yet its price is very moderate.

And another new Radiola

Another Radiola particularly suited to the farm—an antenna set of big performance—is Radiola 20. Uni-controlled—but with extra refinements for delicate

Radiola 20, with five Radiotrons \$115
This is a tuned radio frequency receiver with tickler-governed regeneration.



tuning. With the new power Radiotron for full volume. With clear tone—distance power—reality! It is far in advance of any five tube set you have heard.

A proof of quality

A Radiola—of any model—is always the safe buy in radio. It has behind it all the research resources—all the skill—of RCA, of General Electric, and of Westinghouse.

And with a Radiola in your living room, you will have entertainment—news—the world's finest music—all the long winter, regardless of wind or rain, snow or ice.

RCA Radiola

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"The Cutter That Does Not Clog"

THE light-running Papec is just the Cutter for home and neighborhood filling. It requires less help and less power than any other cutter of equal capacity.

The entire feeding mechanism is now so nearly human in action that a man is no longer needed at the feeding table. Given suitable power, the Papec never clogs under any load or any silo.

Simple, rugged construction assures long life with few repairs. Many are giving good service after ten years' heavy use. Every part is easy to get at and adjust. There are no worries and no delays when you get a Papec on the job. Built by men who have specialized in Papec construction for 25 years.

Our 1926 Catalog describes four sizes of Papec Cutters and shows how a Papec will pay for itself in one or two seasons. Write for your copy today.

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Over 50 Distributing Centers
Assure Prompt Service



Throws
and Blows
Saves One
Man

"Your Neighbor Has One - Ask Him"



Locks 50 Cows Instead Of One

West Bend BARN EQUIPMENT

West Bend Automatic Stanchions equipped with our wonderful locking-releasing lever save you time and labor—and insure safety in locking up or releasing the cows. Yet you pay no more for West Bend equipment than for ordinary stanchions that must be opened and closed singly by hand. The West Bend lever controls from instantly by one throw of the lever. The entire row of cows can be locked up or released at the station. Every user says it's the greatest idea ever brought out in modern barn equipment. You certainly want it in your barn. Write today for catalog showing complete line of West Bend Barn Equipment. Write TODAY, West Bend Equipment Corp., Dept. E., West Bend, Wis.

Genuine Grimm Alfalfa Seed





The Hardy Alfalfa, not as susceptible to winterkilling or heaving caused by alternate freezing and thawing weather as other varieties. Produces an exceptionally large tonnage of fine stem hay with an abundance of foliage.

Insist on BLACKFOOT BRAND
State Certified Grimm Alfalfa Seed for your own protection. Sold in Sealed and Labeled bags.

All Reliable Dealers Can Supply You.
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GRIMM

ALFALFA SEED

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

LIABILITY OF MARRIED WOMAN.

If a man owes a debt, could his wife be compelled to pay such debts with money she had deposited in the bank in her own name?—Mrs. McG.

A married woman's property is not liable for her husband's debts.—Rood.

REPLACING BURNED FENCE.

A set a fire which finally spread to a neighbor's line fence, which was made of pine stumps, and about twenty rods of it burned. This A. replaced with a crooked rail fence which has turned horses, sheep and cattle for eleven years. A. would like to know if this can still be called a temporary fence by B., and can A. be obliged to put in a wire fence or to keep this one up in repair? Will A. be liable for property damage if his stock get through this fence on to his neighbor's crops?—A. R.

If the new fence was accepted as a substitute at the time it was furnished, the liability for the damage by fire is discharged. If such settlement was not accepted, the liability is outlawed. At all events, there is no further liability. There is no duty by A. to maintain the fence.—Rood.

MEANS FOR COLLECTING.

How can I make a man pay money borrowed on a note, when I find the backer is not good for same? Man is making steady wages. Could I garnishee? Could note be renewed when due, and could another backer sign it? If no days of grace were given, when should I notify maker or backer if they do not pay?—K. A. M.

Sue both, take joint judgment, and levy on property of either for the full amount, or garnishee debtors of either. Notice to backer of default should be mailed next day after default. Non-payment should be protested before notary public on day of default after presentation at place named for payment.—Rood.

PAY FOR FENCE VIEWERS.

If A. tells the highway commissioner to come and see B. and make B. fix his share of line fence, does A. have to pay the highway commissioner for looking after B.'s share of the fence, when B. will not do it, but props it up? The highway commissioner says he will do nothing if A. does not pay him.

The statute provides that the person calling the fence-viewers shall pay them for their services at \$2.00 per day; and if not paid within thirty days the fence-viewers may recover double the amount.—Rood.

ANIMALS RUNNING WILD.

Everybody, but a few who happen to have private pasture, lets their cattle and horses and bulls run the road at large, and as far as I know, there is no law to stop them. We have so much wild cut-over land it would be a pity if farmers in here could not use this wild land for pasture. One neighbor threatens to shut up another's cattle because they got in their meadow where there was no fence. Please tell me just what they could do.—D. W.

The voters may vote at the town meeting to allow animals to run in the highway; but they cannot authorize trespass on private lands; and if the animals escape from the highway onto the lands of any person, he may impound them and hold them for the damages.—Rood.

FARMER'S RIGHT TO BUTCHER AND SELL.

Has a city the right to make a law prohibiting a farmer from selling and butchering his cattle that have been fattened during the winter? A farmer had a bunch of cattle which he had bought and fattened, and then sold to a meat market. He was stopped by a health officer, who said that this came under a strict butcher ordinance and that this farmer would have to take

out a license and put up a slaughter house. This happened after the farmer had butchered and delivered all of them, excepting one head. They claimed a farmer could not sell and butcher his cattle without a butchers' license, unless he could sign a paper that he had raised the animal from calf up.—G. L.

The statute referred to is manifestly public acts 1903 No. 120 Compiled Laws (1915) section 649-6508; and the last section provides, "nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any farmer from legally killing and dressing and selling in the open market, unless diseased, any animal or fowl intended for food, that he has raised, fed, or slaughtered." No decisions are found as to the proper interpretation of this provision. It is our opinion that unless the animals were fattened by the farmer, mere slaughtering would not be sufficient to allow him to sell the meat without complying with the inspection provided for in the act.—Rood.

SECURING A PATENT.

When a patent is sent, is it necessary to send through an attorney, or is a patent sent direct to Patent Office, Washington, D. C.?—S. H. B.

As a matter of law it is not necessary to employ an attorney to obtain a patent. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to obtain a patent without the assistance of persons experienced in such matters, and on the ground to press the claim. Washington is filled with patent lawyers. It would not be possible for us to give an opinion concerning any individual attorney.

LIABILITY FOR INSURANCE ON PROPERTY.

Can a fire insurance company collect insurance on property that has been foreclosed? The mortgagee held the policy until after he had the property all back in his name, and then sent the policy to me. Am I responsible for this insurance when it has been out of my name for almost two years?—C. H.

Manifestly, there is a misunderstanding of the situation by the questioner. Probably the insurance was for the benefit of the mortgagee only, with proviso that the insurance company should be subrogated to the rights of the mortgagee; and the present suit is for the balance of the mortgage debt not paid by the sale of the property on foreclosure. Of course, the mortgagor is not liable for insurance taken without his authority.—Rood.

ABOUT MAIL CARRIERS AND VOTING.

If a person living a mile out from the city limits, and having a rural mail carrier, places letters in a mail box and does not put stamps on them, but places money with them, is the mailman obliged to take them? Does a person have to register before voting at a meeting in their school district?—W. M. C.

The matter of postage is entirely a postal regulation, and the carrier is not required to accept money for postage. He is required to carry stamps for sale. The statute provides that the elector at a school meeting shall be a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, who has resided in the district three months immediately preceding the election, is a qualified voter, and owns property assessed in the district, or is guardian of a child of school age within the district. There is no requirement that he shall be registered, and, in our opinion, registration is not one of the qualifications of a voter, though necessary before he is permitted to vote at a general election. He must be a qualified voter before he can register.—Rood.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DAY.

THE plan of having a national agricultural day established by congressional enactment, to be held in October of each year, which was first proposed by the National Grange, at its Sacramento meeting, is attracting considerable attention. It has received the endorsement of all the farm organizations. Congressman John C. Ketcham, of Michigan, and Senator Arthur Capper will introduce bills to put this idea into operation.

Agricultural day is designed to call to public attention the importance of the farming industry, and the necessity for a better understanding by the public of the problems of agriculture, which affect all the people.

It is proposed to apply the Arbor Day plan to agricultural day, when the occasion will be dignified by a presidential proclamation. The schools and various community organizations will have programs appropriate to the day.

PLAN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN FOR SURPLUS DISPOSAL LEGISLATION.

THE mid-western promoters of the Dickinson surplus disposal bill are planning to open headquarters in Washington. It is announced that a meeting will be held in Washington on March 1, attended by agricultural leaders from many states, at which plans will be perfected for an aggressive campaign for the enactment of surplus disposal legislation. Farm organization leaders from different parts of the country are coming to Washington in increasing numbers for the purpose of promoting or opposing the bills now before congress for agricultural relief.

FOREIGN-GROWN SEEDS.

SOME interesting information in regard to foreign-grown seeds was brought out in the hearings before the senate agricultural committee on the Gooding bill providing for the coloring of imported red clover and alfalfa seed. The bill was favored by the farm organization representatives, and opposed by an attorney representing certain seed trade interests.

Chester Gray, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, stated that the farm bureaus, county, state and national, had declared in favor of the Gooding bill. The legislative program of the National Grange for several years has contained a resolution asking congress to provide for a pure seed law, said A. M. Loomis, speaking for the grange.

FATHER AND SON PARTNERSHIP.

(Continued from page 271).

are not fond of raising a calf or pig as their own, and then handing the receipts to father.

Farmers must realize that in the majority of cases, farm boys are more than earning their keep years before do their city cousins. The boy who cares for the calves or the chickens before and after school, should receive some compensation, or it will seem to him that the parent who allows his city friend his freedom out of school hours is more desirable than the one who extracts work.

You, Mr. Farmer, must realize that your enthusiasm regarding any branch of your farm work, is gauged by the remuneration you receive. You should also realize that your son is of his father's flesh, and desires to "have something in the world." It is quite all right to argue the point that you are really working for your children. But you should remember that they are looking at the question from the standpoint of youth, prompted by the desire to own. Taking it all in all, I believe the happiest farm homes are those where father and son work in partnership from the time the lad is able to more than earn his keep.



You can tell beforehand how a rope will wear

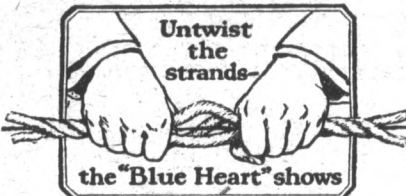
Time and work will eventually prove the value of any rope. But that's too late—after you've spent your money.

There is a way to tell rope value in advance—a sure way. Not by outward appearance, for ordinary rope may look better than it is. And even in manila rope there is a wide variation.

Untwist the strands of a rope before you buy. If you see a thin, blue thread marker—the "Blue Heart"—running in the center between the strands, then you may be sure of these facts about the rope.

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The "Blue Heart" marker means that the rope is genuine



H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope spun from high grade, pure selected manila fibre by rope makers with over half a century's accumulated experience.

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

so as to insure the smooth working of every fibre, yarn and strand.

Before you buy rope, untwist the strands and look for the "Blue Heart"—our registered trade mark. It assures you of dependable rope value not only on the first purchase, but whenever you need more of the same kind.

Guarantee

H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope is guaranteed to equal in yardage and tensile strength the specifications of the U. S. Government Bureau of Standards.

The Hooven & Allison Company
"Spinners of fine cordage since 1869"
Xenia, Ohio

For sisal rope

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



H & A "Blue Heart" Manila Rope

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

Special Offer!

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

ing qualities of H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope.

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

The Hooven & Allison Company, Xenia, Ohio

Enclosed is 25c for which please send me one H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Halter Lead.

My Name _____

Address _____

My Dealer's Name _____

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If you want to put a Silo on your farm without it costing you a cent—don't fail to send for this FREE Silo Book at once. Get this Book and find out about our new Easy Payment Plan, whereby you can put up either a Kalamazoo Glazed Tile—or a Kalamazoo Wood Stave Silo and make it pay for itself.

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in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

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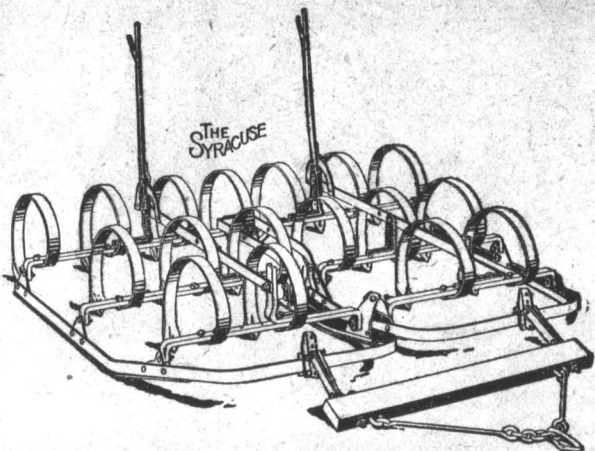
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Special Terms if you order Now!
Agents wanted in open territory.

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When you buy John Deere Implements you are sure of prompt repair service throughout their long life.



It's a Double-Duty Harrow

In difficult fields where weeds are abundant, the John Deere-Syracuse Spring-Tooth Harrow proves its real worth.

The carbon steel teeth penetrate to a greater depth than any other type of harrow teeth, sweeping the field clean of weeds and making fine, productive seed beds.

It does not clog. Weeds and trash work out through openings between frame. As many sections as desired can be used together. Horse-hitch or tractor-hitch. Teeth are clipped to frame—no bolt holes to weaken them.

Give your crops a good start with this harrow. Write for descriptive literature. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Folder ON-522.

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THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Speed Up Work-Reduce Labor-and Increase Your Profits this Year with the

CENTAUR TRACTOR



Six Years of Success

The CENTAUR isn't new and untried. Six years of remarkably satisfactory service on thousands of farms have proved it to be right in every detail. No matter what size farm you own, the CENTAUR has a definite service to render you. It is the one tractor that solves your problem of getting farm work done easily and quickly—at bed-rock cost—and on time!

Write at Once for Full Particulars

Right now is the time to get your CENTAUR. Spring plowing is just ahead of you. And then come more months of heavy work. Let us prove to you how the CENTAUR will more than pay for itself in saving your time and labor on all of these jobs. A letter or post card will bring you all the facts. Write at once.

THE CENTRAL TRACTOR CO., 155 Central Avenue, Greenwich, Ohio

NEVER before has any farm tractor—regardless of price—offered such an abundance of practical, profit-earning features! Never before have you had an opportunity to buy a power unit that would do—at such small cost—the things that CENTAUR does! At a cost of a few cents per hour it will cultivate a 9 acre field—in one day. It will pull a 12" plow, heavy harrow, seeder and other field implements. And it is just right for belt jobs. In brief, the CENTAUR is the tractor that you have always looked for—a small size, full-powered unit that will handle your farm work easily and economically.

For Large and Small Farms

If you own a small farm—5 to 50 acres—the CENTAUR will take care of all your power work—better, quicker and cheaper than horses—and far more comfortably, because you ride instead of walk. With the CENTAUR there is no more trudging thru heavy mud when plowing or doing other field work.

You slip into the spring seat, shift the gears and do all of your work easily, quickly, comfortably. For large farms the CENTAUR is invaluable as a secondary power unit. It is ideal for cultivating—and for all general utility work.

IMPROVED CROPS FOR MICHIGAN.

BARBLESS barley, earlier and higher yielding than common black barley, and free from troublesome beards which often cling to the barley grains after threshing, will be released for Michigan farmers within the next three years. It is one of the new plant varieties which Prof. E. E. Down, of Michigan State College Experiment Station announced during Farmers' Week.

A high-yielding, frost-resistant corn which weathered an inch freeze in May, is another new grain variety which may be ready for distribution soon.

A dwarf, early sweet clover, a white wheat that will retain the whiteness of its grain as required for cracker flour, and an improved Hardigan alfalfa which will outstrip Grim in hay production, as it now does in seed production, are other projected crop varieties which Professor Down announced are being sought.—C.

SOME BEAN POINTERS

HERE are bean planting facts announced during Farmers' Week by H. R. Pettigrove, Michigan's official bean investigator, which will prove applicable to central and southern Michigan. June 1-10 are the planting dates which have proved best under Mr. Pettigrove's observation. For planting, Mr. Pettigrove advocates a standard of forty pounds of Robust beans, or eighty to ninety pounds of red kidneys. Thirty-inch rows, with plantings an inch deep, have averaged best in the sandy loam test plots at East Lansing. Two cultivations have produced as good results as six in Mr. Pettigrove's experiments, but spike-toothing crosswise of the rows, even when the bean plants sprouted three leaves, perceptibly increased the yield. Cultivating after the beans blossom in Mr. Pettigrove's opinion, is not so disastrous as popularly supposed, and often keeps down weeds and facilitates pulling.—Cook.

PEPPERMINT GROWERS FEAR THE FUTURE.

PROSPEROUS looking mint growers are looking with apprehension on the present prosperity of their industry, fearing that an over-supply of their product may result in 1926, as reflected at the recent meeting of the muck crop growers. Means of controlling their most recent insect, the mint flea beetle, was another widely discussed question. The mint growers had no monopoly on the floor, however, for their brother muck farmers, the celery and truck growers, held forth for about half of the sessions.—Cook.

ADVISES COBBLERS FOR EARLY POTATO CROP.

EARLY potatoes as a money-making crop, were emphasized by Prof. C. E. Cormany, in his talk on "Potato Investigations," before the Crop Improvement Association during Farmers' Week. Mr. Cormany recommended the Irish Cobbler for early planting. Potatoes planted April 22 for sale on an early August market, have proved the most profitable, on the average, at East Lansing, according to Mr. Cormany. For the late crop, the Russet Rural, planted in the first two weeks in June, has brought the highest average returns. Cultivation before the plants were up brought a two-bushel average increase in yield in Mr. Cormany's test plots.—J.

BLANCH CELERY WITH GAS

CELERY on the table three or four days after removal from the field was predicted within the next few years, by Dr. R. P. Hibbard, of Michigan State College. Dr. Hibbard would make this possible by blanching the celery artificially with ethylene gas,

thus cutting twenty days to a month off the time required by nature's process. Dr. Hibbard has carried on his chemical blanching experiments for the past two years, and finds that the processed celery has flavor and physical properties identical to the naturally bleached product, and seems to possess equally good, or better, keeping qualities. The main advantages Dr. Hubbard sees in the short ripening method are, that it would make possible orderly and systematic marketing according to the demand, and would enable the grower to reach an earlier market. The celery could also be left in the field up to frost time, thus insuring a high quality product. The bleaching process, however, should be carried on only by experts, according to Dr. Hibbard, since the ethylene gas is extremely poisonous, and as explosive as nitroglycerine.—C.

BEAN CROP ESTIMATES.

THE bean crops of Michigan and New York suffered heavily from weather damage at harvest time, says the department of agriculture, report-

WHO IS THE OLDEST FARMER?

WE should like to know who has farmed continuously in the state of Michigan over the longest period of time. It does not matter whether the party has operated as a tenant, or owner, or both. We shall be pleased to hear from either the farmers themselves, or from others who may be interested in them. Send in your information at once. A prize of five dollars goes to the person whom we find to have farmed longest in the state.

ing the result of a special survey by agricultural statisticians.

The 1925 harvest in these states, the department says, was estimated in December at 9,715,000 bushels, compared with 8,462,000 bushels in 1924. Of this quantity, the crop of recleaned or hand-picked beans will be from 7,500,000 to 8,000,000 bushels, about the same as in 1924. About 5,500,000 bushels of the cleaned beans in both years were pea beans.

The quantity of beans actually saved for food out of the present crop, will depend to some extent upon the price, as this will determine whether the remaining farm stocks containing a large proportion of damaged beans shall be disposed of for feed, or sorted over to have those suitable for human consumption.

TAKE BETTER CARE OF SEED CORN.

WORD is going out that good seed corn is very scarce this year, owing, it is said, to the "wet fall;" but, I would say, to the carelessness of the corn grower. I saved my seed corn for forty years and never had any trouble about its germinating. If corn is selected early, (I prefer in the field before it is harvested), and dried as soon as possible—artificially, if necessary—and kept in a dry place above freezing, there will be no trouble about its germinating. When will corn growers learn this lesson?—I. H. Butterfield.

FOREST FIRE TRAIN SCHEDULE.

NEXT week the forest fire prevention train will keep the following schedule over the D. & M. railroad:

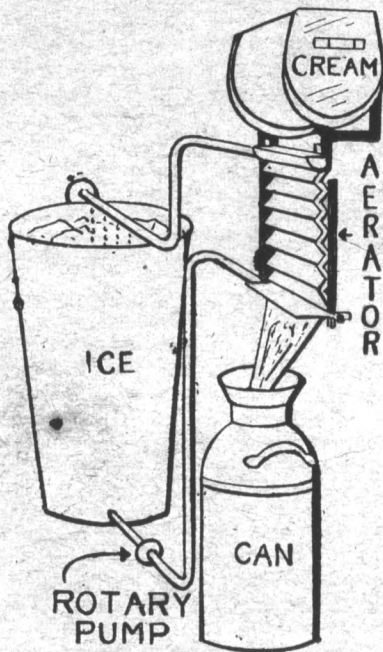
Hillman, March 1, 1:15 p. m.
Ossineke, March 3, 3:45 a. m.
Harrisville, March 3, 6:00 p. m.
AuSable, March 4, 6:45 p. m.
Tawas City, March 5, 5:00 p. m.
East Tawas, March 5, 12:00 p. m.
Turner, March 8, 10:15 a. m.
Omer, March 9, 11:00 a. m.



GET READY FOR HOT WEATHER.

THIS, I know, is rather cold weather to get ready for the hot days of next summer, but my observation is that good farmers are finding it more and more to their advantage to look ahead in order to be prepared for the things they will face later.

We sell cream, and we cannot deliver it every day. So we have improvised a cooler which enables us to quickly reduce the temperature. The cream is run over an aerator. This aerator is supplied with ice water. The pipe leading from the cooler runs through an old ice cream tub which is filled with chopped ice and salt. At the bottom of the tub, a small rotary



pump is installed to force the cooled water up to the aerator. This equipment works like a charm. We have an electric motor to run the pump. I have tried to illustrate the idea.—S. T. Dickinson.

BURN LESS FUEL.

YOU will burn less fuel in your furnace if you keep the fuel supply up even with the fuel door. It is policy, too; when fresh coal is added, to leave live coals or flames exposed to burn gases developing from the new supply of fuel. The contents of the furnace are being burned efficiently when the draft is closed. The fire should not be given too close attention for efficient operation. Usually three, and not more than four, times a day is often enough to replenish the fuel supply.—H. F.

FEED THE CABBAGES LIME.

IN our garden we grow more than the usual amount of cabbage. We have always kept this garden ground in excellent culture. It is rich, and plows up fine. In spite of this, we found that where lime was added, the cabbages grew much better. Not only did they yield more at the end of the season, but the quality of the heads seemed to be superior to that where lime was not added. Have others had a similar experience?—J. Beck.

REDUCES COST OF CULTIVATION.

I WONDER if any of the readers of the Michigan Farmer have had an experience like mine. We had always been in the habit of going over our corn crop about six times with the cultivators. During the past two years, however, it has been necessary to cut down the amount of work on this crop—hired help was too high for us. So, instead, we do more work on the field

before the corn is too high to harrow. The field is cultipacked once or twice extra during the period of preparation; then, after planting we use the spike-toothed harrow about twice and the weeder once before the corn is too high. Both years we went through the fields only twice with the cultivators, and the corn was good, and quite as clean as in former years with the many cultivations.—T. D. Riddle.

PLAN YOUR TILE DRAINS.

I WANT to say to the readers of the Michigan Farmer that they will get more for their dollars, invested in tile drains, if they provide for a well-planned system before starting to put in the drains.

On our first farm we went about the matter in a haphazard way, putting in a little each spring, as time permitted. This plan was worth while, and we got good results from our money. I am satisfied, and perhaps would do the job in the same way if I was obliged again to work under those same conditions.

But, on our second farm we could get a surveyor to lay out a system to which we worked. Furthermore, by the aid of the trenching machine we were able to greatly shorten the time from the date of surveying until the land was completely drained. This system works perfectly. The tile is adequate; the outlet is doing the service that was expected of it; and the ground is cleared of surplus water in a reasonably short time. There is little difference between the crops growing directly over the drains, and those standing midway between the tile. My advice is to lay out a complete plan before going ahead with the tile drains.—S. D. Willard.

USES HOME-MADE LIME SPREADER.

I HAVE used one of the home-made lime spreaders patterned after the plans put out by the Michigan State College. This spreader saves much time and is far more agreeable to work than it is to put the lime on the soil by means of hand tools. It also does a better job. A few days work on the part of the Handyman will give any farmer, who has much lime to apply, one of these serviceable machines. Just write to the college for a pamphlet giving the details of the lime spreader.—J. D. Wood.

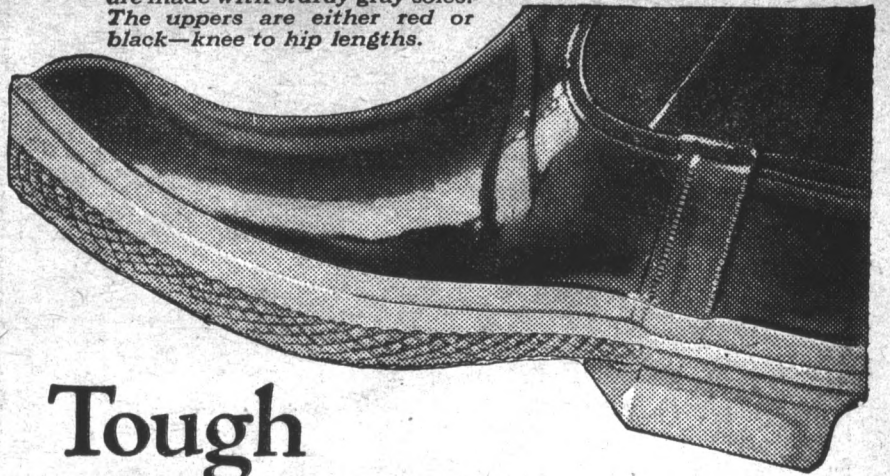
CLEAN THE COOLING SYSTEM.

THE following method of cleaning the cooling system can be recommended as positively safe, and will give the cooling system a thorough cleansing that will remove practically all loose foreign matter. First, drain the system by means of the pet-cock at the bottom of the radiator. Then turn a hose into the filler cap of the radiator to admit a moderate stream of water. Next, start the motor and let it idle at a fairly good rate of speed, having the pet-cock at the bottom of the radiator open all the time. This will not only flush out the water jackets and the radiator, but because of the fact that the motor is running, the water pump will be kept in action and will send a good stream of water all through the system, flushing it thoroughly.—W. L. Gordon.

RURAL PROGRESS DAY.

THE twentieth anniversary of Rural Progress Day will be celebrated at the Western State Normal School at Kalamazoo, March 12. A program worthy of the event is announced. A picnic dinner at 12:30 is planned.

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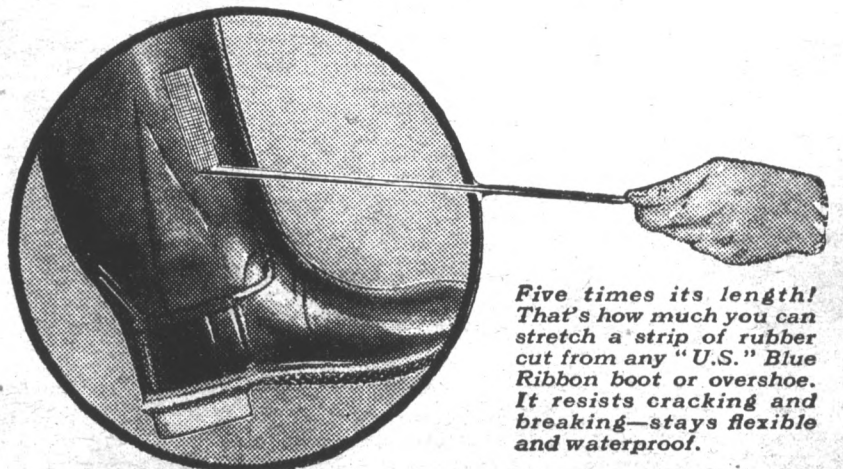
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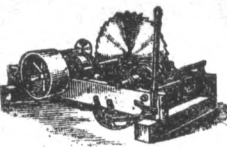
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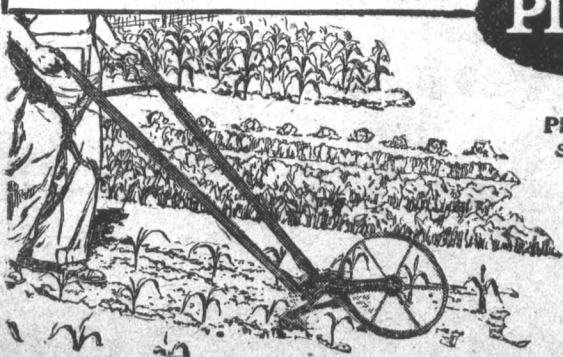
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Brickbats and Bouquets

An Open Forum for Our Readers

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

THIS is a question which has received much consideration from both points of view. Those who are opposed to this method of punishing the criminal maintain that God only can rightfully deprive human life, and this reasoning appears to many to be satisfactory.

On the other hand, the advocates of capital punishment maintain that the duty of the government requires that it protect its citizens in all of their natural rights and when those rights are endangered, the endangering element must be controlled by such means as are effectual. Is it not a sad fact that a person may so endanger the welfare of his fellowmen by law violation as to forfeit his right to his own life?

If the persons convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to state prison for life, remained in prison until released by death, justice would be satisfied, but instead of this, the prisoner is usually pardoned after serving a few years of his sentence, and again becomes a menace to the lives of his fellow beings.—J. T. Daniells.

ABOUT CROP SURPLUSES.

THE subject of crop surpluses at the present time is engaging the attention of farmers more than any other. There is a wide difference of opinion as to whether or not the government should undertake the handling of this excess, and fix prices, or leave the matter for farmers to work out themselves with such assistance as the government can give without attempting extreme measures.

There is, however, much the farmers can do without waiting for government action, which, at best, must be slow in becoming effective, and more or less of an experimental nature.

One of the interesting addresses at a recent marketing conference in Washington, was by Carl Williams, of Oklahoma. Mr. Williams said that the proposed method of dealing with the question of surpluses by price fixing is only treating the symptoms and not touching the disease, and that instead of curing would tend to aggravate it. He exhibited charts showing the trend of acreage, production and prices of the principal crops of the country, and these all showed a fairly regular zig-zag line year by year, ever since complete statistics have been gathered by the government. A second line on these diagrams showed the estimate government statisticians made several months in advance of planting, and these corresponded with the actual figures gathered later by very narrow margins.

It is a psychological law, as unerring as any law of nature, that when prices are low for a crop, fewer people engage in it, and a smaller crop is harvested. But, on the other hand, when prices are high, a larger acreage is planted and a larger crop harvested, and in consequence, prices are raised or lowered just in proportion to the size of the crop produced. This law is so unerring that statisticians are able at the close of a season, to forecast accurately the acreage to be planted, the production expected, and the prices to be realized.

Just at present everybody knows that potatoes are almost in the luxury class, and hogs are high. Farmers know this as well as the government officials who gather crop figures. It needs not much of the prophet's vision to expect that a large potato acreage will be planted this spring, and more sows will be bred than last season. And the forecast now being made by the statisticians of a low price for these two farm products will, without the slightest doubt, come true.

Now, if farmers would use a little of the sense with which the Creator is supposed to have endowed them, and plant light when prices are high, and do their heaviest planting when low prices prevail, instead of following the crowd, they would most certainly reap the largest profits. If enough would do this they would, in very large measure, solve the surplus problem.—Edward Hutchins.

AGAINST LICENSING ROADSIDE STANDS.

YOUR article of February 6 regarding the roadside market is read with interest.

It would be well for you to remember that always throughout the past, farmers have been seriously handicapped for markets. Has a man a right to sell his produce? The very minute you try to license, or interfere, in any manner, with the right of a producer on his own premises to sell his own products, you have made a step towards tyranny.

We fought England eight years once over that same idea, exactly. For freedom's sake, let every roadside farmer hang out his sign.

This is supposed to be a free country, but it never has been yet. Look at your ballots and see if you can find the name of your choice for president there.—Everett Halstead, Cass County.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION

WILL someone please tell us who originated the idea of making our district school system all over? Last fall we were in the vicinity of what is said to have been the first consolidated school in Michigan, and there was a great deal of dissatisfaction over the way things were going. Also, we have it on reliable authority, that in the mid-western states, where consolidation largely prevails, there are many who would be glad to have their district schools back again.

In our locality, when the consolidation of the districts with the village was brought up, the Farmers' Club appointed a committee of two, one of whom was superintendent of schools, to investigate and report on consolidated schools as they found them. The whole consolidation movement ended with the report. As a member of the club expressed it, "We might as well hand our farms over to the government; it would be impossible to meet the expenses of a consolidated school and live."

Last fall, a report of farm conditions was brought in by the National Grange, saying that net returns from farms in the United States was not enough to cover taxes assessed against them. The report was given over to one hundred or more economists to work on. The school tax was found to be quite one-third of all our taxes.

Now the school men are trying to account for the heavy taxes, and find a remedy. I hope they find it.—K. C.

The federal department of agriculture will use a million farmers to help them in getting accurate reports. One million card questionnaires will be sent out asking for information.

John W. Sims and Keats K. Vining, respectfully the county agents of Tuscola and Kent counties, were awarded special trophies for doing "superior agricultural extension work during 1925."

Michigan poultrymen, especially the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association, are working for favorable legislation in 1927 for a \$250,000 poultry building at the college.



Cut Undesirable Varieties

Fennville Fruit Growers to Standardize Variety List

THE fruit growers around Fennville blazed a new trail in horticultural progress when they had a survey made of apple varieties in their vicinity.

These fruit growers, who are members of the Fennville fruit exchange, found that they were packing about 100 different varieties each year, and that about fifty of these varieties were either unprofitable kinds, or there were too few of them growing to make a quantity pack. Accordingly, the growers agreed at a recent meeting to cut off all trees which were found by the survey to be undesirable.

They voted to retain the following varieties:

Arkansas Black, Baldwin, Ben Davis, Benoni, Chenango (strawberry), Delicious, Duchess, Fallawater, Gillflower, Gravenstein, Golden Russet, Golden Sweet, Hubbardston, Jonathan, King, Maiden Blush, McIntosh, Northwestern Greening, Ontario, Opaescent, Round Sweet, Roxburg Russet, Northern Spy, Snow, Spitzenberg, Steele Red, Stark, Sutton Beauty, Tolman Sweet, Twenty Quince, Transparent, Wagner, Wealthy, Winesap, Winter Banana, Wolf River, Sweet Bough, Astrachan, Alexander, Baltimore, Cabashaw, Haas, Honey Sweet, Fall Pippin, Shiawassee Beauty, Vandervere Pippin, Wine and Golden Delicious.

The capacity of the fruit exchange warehouse was taxed last year by a 125,000-bushel crop, and further increases in production, due to heavy plantings, promise to crowd the packing-house facilities in caring for standard varieties. Last year the exchange handled 5,000 bushels of miscellaneous sorts, and the management contended that this 5,000 bushels caused more trouble, in a sales way, and more congestion in the warehouse than all other varieties combined.

Under the new arrangement, if any varieties not included in the above list are brought in, the management of the exchange authorized to sell them in bulk, as peelers, or ciders, to the best advantage.

In studying the varietal question, through the apple census and the record of sales, the committee in charge of the investigation found a growing demand for certain varieties, and consequently recommend increased plantings of Rhode Island Greening, McIntosh, Jonathan, Snow, Baldwin, and Stark. The Steele Red and Delicious are also being seriously considered.

Prof. V. R. Gardner, in charge of the horticultural department at Michigan State College, recently told the Fennville fruit growers that there are too many apple varieties. He said that one of the biggest commercial orchards in Michigan has sixty-five varieties, while many others have forty. The average orchard in the state has around twenty-five. This situation should gain the serious attention of the growers, and moreover, warrants a state-wide campaign to limit production to a dozen or so of the most profitable varieties.

HORTICULTURAL CHANGES.

IN his talk to fruit growers during Farmers' Week, Prof. V. R. Gardner, horticulturist at Michigan State College, said that better transportation facilities due to the railroads and automobiles, increased storage equipment and other things are forcing growers of fruits and vegetables to adopt new methods. He said, "It would not be far from the truth to say that the rail-

road, coupled with the refrigeration, has remade the horticultural map of this country.

Southern berries and peaches have already had considerable influence on the sale of the early varieties of Michigan. Dr. Gardner said that carlot shipments, except for continental and inter-section hauls, would be a thing of the past. In a great many fruit sections, the biggest part of the fruit would be hauled by motor trucks. All this means new demand on the growers, a different variety list, different packages, a smaller unit of sale, and a general readjustment to new conditions.

Chain stores are likely to have important influence on our horticulture as they have their fingers on the pulse of the consuming public. Dr. Gardner wonders what percentage of the perishable produce finding its way into Michigan homes through chain stores, is being raised in Michigan.

The increasing tourist trade of the state is also having an effect. This trade affords fruit growers a direct contact with city people who will order a box or more of Michigan fruit to be delivered in the fall at the homes.

There is a real opportunity for the fruit and vegetable growers if they will but keep their ears close to the ground, and keep abreast of the changes that are constantly coming.

WE LIKE BERMUDA ONIONS.

IT has been a half dozen years since I began to send for the Bermuda onion seedlings each year. We would not be without them, for they are not much more trouble to set than the onion sets, and we like them so much better for green onions than the set onions. They are very sweet. This sweetness lasts until the bulb is fully grown. We are now using onions three inches in diameter that we can eat like an apple, and shed no tears in doing it. There are two varieties, but we generally plant the crystal white, though the yellow Bermuda is considered as good. The white variety is the whitest onion we have ever grown, flat, and is said to be a good keeper, though we have never had them keep for us—didn't have enough to last that long. We only plant five hundred to a thousand plants, planting them especially for summer use. We shall plant five or ten thousand next spring. —L. H. C.

GROWING OUR PEPPER SUPPLY.

THERE are three varieties of peppers we like to have in the garden, and to be sure of them, we plant the seeds very early. We take small pots and plant the seeds direct in them, setting the pots in a pan of water until soaked up, and then filling the pan with an inch or two of sand and keeping it wet, and setting the pots on the wet sand. They need a warm place to start. Set them near the stove or furnace. They do not need light until they start growth. If weeds start in the darkened room they grow so weak they are easily removed before the pepper plants come up. When the peppers show up, bring to a warm, sunny window and they will grow up steadily, but are never such rapid growers as the tomatoes. We plant just a few pots of the little red cluster peppers for pepper sauce, and a few cayenne peppers for seasoning, and the main supply are the Chinese Giant or some other meaty mango pepper.—Cobb.

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DOUBLE WEEKLY INDEMNITY FOR HOSPITAL CASES	
DEATH BY ACCIDENT \$1000	TOTAL DISABILITY \$100 A WEEK
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NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

HIGH MORTALITY IN BABY CHICKS

DURING 1925 nearly thirty per cent of the baby chicks on forty-one poultry demonstration farms in the Upper Peninsula died before ten weeks of age. Those figures were found in a survey of those farms by R. L. Gulliver, of Marquette, poultry specialist for the Michigan State College. This high mortality was caused, says this expert, by lack of proper housing and equipment to care for the chicks when hatched or bought, by improper feeding, and by disease.

"The greatest loss can be eliminated by erecting brooder houses before the chicks are expected," said Mr. Gulliver, "and then to have the brooder working three days before the chicks arrive. The loss from improper feeding can be lessened by following instructions of the Michigan State College on chick feeding. A greater loss is caused by over-feeding at irregular intervals than by under-feeding. Mouldy or spoiled feed causes trouble at any time.

"The loss caused by disease," continued Mr. Gulliver, "can be controlled to a large extent by sanitary measures. Inherited bacillary white diarrhoea and weakened vitality must, however, be guarded against through reliable egg or chick sources. One of the best safeguards is to buy Michigan accredited chicks."

CLUB CHAMPIONS ANNOUNCED.

COUNTY champions in Boys' and girls' club work for 1925 have been announced by M. L. Wright, of Marquette, assistant state leader for the Michigan State College. The winners in the different counties are as follows: Alger county, Oivo Mattson; Chippewa, Lewie Mayer Delta; Albin Olson; Dickinson, Gordon Johnson; Gogebic, Sinto Talo; Iron, Arne Hakala; Marquette, Neil Sihvola; Schoolcraft, Alice King; Ontonagon, Arthur Pitkanen; Houghton, Ruth Mannenen; Menominee, Mary Duffrin.

Each county champion receives a

scholarship to the Short Course at the Michigan State College. This scholarship is for one year, but in case certain grades are made it is extended for another year. In case one of these wins a state championship, a scholarship for a year in the regular course will be offered.

CLUB ENROLLMENT HEAVY.

DURING the year 4,446 boys and girls were enrolled in club work in Cloverland," said Mr. Wright, assistant state leader of boys' and girls' clubs. "This is approximately one out of every seven rural boys and girls of club age. It is a much higher average than that of the entire state. Sixty-three members won trips to the State Fair in different projects. Fourteen were awarded trips to the International Live Stock Show at Chicago, while three went to the National Dairy Show.

FORESTRY SPECIAL MAKING RECORD.

THE "Forest Fire Fighting Flyer" is breaking all attendance records for special trains on the Michigan Central lines. L. F. Livingston wires that in the first six towns visited, a total of 4,500 persons visited the train and listened to the speeches. This, according to Mr. Livingston, doubles all expectations for attendance.

The "Flyer" will make its first stop in the Upper Peninsula on March 15. During the following twenty-six days it will make a total of fifty-two stops, touching each county in the Peninsula.

A survey of folks interested in the 'Country' Life movement brought out the fact that there were twenty-two religious denominations represented in what has come to be known as the Lansing area, comprising the five counties, Ingham, Livingston, Shiawassee, Clinton, and Eaton.

During 1925 farm wages were the highest since 1920, and three times what they were at the close of the Civil War.

Schooling For All

Home Study Provided For
By Jennie Buell

TWO articles in recent issues of the Michigan Farmer lead me to call attention to a new undertaking in extension work by Michigan State College at East Lansing.

One article was by Archer P. Whallon, on "Good Books, Reservoir of Experience." He makes a plea—and a good one it is—for practical books on agriculture in every farmer's library. He points out advantages to a man on a farm, of having these tools of his profession, feeling them to be necessary as tools for cultivating his soil or harvesting his crops.

The second article is your editorial in The Farmer of January 23, in which you advocate an education which begins with the child, and never ends. This kind of education, as you show, comes by self-help. He who reads and studies in his own home, after school age, becomes a student in the world-wide movement toward adult education. He sets his mind to learn along definite lines, and makes use of scraps of time toward the end. He not only becomes better informed, but his self-respect increases and life is happier.

With these ends in view for a great many people, Michigan State College is now fostering short home reading courses. These courses are simply lists of reliable, attractively written

books that are prone to be blind, dear or indifferent. This is being done because the college belongs to all in the state who long to learn, and not merely to those who can study on its campus. Anyone may register in these courses and loan the books from a local library, or buy them at a discount price through the college.

In addition to selecting books and giving attention to individual tastes in reading, the college sends a certificate for work done. This affords a real connection with a standard institution of education to those who, perhaps, have carried an ache in the heart because they have not had as much "schooling" as they wished, or as they are trying to give their children.

Most of all, this definite start to do home duty may mean the beginning of constant mental growth on the part of the reader. It means much to every home of children, if father or mother is doing his or her bit of study each day. Thereby "Dad" or Mother is sometimes able to answer questions, or quote from an author, that the youngsters cannot. It brings fresh, readable books into that home. It opens family talk to sights and sounds which are familiar accompaniments of country living, but have not been generally recognized as wonders and delights.



BETTER AND BETTER ALWAYS BEST

After TEN YEARS OF USE in every part of the world—in all climatic conditions—in all kinds of wind and weather—after ten years of constant study and effort to improve it—the Auto oiled Aermotor is today a proven machine, tried and tested.

MORE WATER WITH LESS WIND

When you buy the Aermotor you buy a machine that has been subjected to every test of service and wear.

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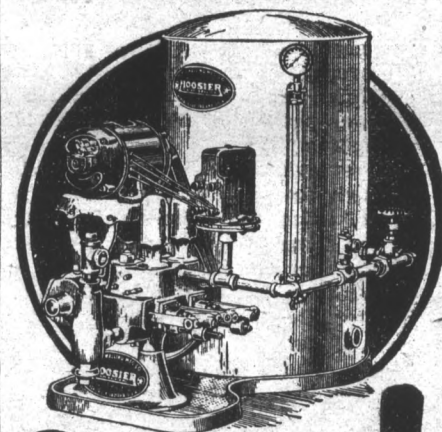
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Backed by greatest experience
in building steel windmills.

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"More Potatoes"
From area planted secured by use of KEYSTONE POTATO PLANTER than by other methods of planting. Works perfectly accurate. A simple, strong, durable machine. Write for catalog, prices, etc.
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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.

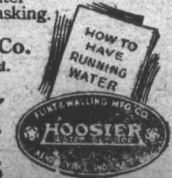
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"How To Have Running Water"—a book that is yours for the asking.

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PUMPS
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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Wm. Conway, of California, grew these two squash, weighing 136 and 116 pounds apiece.



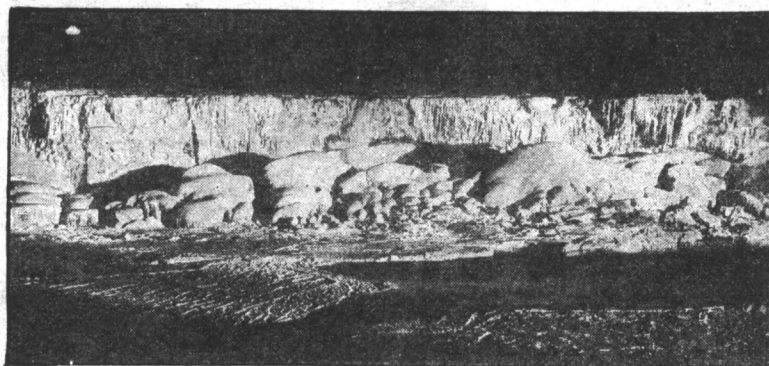
The Japanese House of Peers gave a formal dinner in honor of the Ministers of State of the Nippon Government. The formality of Japanese dinners is very foreign to American etiquette.



Wollman Brostron is the newly appointed Swedish minister to the United States.



For the second year in succession, Emil Saint Goddard, nineteen-year-old Canadian-French "musher" won the famous "Pas Dog Derby," making 96 miles in nine hours and 25 minutes.



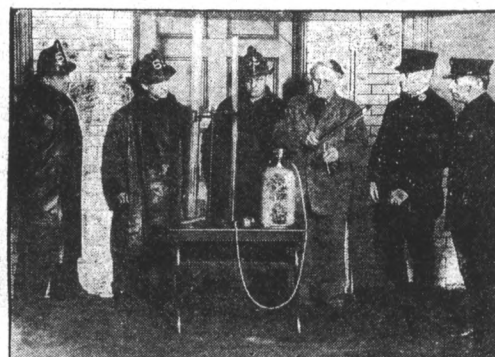
A spectacular night view of Niagara Falls, dried and frozen solid by the ice jam from Goat Island to Port Day. The last time this rare phenomenon occurred was in 1909.



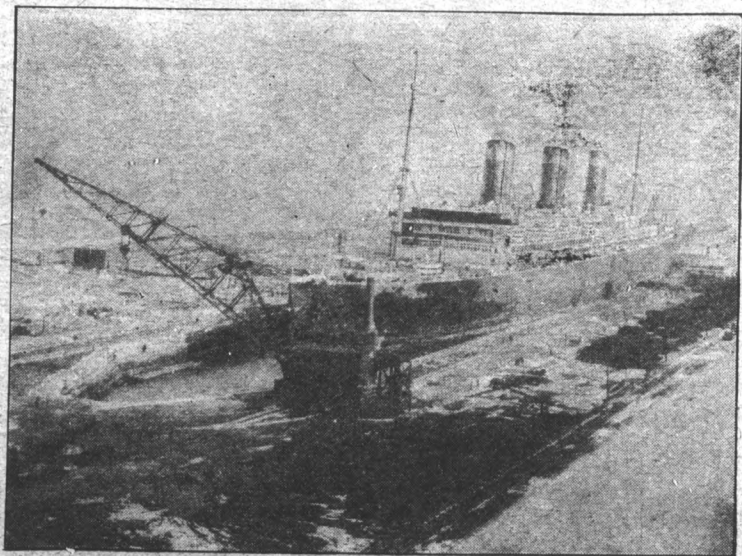
Dr. Saxton Pope and Arthur Young used the bow and arrow as a weapon to hunt lions on their recent African trip.



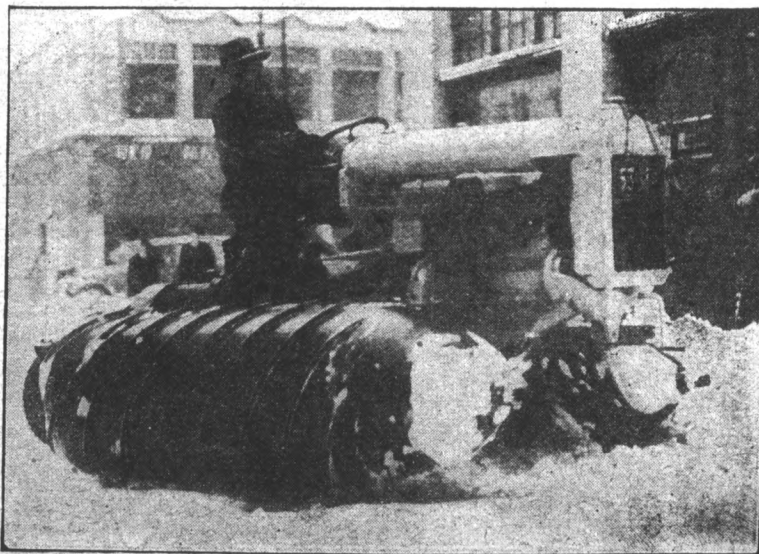
Luther Burbank, America's greatest naturalist, recently broadcast his religious views.



Before New York firemen, Charles Kellogg, a naturalist, extinguished a two-foot flame by tonal vibrations of a violin bow.



The Leviathan, queen of America's Merchant Marine, is laid up for repairs until March. She arrived in New York three days late, after the roughest passage Captain Hartley ever experienced.



New York's recent storm blew in on a 65-mile gale. This giant snow tractor, a part of the Detroit-Wilkins Arctic Flight Expedition, was used to plow out the eight inches of snow.

DICK smiled and winked. "If I knew, cap, I don't know that I'd tell you, but we'll both have a guess. Miss Cutler didn't take me into her confidence. Maybe it's a bathing suit, or a diving dress."

"It's for Miss Cutler?" queried Brent, picking it up and reading the name and address. "Well," slowly, after weighing it with both hands, "she ain't here. Leave it, and I'll give it to her. I'll put it in her cabin."

He started to walk away with the package, but Dick rescued it. "Not so fast, Cap," he said good naturedly. "She didn't tell me to leave it—she said not to leave it. If she wasn't here when I called, I was to wait half an hour. Then if she didn't appear I was to carry it around to her house."

The skipper looked a little puzzled, and gave the package another sharp scrutiny.

"That's queer," he muttered. "I didn't know she expected to come aboard this morning."

"I'll bet she didn't know it herself," grinned Dick. "That's why she said not to wait for her longer than half an hour. She gave me this card to make sure I could find her home."

He fingered the card carelessly, and when Brent reached out a hand to take it, he let him have it. The man stared at it a moment, and then returned it. Dick felt that the card would remove any suspicion that might find lodgement in the other's brain.

"All right," he said finally. "Stay on this deck, and when the half hour's up go down that gang-plank you came up."

"Sure! You didn't think I was going to jump overboard and swim, did you?"

The skipper frowned and eyed him with disapproval. Dick flirted out a cigarette, and added: "Any objections to smoking, cap? I'm dead for a few whiffs."

"No, not if you stay outside," was the surly retort.

When he walked away, Dick moved a camp stool near the railing and contentedly puffed away at his cigarette. He was apparently interested only in the scene on the dock, and never once turned his head sideways or backward. He felt that eyes were watching him, but he wasn't sure.

The minutes sped along slowly, and after the third cigarette, his head sagged to one side as if he slept. He snored once or twice.

He was conscious of a cat-like footstep coming around the forward cabin, and halting near him, but he continued to snore peacefully. Twenty minutes, and he was still in the same position. Out of the corners of his half-closed eyes, he saw Captain Brent go down the gang-plank and walk aft, where the men were finishing their job of coaling the yacht.

Once out of his sight, a remarkable change came over Dick. He sat slowly upright, and gazed swiftly and keenly around the deck. He was alone on it. Not a person was in sight.

Without further delay, he picked up his package, and darted for the main saloon cabin. Once in it, he closed the door softly and stared around. The place was vacant. He gave vent to a chuckle of relief.

The cabin was not much changed from the days when his father owned it. The furnishings had been re-upholstered, and the woodwork done over, and a few pictures distributed around; but in the main it was exactly as he had always known it. It was home to him, and a great desire to shout and proclaim the fact made him lightheaded for a moment.

But a babel of voices on the dock warned him that any moment Captain Brent might return, and find him gone. He crossed the richly carpeted floor in a few strides, and came to a halt in front of a paneled wall. He gave one swift glance up and around it, and then dropped down on his knees.

In Valhalla and Out

By Gorge Ethelbert Walsh

His hands shook a little as he fumbled at the base with nervous fingers. His breath came and went in little sharp, tremulous waves. He knew that the critical moment had arrived that would decide the success or failure of his scheme. Like a bank burglar opening a safe, with the fear of the police beating on his brain, he played his hands up and down skillfully and with precision, hunting for something that time had dimmed in his memory. Suddenly a low, exultant cry escaped his lips. His fingers had touched the thing he had been searching for. It was a tiny crack between the molding and baseboard. It was hardly wide enough to admit the blade of a pocket knife.

With one finger pressed on it for fear of losing it, Dick got his knife out of his pocket and opened the smallest blade. Inserting the point of this in the crack, he pressed it hard against something that gave forth a soft tinkling, metallic sound.

The effect of his manipulations would have startled Captain Brent had he appeared then, but to Dick it was no

teach him to snoop around. No, not in here! He's not in the cabin. Search below decks!"

Nevertheless, he made a careful examination of every possible hiding place in the cabin. Dick, holding his breath, heard him tramping around, opening and closing doors and lockers, and even thumping the soft cushions. Once he stopped in front of the register, and remained quiet for so long that Dick feared he had discovered some clue.

The spring had been a little rusty, and possibly it had not closed completely. The presence of a little dirt or rust near the crack might excite Brent's suspicion. Dick drew a sigh of relief when the man finally moved away, and after another tour of the cabin walked outside on deck.

"It's an even chance, cap, that I'll go with you on this little trip," he mused, grinning to himself. "Anyway, you'll have a hard time finding me."

A little light entered the compartment through the register, and as the air from the cabin escaped through this, the suction created kept his nar-



more than he expected. The narrow panel before him slid slowly to one side, revealing an opening in the wall about the size of a small state-room.

The secret compartment in the wall had been designed by the architects of the yacht to satisfy a whimsical fancy of Dick's father. It had been used as a storage place for special papers and securities that the elder Van Ness often carried away with him on long cruises. It was never designed for human occupancy, and when Dick glanced in it he felt a chill of doubt.

The dust of years had accumulated over the floor, showing that it had not been used by the present owner of the yacht. Dick had guessed right that the secret of it had not been passed on with the sale of the craft, and no one, in refitting the interior, had stumbled upon the spring that opened the panel.

It was just about wide enough and long enough for a man to stretch himself and move about without bumping his elbows or scarring his shins. It was high enough for the tallest man, with an open register above through which the air of the cabin escaped. The presence of this register of iron grillwork, instead of exciting suspicion, allayed the curiosity of anyone inquisitive enough to want to thump the walls to see if there was a hollow space behind.

Approaching footsteps on the deck brought Dick out of his reverie of indecision. With a shudder he wiped away the worst of the dust and stepped inside. He hesitated again before closing the panel. Then Captain Brent's booming voice aroused him.

"Where's that young fellow with the package?" he called angrily.

Dick touched the spring and watched the panel slide noiselessly into position. At the same moment the cabin door opened with a bang, and Brent stamped inside.

"Search the yacht!" he commanded. "If you find 'im bring him to me. I'll

row quarters fairly well ventilated.

"I won't smother," he reasoned, looking up. "Plenty of air." He glanced at his package and smiled again. "Grub and drinks enough for a week."

Unconsciously, he drew forth a cigarette and started to light it, but checked himself. "Smoking forbidden," he said in a rueful voice. "That's hard luck!" Then in a relieved voice, he added, "At night when everybody's asleep, I can light up. The ventilator will carry away the smoke and odor."

After that, he tried to make himself as comfortable as possible in his narrow quarters. It was some satisfaction to know that he would be far more comfortable than in the coal bunkers, where he had first thought of hiding.

"As a stowaway, I'm pretty well off," he decided. "Nothing to do but eat, drink and sleep, with a quiet smoke at night." He opened his box and distributed its contents around in the corners, counting the number of sandwiches and bottles of drink. Making a mental calculation, he concluded that, with careful rationing, he would not suffer for a week. Then, making a pillow of his coat and box, he lay down and tried to kill time with sleep.

The outside noises did not alarm him. Coal was still pouring into the bunkers, and the tramping of many feet, accompanied by loud orders and oaths, convinced him that the search was still going on. Now that he felt secure, this did not concern him, and listening dreamily to the confusion of sounds, he dropped off into restful slumber.

He woke with a start finally. Unable at first to collect his senses, he sat upright and stared around him. Over his head a stream of electric light entered through the register. Outside voices sounded so clear and distinct that it gave him a shock at first. The jar and vibration of the yacht told him they were under way. A quer-

ulous voice was saying:

"Blake's a fool, Alice. I don't think this trip will do me any good. I could rest at home—don't need a change at all—never did like salt water—sure to be sea-sick. Where's Dr. Alster? He'll have to give me something to make me sleep. I'm wide awake as an owl. What's that infernal racket about?"

"I don't know, uncle. I'll find out. Please don't excite yourself. You know the doctor says the change will do you good."

Dick recognized Alice Cutler's voice. "It won't," came the explosive contradiction. "It will make me worse! Go on deck, and send Blake to me—no, send Dr. Alster! I've got to have some relief from this pain. Tell him to hurry."

There were soft footsteps across the carpeted floor, and a moment later the cabin door opened and closed. Dick could hear loud, stertorous breathing of one in great pain.

CHAPTER IV.

Without any premeditation, Dick had placed himself in the position of being an eavesdropper to every bit of gossip and conversation that took place in the main cabin. In planning to get aboard the Pelican, he had hardly given consideration to the thought that the open register would admit any and all sounds. He was a little startled when he found how distinctly even a whisper was carried to him. It was as if the cabin was a great sounding board, with its focal point of wave vibration at the register over his head.

The first night, he learned from detached remarks, things that both enlightened and bewildered him. Steve Cutler was going on a cruise much against his own will, through the urgent advice of Dr. Alster, the family physician, and of Mr. Blake, his private secretary, with Alice, his niece, as a loving but firm co-conspirator. The theory of Dick's that the cruise was to hunt for some hidden treasure received a serious jolt.

The yacht was bound for Valhalla, an island off the southern coast, that had been fitted up at great expense by the millionaire for a quiet winter resort. It was a small, isolated island, without any communication with the main land, and far enough from the lanes of travel to protect the occupants from visitors and curiosity seekers.

Cutler was a sick man, according to the testimony of his physician, and unless he took a rest of a few weeks the inevitable breakdown would follow. Angered both at the doctor who condemned him to a period of isolation, and at nature for playing him such a shabby trick, the old man fumed and fretted.

When he realized the actual situation, Dick regretted the course he had taken. The romance of the voyage suddenly lost its flavor. There was a chance of adventure on a deserted island, with a party of searchers for buried treasure; but a small privately owned place, even if it were a mere dot on the ocean far from land, offered little of romance and less of adventure.

There would be servants on it, a small army of them, perhaps; formal gardens and cultivated fields; conventional summer house, golf links, tennis courts, and all the artificial inventions of civilization to amuse visitors. There would be hardly a wild nook or cranny where he could hide and make himself comfortable.

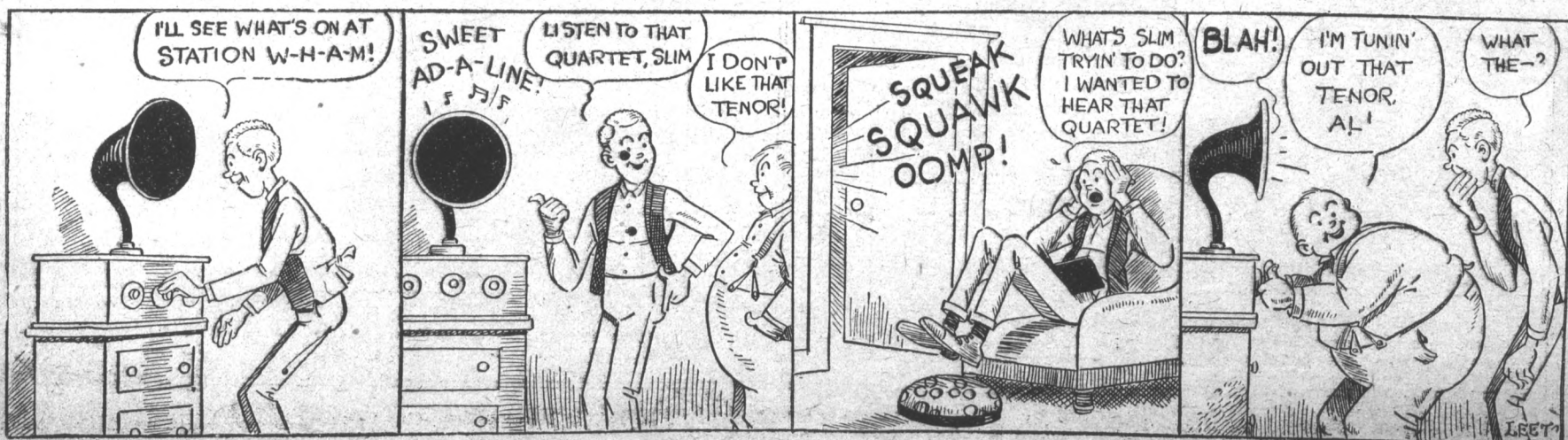
Disgusted by the outlook, he felt inclined to abandon all secrecy and step forth from his place of concealment and confess. They could do nothing more than hold him as a stowaway, and make him work for his passage. On the whole, that would not be onerous. The presence of Alice Cutler would add a little zest of romance to the experience.

The second night out, his cramped prison began to tell on his nerves. Too

(Continued on page 287.)

Activities of Al Ac:—If Slim Succeeds We'll Try it on the Saxophone in the Jazz Orchestra

Frank R. Lee



A SUPERIOR RUG OF GENUINE CORK LINOLEUM



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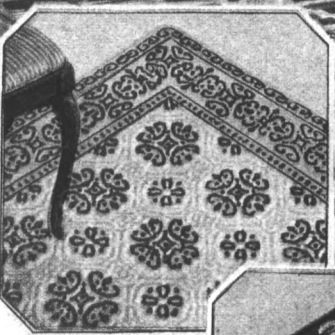
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IN VALHALLA AND OUT.

(Continued from page 284.)

much inaction was worse than too much exercise. Scrubbing the deck under the angry eyes of Captain Brent seemed preferable to remaining in the narrow compartment.

The main cabin was deserted, and Dick struck a match to light a cigarette. It was his one consolation, and now that he was indifferent about his future, he lost his usual caution. Only one electric light was burning in the cabin, and the stillness of the place got on his nerves.

"I'll get out tonight and take a good rest on one of those cushions," he mused. "Captain Brent will get a jolt when he finds me there." He grinned at the thought.

Suddenly he became conscious of the presence of someone in the cabin. The soft fall of a foot on the thick carpet near his hiding place was followed a moment later by the opening and closing of a door. Another footstep, heavier and clumsier than the first, reached his ears. The two met not far from the open register, so that their whispered words could be distinctly heard. "We'll be there by tomorrow night, won't we, Captain?" It was Mr. Blake speaking.

"Yes, if nothing happens. The barometer's falling a little, but I guess we'll get ahead of any storm. It seems to be breaking behind us instead of ahead."

There was a second or two of silence. Then Blake added:

"You understand just what to do? When I give the signal you must sail away. Don't stop to ask questions, and don't mind what others say. Get off at once, and hang around March Inlet until you get a wireless from me."

"Suppose your wireless ashore don't work?"

"It will work. I'll see to that. I'm something of an expert. If anything's wrong with it, I'll soon repair it. Don't worry about that."

"You think you can keep the old man quiet?"

"He won't bother me any," was the quiet reply, accompanied, Dick imagined, by a smile of confidence.

"All right! I'll do my part."

"Well, good night! We don't want to be seen together alone. I shan't speak to you again unless the others are around."

Dick heard them move across the cabin in opposite directions. Captain Brent went outside on the deck, and Mr. Blake crept back to his stateroom.

Dick forgot his cigarette and permitted the light to go out. He was pondering the words of the two men. They puzzled him, and awakened in his mind the old suspicion that there was something in the cruise not put down in the itinerary of Steve Cutler.

"I guess I'll sleep over it," he decided, smiling. "Maybe I won't show myself quite yet. Blake's a slick chap, and Brent looks like an ex-prize fighter."

He slept fitfully until morning, and with the dawn of a new day came a new resolution. He would see the adventure through as planned, and not expose his hand until they landed. In the hope that he would overhear more conversation to enlighten him, he kept his ears open every time anyone entered the cabin; but as it was a beautiful day most of the passengers remained on the deck, and nothing of consequence happened.

It was late in the afternoon, when a commotion on deck aroused him. From the tramp of many feet, he concluded that something unusual had happened; but he was a little disappointed when Alice Cutler passed through the cabin and said to her maid:

"Get my things ready, Marie. We'll land before dark."

Once again the desire to step out of his hiding place surged up in Dick, but he suppressed it. Now that relief from his intolerable position was in sight, he didn't want to make a bad break. If the family landed before dark, the yacht would be partly deserted, and the opportunity of stealing forth unobserved would come to him.

Half an hour later the screw of the yacht slowed its revolutions. Dick judged they were approaching land, or passing through some crooked channel that required caution. The engine room bell clanged repeatedly, and the yacht varied its speed accordingly.

Then came a slight jar and vibration. Sharp orders from Brent, another jar, and then the propeller ceased its activity. They were at Valhalla, and the voyagers were landing. Dick listened impatiently to the bustling commotion outside until it subsided. He waited a full half hour after that to make sure they were ashore.

Then he quietly touched the spring that controlled the secret panel, and as the latter flew open he craned his head forward. The cabin was empty. With a smile of relief, he stepped out.

One foot had scarcely touched the carpeted floor, when a shriek that filled the cabin with echoes, startled him. Across the way from him, with her back to the opposite wall, crossing herself with both hands, stood Marie, her eyes bulging with fear. She had seen him emerge from the dusty compartment, materializing out of a blank wall, as it were, and all the superstition of her nature was aroused. Shriek after shriek filled the cabin.

Dick's first impulse was to step back and hide again, but the girl's discovery of him made that course impracticable. He closed the panel with a touch of the spring, and sprang back into the gloom of the cabin. The door of a stateroom stood open, and through it he plunged without looking around.

At almost the same instant Captain Brent appeared in the cabin, and demanded of the maid, "What's the matter? What're you yelling for?"

Marie was unable for a few seconds to recover her wits. She kept on shrieking and crossing herself until the skipper shook her by the arm.

"Quit that!" he commanded. "Shut up, and tell me what's the matter."

"A ghost, captain," she stammered between chattering teeth. "It come right out of the wall—come—"

"Ghost your grandmother!" growled Brent. Now—

(Continued next week.)

Orville Filkins sold his 1911 flivver to a fellow in Flint for \$10.50. The \$10 bill proved bogus, but Orville don't care, as the fifty cents was all right, which left him a good profit.

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MICHIGAN is one of the states that has made the greatest progress by the extension of its good roads. Its industrial importance has been greatly fortified by the development of a system of internal communication. It can still advance under a careful and judicious extension of this program. With the passing of transportation from the mud age to the hard road age there are indications that we are experiencing in the United States an industrial revolution as important in its effect as was that which marked the introduction of the macadam road and the steam railroad in England. This is evinced in the expansion of our national income.

For instance, the wealth of our nation—investment on our plant—in 1912 was 186 billions of dollars while our national income—the annual turn-over—was 30 billions of dollars.

The wealth of the nation in 1922 was 321 billions of dollars, and our national income over 80 billions.

It took a six-dollar investment to make a dollar in 1912.

It took only a four-dollar investment to make a dollar in 1922. An increase in efficiency of 33 per cent. in a decade.

THE utility of the railroad, as a freight carrier, has been increased many times through the complementary agency of the good roads system. The traffic in the old days could only be drawn from about eight miles on either side of the right-of-way of a railroad. Now, the railroad's range of activity is five to six times greater. True, these new transportation agencies present some problems that embarrass at times, but better transportation in whatever form it may be, operates to the general good.

The railroads do ask for reciprocal regulation.

Michigan is in the vanguard as an industrial state. Let us retain that position.

The Michigan Railroad Association approves the state's proposed program for more good roads because it will yield a large return on the investment.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION

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When people living in distant states, and whom we have never known before, send us thousands of dollars for investment, you can be certain that some one has told them of the safety of our company, and the benefits they would derive from placing their money with us.

The company is now in its 37th year—long enough to have become established. Why not place a part of your money with this safe old institution, and make it earn 5 per cent and 6 per cent?

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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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Hardy, thrifty trees that are easy to make live. Our free catalog and price list will save you money. Write today for special offer good for limited time only. CHAMPION NURSERIES, Main St. 16, Perry, Ohio.

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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.

REDUCED PRICES IN FRUIT TREES

Apple Trees 2 year 6-7 ft. \$40.00 per 100
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POMONA sells direct to you at a big saving, all first class selected trees guaranteed true to name.
\$4 REGULAR VALUE.
10 Strong 2 yr. Grape Vines, 2 Salem (red), 2 Worden (blue), 3 Niagara (white), 3 Concord (black), all by mail postpaid, C. O. D., for \$1.95
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Raise a few acres of Gurney's Cossack Alfalfa. As rich in protein as high-priced bran. Produces more hay than any other variety. Enriches the soil for future crops. Stools heavily, requiring minimum amount of seed.
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Respect the Law

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THIS is a good month to talk about this, as it is the birth-month of Washington and Lincoln. We Americans need to think on it much. Jesus was accused of being unpatriotic, or at least, that was implied. The situation was something like this: The Jews were under Roman rule. For nearly one hundred years the Roman eagle had floated over all public buildings. Rome ruled Judea with iron fist. Woe to him who tried resistance! But the Jews were as proud as the Romans. They considered themselves the chosen people, in whom God took a particular interest. To get out from under this galling foreign yoke was the secret hope of every patriotic Jew. The taxes were especially burdensome. To be a tax collector was to be the lowest of the low. Yet Christ had one of these men in His circle of pupils.

So one day, the Jewish leaders who hated Jesus thought up a cute catch



question. No matter how he answered it, he would get into trouble. "Is it lawful to pay taxes to Caesar or not?" If He said yes, the Jews would hate Him, and it would be

easy to prefer charges against Him in the sanhedrin. If He said no, He would presently be in trouble with the Roman authorities. Thus, they came at Him. With pious faces, as solemn as a convention of undertakers, they told Him that they greatly appreciated His sermons, and they could plainly see that He was a teacher sent straight from God. There was no doubt about that. Everybody said so. But there was one question they would like to ask, which had been troubling them for a long time, and they felt that He alone could give a correct answer. Is it right to pay the Roman taxes?

Of course, He promptly saw through them. He called them what they were, a convention of post-graduate hypocrites, and asked them to show Him a coin. The head of the emperor was stamped on it. Then He said, give to the emperor what belongs to him, to God what belongs to Him. They had had enough for that day.

Render to the government, render to God. Where do we Americans classify ourselves, in the matter of conscientious citizenship? Many articles are appearing from the pens of men who know, that make uneasy reading for serious-minded citizens. For instance, we have seven murders per hundred thousand population, which is twice as many as Italy has, the country with the next highest figures. And you cannot lay it all at the door of the foreigners in the cities, either. The figures do not show that.

In the latter days of 1925, a number of prominent business and professional men in New York got together and organized a board to study crime in this country. Somebody should be studying it, that is certain. Year before last, there were 10,000 murders, and more than 300,000 robberies and hold-ups. It is estimated that the number of murders in 1926 will be 12,000. We have the reputation of being a country where "human life and property are not safe; where banditry and brigandage, murder, arson, and all forms of crimes are not only far in excess of any other country on earth; but are continuing day by day and increasing year by year."

We are not willing, many of us, to render unto Caesar that which belongs to him. We do not honor our own laws. Said a report of the American Bar Association on Law Enforcement, "Crime and lawlessness in the United

States have been on the increase and out of proportion to our growth, and there has been a steady and growing disrespect for law." Said Justice Goff of New York, "It can be safely stated that in the history of this country we have never been confronted with anything like the criminal conditions we have today. Not a day passes that there is not recounted in the newspapers some terrible outrage involving robbery and murder." It is stated as a fact, that there are 135,000 murderers at large at the present time, and there are more than 350,000 men and women who make their living wholly or partly by crime. The officers of the law in many places seem helpless to stop the advance of crime.

One reason given by those who are supposed to know is, that the processes of law in America are seriously at fault. Chief Justice Taft is quoted thus: "The administration of criminal law in the United States is a disgrace to civilization. The trial of a criminal seems like a game of chance, with all the chances in favor of the criminal, and, if he escapes, he seems to have the sympathy of a sporting public." Seven out of ten murderers in London are hanged, while one out of 160 in New York goes to the chair. And there are other cities that have higher crime records than New York. Chicago is given the unenviable publicity of having a murder a day. To sum it up as one writer does, is to state it thus: "Crime, in this country, to a great extent, goes unpunished." Two-thirds of the inmates of Sing Sing, we are told, are men who have adopted crime as a profession and who have served at least one term.

Nor is this confined to the cities. Almost every week the papers record a bank robbery in some small town, from ten to fifty miles out from a large city. It was a relief that one read the other day of the citizens in a country town in Michigan who, aroused by the local telephone operator, grabbed their rifles and shot down three bank robbers, and the fourth was captured in a nearby town. If the law cannot defend property and life, individuals will inevitably take steps to defend themselves.

Said a judge: "The demand of the hour in America, above all other countries, is for jurors with a conscience, judges with courage, and prisons which are neither country clubs nor health resorts." People sympathize with the poor murderer when he is on trial, forgetting the grave in the cemetery, and the lonely place at some fireside. Juries are moved by pseudo-psychology, the alienist is called in and declares that the prisoner is partially unbalanced, better lawyers often appear for the defense than for the state, and the old familiar drama is re-enacted. One of the most prominent of all American clergymen says, "Sob sisters and sob brothers are the brides and bridegrooms of crime. I would ask the sentimental sympathizers with willful criminals, especially murderers, to go weep in the cemeteries where the victims lie, instead of in jail. No one likes capital punishment any more than he likes a surgical operation, but when, as in Chicago, six policemen die for every murderer hanged, the relativity needs some Einstein to adjust it. In Great Britain, where there is prompt punishment, crime is deterred, and they do not bury lawbreakers in silver coffins, either."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 28.

SUBJECT:—Jesus teaches respect for law. Matthew 22:15 to 22.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Think not that I came to destroy the law or the prophets. I came not to destroy but to fulfill.—Matthew 5:17.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

COMFORT AND HEALTH.

PERHAPS you have read Edna Ferber's book, "So Big."

"Oh, Miss Peake! You better come down and dress where it is warm here by the stove."

Selina Peake, the school teacher, peers through the perforated collar around the stove pipe into the room below.

"I won't go down," she declares to herself. "I won't come down to dressing behind the kitchen stove like a—like a peasant in one of those dreadful Russian novels."

It's still being done in many a farmhouse. A jump out of bed and a rush to the warmth of the kitchen stove are common preliminaries to the morning toilet during the cold days of winter. My memory carries me back to the days when my brother and I always left shoes, stockings, and perhaps more important articles of apparel right by the open door of the oven so they would be handy in the morning, and the only thing that hurried us out of bed was the desire to get the best place.

What of it? What difference does it make? Surely it is more healthful to dress in the warmth of the kitchen, than the icy chill of a cold bedroom. Granted. There is no virtue in putting icy clothing on a shivering, shaky body. There is no physical harm in dressing in the kitchen or the dining room, or even the parlor. Yet, I think

I can put forth a good argument for the desirability of a comfortably heated house, from the standpoint of health.

Sleeping rooms should always be filled with fresh air, and in winter that usually means cool air. But in properly heated houses even the open-window room does not get absolutely cold; nothing like the dead cold that saturated every inch of space in the unheated bedrooms of my boyhood. For the sake of health, dressing should not be a rush process. It is highly desirable to have a warm bathroom in which the young people, if not every member of the household, may take daily baths. There should be a place where tooth-brushing may be conducted as an agreeable function rather than a hasty rite. It is well if there be a room at comfortable temperature in which setting-up exercises may be taken by father and mother. All of these things make for health.

Finally, we must remember that our young people are no longer like Geertje and Jozina Pool, who "slept snugly in the woollen nether garments that invested them by day." Neither young nor old do that today; and bad colds, bronchitis, even pneumonia may be contracted by wives and daughters who follow the prevailing style of scanty attire, unless the whole house is adequately heated.

Benton Harbor city commission has voted for an enlarged municipal market.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

The Beavers' Safety House

AFTER Greedy Gray Squirrel had scampered away, Tilly and Billy kept to the right, just as Bunny Long Ears had told them. It wasn't long before they came to a pond.

"Ready for a slide," suggested Billy.

It was heaps of fun to slide over the smooth ice, until, from nowhere at all, a stick seemed to pop up in Tilly's way. But she was sliding so fast, she just couldn't stop. Down she went "kerplunk."

"What was that?" asked a furry little fellow, who was just coming out of his house of sticks at the other end of the pond.

Just then Billy spied him. "Who are you?" asked Billy when they were near.

"I am Benny Beaver," he answered politely. "and who are you?"

"We are two little adventurers," learning about our animal friends in the big woods," answered Billy.

"Won't you tell us why you build such a funny little stick house in the water?" asked Tilly.

"A very, very long time ago," said Benny Beaver, "when the first Beavers came to live in the woods, they built their houses on the bank of a river. But after a time, Wolves came to live in the woods, too. The first winter, when they were hungry, they came to the Beaver's house, reached their long paws through the door and caught one of the Beavers and ate him up."

The next fall, before they built their winter houses the Beavers called a council.

"We must build our houses differently so that the Wolves cannot get us," said King Beaver.

Let us build our houses out in the

water, so the Wolves cannot get us," said one old Beaver.

"So that fall the Beavers built their houses out in the water. But when winter came, the water froze. The hungry wolves came out on the ice. This time, with their long paws, they pulled two Beavers through the doorway and ate them up."

"The next year the Beavers called a council of all the Beaver people."

"We must have a different plan to



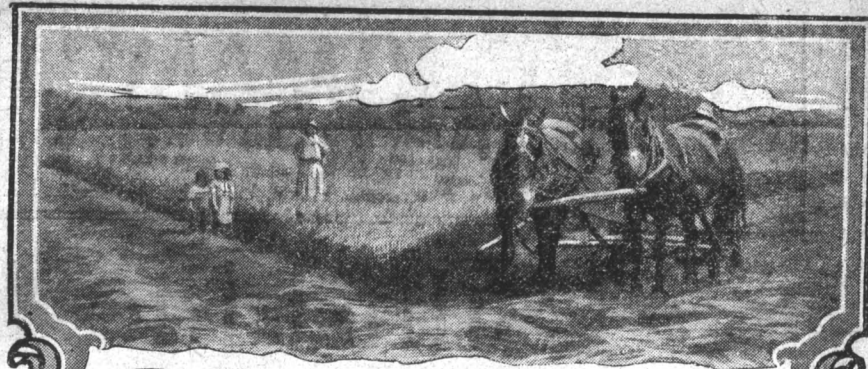
Benny Beaver Was Just Coming Out of His House.

build our houses," said King Beaver.

"I have a plan," said one young Beaver. "I can build a house and no Wolves can get into it."

"Fine," said all the Beavers.

"Then the young Beaver built a house just like the Beavers built the year before. But he made the door down under the water. Beavers like water but Wolves don't. That winter when the Wolves came they growled and growled, but they could not get in. So, ever since that day," said Benny Beaver, "the Beavers have built their houses with safety first doors."



Farmers' Wives are Happy in Canada

RURAL life in Canada appeals to the women folk. Schools and churches abound. The educational needs of the children are fully met. The standards of social life are high. American women find conditions in Canada all that could be desired for the upbringing of their families. The wives of American farmers who cross the imaginary line for the greater opportunities of newer, richer, cheaper land in this neighbor country become enthusiastic over Canada.

"We have found farming very good in this part. The land is very fertile—the best I have seen." So writes Mrs. Alda Levasseur, of Arborfield, Sask.

Mrs. S. L. Harris, of Crossfield, Alberta, has this to say: "This district is especially noted for oats, barley and rye, but it seems that farmers are going in more and more every year for wheat growing. Dairy cattle, hogs and poultry all do well here, and I don't think a farm is complete without them. My husband and I have always liked this country very much. We first came to this district in 1903, and have never known a failure. Anyone who is willing to work can certainly do more than make a living here. In 1915 we decided we would like a change, and went to Michigan, but we were glad to return in 1919."

Be Independent in Canada

The certainty of agricultural prosperity awaits you in Canada. Land is cheap—virgin soil on which the world's finest hard wheat can be raised—\$15 to \$20 per acre! (Free homesteads still available further back).

Canada wants more good farmers who will grow wealthy and independent. The Government of Canada stands ready to assist as well as welcome you and your family and neighbors. A simple explanation of this practical help is included in the information that will be forthcoming without charge or obligation if you write to the nearest salaried official of the Government of Canada. Write at once, thereby doing the whole family a good turn.

577

"Canada has an efficient administration of justice which keeps down crime and which is more and more becoming the envy and admiration of the crime-ridden areas on this side of the frontier." —Detroit Free Press editorial comment on September 9th, 1925.

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.

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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 stores 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.

CHICKS SINCE 1906

This is our 20th Season in hatching and selling Chicks from high egg record and pure-bred flocks. Mated and culled for heavy egg production. Our Chicks are strong, healthy and vigorous, hatched from free-range hens. Get our Free Catalog for 1926 with additional information. Ref. City National Bank of Tiffin. 100% Live Delivery of Chicks Guaranteed. Member A. B. C. P. Ass'n.

Varities	Postpaid prices	25	50	100	500	1000
Silver Laced Wyandottes	\$4.75	\$9.25	\$18	\$87.50	\$170	
Jersey Black Giants	5.75	11.25	22			
White, Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Anconas	3.50	6.75	13	62.50	120	
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	4.00	7.75	15	72.50	140	
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburg	4.25	8.25	11	17.50		

LANTZ HATCHERY, Box J, TIFFIN, OHIO. Established 1906.



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Sunshine by the Yard

Use Yellow to Brighten Up Dark Rooms

DARK rooms need not be dark. Sunshine that will lighten them up can be bought by the yard. That cheerful color, yellow, will turn the trick, and if carefully applied, it works wonders by chasing shadows out of dark corners.

"Sunshine by the yard" is what we exclaim, when entering a room decorated in yellow, but—gay yellow, it must be, for yellow of a mustard hue is heavy.

Yellow is the color to use in rooms facing the north, and for dark rooms. A light room facing the north may be pale yellow and delicate, but as the room becomes darker, so should the yellow become more orange and brilliant.

In just the same way, the amount of color will vary according to the tone of color. A delicate yellow

glow, and lights up at night better than most yellows, which are apt to disappear at night and look white or cream.

As to Materials.

Pale yellow materials are always delightful. Taffetas, linens, damasks—all are beautiful. One may use a common cotton or linen, in pale yellow, and it will be as effective as the richest material when properly made up. With pink, it is the best color for lamp-shades and will give a most pleasant light at night.

The deeper yellows are not so easy to use. Orange may be had in many tones, and will be good if well used. It is best done in paint on the walls, as it is then clearer in tone. A glossy surface is usually desirable, with a bright orange, as the reflections will break the brilliance of the surface and leave the pleasant effect of the color, yet not too harshly. Orange is not usually a pleasant color to use on woodwork of a room; it is too hard, and does not mingle well with the rest of the room. Thus a patchy effect is created, unless the walls are orange, too, and then there is too much color. The best way to use orange is on the walls and to have the woodwork some other color—say lemon or grey.

The mustard yellows are very difficult to use. They are best avoided in bulk, but now and then a touch of this color with brown is useful, where, by contrast, it will look more golden than mustard.

Old gold, which ranges from yellow

to brown, is a favorite color with many people, but to be successful it must be used in good material, such as silk, damask, etc.; if tried in cotton or wool it becomes stuffy.

Scheme For a North Room.

Here is a good decorative scheme for a north room. Walls, pale orange, glossy, and very slightly mottled; woodwork, lemon yellow, and cornice to match; ceiling, pale blue, matte surface; floor, pale vermillion, glossy; orange cord carpet with fringed ends; curtains, orange and lemon striped, silk lined, or white with yellow dots; glass curtains, pale orange silk; lamp-shades of pink parchment with vermillion lining.—Julia Wolfe.

FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

ONE trouble with the social life in most communities, is age distinction. If the young people's class give a social, not many fathers and mothers are there. When the Ladies' Aid do something, it doesn't interest the young folks much.

But our community solved this problem when they advertised a "Reel Country Soshul," something like this: "Samantha Allen and her pardner, Josiah Allen, want all their friends and nabers to come to —, for a reel country soshul, about candle-lighting time. Betsy Bobbett and all the home folks will be there."

This get-together was a summer af-

fair and was given in a new barn. Samantha Alleh, Josiah Allen, and Betsy Bobbett, in costume, were the reception committee. The raised floor of the granary was used for a stage. Curtains were hung across the middle of the floor, making a dressing room at the rear.

The program committee chose people from the community, the oldest to the youngest, to represent the different characters, usually found in the old family album.

As the curtain was drawn back, there stood father, very erect, with his hand on the back of a chair, the oldest gentleman we could get to pose. The committee had searched all the joke books, and now told a funny story as the different characters posed. Our "shadow album" contained father, mother, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, old maid, old bachelor, bride and groom, city cousin, and etc. The stories were funny and spicy and were enjoyed by all. Games were played and ice cream and cake were served.—Mrs. A. C. C.

NEW RECIPE FOR SPRING HAT.

HAVE you tried the "newest recipe" for making your new spring hat? It has been tested and found true.

One spool of even disposition.

One thimble of temper with a tight fitting cover.

One sewing box of sunshine to use at will.

One yard of patience folded double, to increase strength.

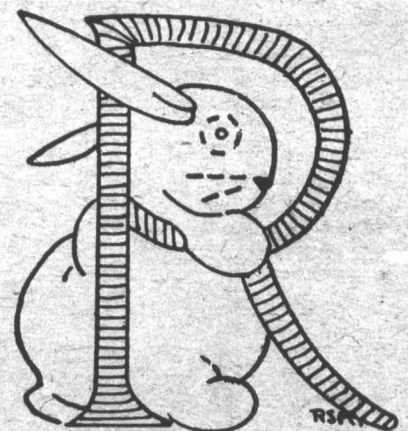
One pair seven-inch smiles to stretch when desired.

One needle of hard looks for misplaced stitches.

One cushion to ease the bruises of disgust.

Mix in a comfortable rocker with a cool glass of lemonade. Tie with even disposition and add a ribbon from the sewing-box. More than a prick from the needle spoils the composition. If a mistake is made, hold fast to the yard of patience and stretch the smiles.

TELL-TALE 'NITIALS.



If your name begins with R,
Love will be your guiding star;
Natural that loving habit,
As the ears are, to a rabbit.

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.



A New Kind of a Horseback Ride for this Future Farmer.

should be matte or, at most, eggshell in gloss; but a strong buttercup color will be happy with a glossy surface, especially if the room is inclined to be dark.

Yellow Has Many Shades.

The very pale yellows are to be found in many shades. There is the nicest yellow to go with green. It also should be matte in finish. It may be used on the floor as a paint, or on ceiling. It is a most comfortable color, a cool color, and should not be used in dark places.

Lime yellow is another cool yellow. It has a tinge of green in it, but when decorated with pictures having white or cream frames it shows up excellently. In the same way, paintwork of white or cream (or both), and lime yellow walls will look well, especially in halls. But never use this color on floors; it shows the dirt, and is therefore unsatisfactory.

Pale Yellow Infused Sunlight.

Pale orange yellow is the best to infuse a sunlight effect into a north room, provided there is enough light to show it up. To go with it, soft colors must be chosen, and pinks will help most. These will give additional gaiety to the room, as the mixture of pink and yellow is always festive.

Pale apricot yellow is a lovely color, but it is better used in textiles than as a wall decoration. Still, in a room with walls of a soft pale apricot, ivory paint on the woodwork, and light-covered coverings, with a good deal of soft green in them, will be very pleasing. Care must be taken to use apricot, not shrimp pink, as the dividing line between them is very narrow. This is a good color for the evening.

There is a pale golden yellow that is very warm in tone, and is well used in dining-rooms. It gives a pleasant

Hundred Dollars For Beauty

WHEN we first bought our home it was dingy and dark. We decided we could spare \$100 to beautify it, even if we had to go without something else. We felt we could not do without something pretty to look at.

Our rooms, living-room, dining-room, bed-room, and kitchen opened into each other. There were nice large windows and good floors, and woodwork. By scraping off the old wallpaper, we gave the living and dining-rooms two coats of ivory paint, the kitchen white, and the bed-room cream. The woodwork we painted two coats of white in all the rooms. The floors a golden brown, with varnish the same shade. This cost us \$50.

I bought plain white marquisette curtains for the dining and living rooms, which cost \$3.50. For the kitchen I made unbleached ones, with bands and appliques of blue checked gingham. In the bed-room I hung yellow and white checked kingham ones, trimmed in white. These home-made ones cost \$2.50 when all finished.

At an auction sale we bought an old davenport, a big chair, and a small rocker. We covered the chair and davenport with cretonne of a golden brown color, with a touch of blue, and made a pad for the rocker of the same material. I used long, narrow pieces which came off the sides of the cloth, for window valances. The furniture cost \$15, the cretonne \$10.

In the attic I found a huge box of light-colored carpet rags, all sewn together. We bought four packages of brown dye and two of yellow, and colored these. At the local rug factory we had five small brown rugs made

for the living and dining-rooms, and two yellow ones for the bed-rooms. The weaving cost \$15, the dye sixty cents. The balance of the \$100 we spent for curtain rods.—Mrs. R. N.

Would Beautify Outside as Well as Inside.

Had a hundred dollars to beautify my home, I'd feel a multi-millionaire. I would divide the money exactly in half and spend it equally inside and outside of my home. Having a fair lawn and a few good shrubs surrounding the house, I should put the first \$10 into a good lawn mower. A good sun dial and bird bath, with a bit of paint for the lawn swing, would use up the rest of that money.

Cleanliness is the first essential to beauty, and if the house were unpainted, there is where one should begin, in fact, where we did begin to beautify our premises.

Indoors, my remaining \$50 should go to redecorate the walls, and curtain the windows. Perfect cleanliness, even though the furniture is old and inexpensive, with good floors, walls, and windows, would make any home beautiful, inside.

I think it is a poor idea to make it all beauty within, and bleakness without. It takes so little to make the outside of any home beautiful, that it's positively a crime to me to see so many ill-looking exteriors, especially in the country, where vines, shrubs, and flowers may be had for the gathering in from the woods. If no woods are handy, most country neighbors are willing to give of what they have.

If I had a hundred dollars, oh, you ugly wall paper, and you cheap-looking curtains!—Mrs. A. N. M.

Not the Same Old Vegetables

By Hilda Richmond

THE vegetables in pits, or the coldest corner of the cellar, and the tomatoes, corn, and beans in cans in the store closet, look less attractive when the weather begins to warm up a bit in the spring, than they did when they were placed there last fall. Perhaps it is the hint of spring in the air, but the housewife is put to her wits end occasionally to tempt the appetites of her family, particularly the children.

The old vegetables have to be used daily, but they can be dressed up in new form, and the family will enjoy them.

We are fond of boiled dinners, though they do smell up the house. A piece of lean pork cooked with turnips and potatoes, or rutabagas and potatoes, is a dish fit for the king. If you want some of the cold pork for the lunch basket for the children, and they dislike the taste of the vegetable, dip off some of the broth and cook the vegetables separate.

The ham that is left on the bone (do not trim too closely), with potato and dumplings will be relished by all. Ham and cabbage is "oderiferous," to be sure, as the old lady expressed it, but it is delicious. Sauer kraut is getting to be a most fashionable dish. Served raw it is used as a salad and is relished for the health-giving properties it is said to contain. But we like it better cooked, and cooked a long time. Served with mashed potato and puffy dumplings, it is most highly prized. Others contend that the only proper meat to cook it with is backbone of young pork, while others serve wieners

with it. In every way it is good and wholesome.

If you still have a supply of canned young beets, you are most fortunate, as they can be used in salads, or plain for pickles. Canned tomatoes that are whole can also be used in salad, and the juice saved for soup. There are so many uses for canned tomatoes besides soup, that they need not go to waste. With baked beans, macaroni, noodles and spaghetti, they are delicious.

Canned beans can be cooked with meat exactly as you would in summer. Fry a number of slices of bacon till done, but not crisp, and cut in bits. Put in with the beans and simmer on the back of the stove. Corn can be scalloped, or made into soup, besides serving in the ever popular corn fritters. A heaping plate of corn fritters with strained honey or maple syrup, on a cold spring day, will delight the whole family.

Did you ever try lima bean salad? Simply cook the dry beans and drain. Use any of the prepared salad dressings or home-made mayonnaise. These are fine for supper. A little chopped celery heart can be added. Even the pale spindling remains of the celery crop should be used for salad and soup, as the leaves, chopped, will flavor any dish, even after the stalks are stringy.

When the new vegetables come in the garden, we are then in good trim for hot weather, and have probably enjoyed our daily food as much as those who have eaten the southern products ripened on their way north, at least, we think so, and that is half the battle.



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

HONEY PUDDING SAUCE.

The other day while visiting a friend, she served a pudding with a sauce made with honey. Can you give me a recipe to make such a sauce?—Mrs. M. I.

For honey sauce pudding use:

2 lb. butter 2 tsp. cornstarch
1/2 cup honey

Mix butter and cornstarch, cook, stirring constantly, until smooth (about one minute). Do not let this mixture brown. Add the honey and cook to the hard ball stage. Serve on pudding while hot. For a thinner sauce add hot water to the consistency desired.

COFFEE AND APPLE PIE.

FROM the letters received in answer to Mrs. J. F.'s request, there are evidently many ways of making good coffee and good apple pie. Mrs. C. K. gives these rules as the reason for her good coffee:

1. Keep coffee in tight container.
2. Grind as used.
3. Always measure coffee and water, using one tablespoon of coffee to one cup of water.
4. Use grounds only once.
5. Never let the finished coffee boil. Serve as soon as made.
6. Always serve with cream.
7. Settle coffee by a dash of cold water.

Mrs. E. M. says she always adds a pinch of salt to her coffee to improve the flavor, and never percolates it more than five minutes.

Mrs. L. R. follows this method: She allows one tablespoon of coffee to each cup, and one for the pot. Mix the cof-

fee with one egg and one cup of cold water. Pour over this the boiling water and let steep for five minutes, but do not boil.

Mrs. S. R. says a clean coffee pot is essential, and that she plugs the spout with a piece of clean cloth to hold the aroma, if the coffee has to stand before serving.

The secret of good apple pie, says Mrs. M. V. H., is the choice of good flavored apples that cook quickly. She recommends Maiden Blush or Fall Pippin for fall apples, and Baldwin, Spy, or Greenings for winter apples.

Make good pastry as follows:

3 cups flour 1 tsp. salt
1 cup lard 1 tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. sugar

Use cold water to form dough, and handle as little as possible. Line tin with pastry, fill with sliced apples, add one cup of brown sugar, a sprinkling of flour, and seasoning of cinnamon, nutmeg, and dot with butter. Cover with top crust and bake until apples are cooked and the crust is a golden brown.

Mrs. R. B. says she always adds two or four teaspoons of water, according to the moisture in the apples.

HINTS TO HOMEMAKERS.

REMOVE sewing machine oil from garments by wetting with turpentine, then washing with cold water and a pure mild soap.

Yellow, dingy lace curtains may be restored to snowy whiteness if boiled thirty minutes in a strong soapuds which is equal parts of milk and water, and rinsed in the usual way.

Some like onion juice much better than the chopped onion for seasoning. To make it, cut the onion in half and squeeze in a lemon squeezer.

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GASOLINE MOTOR
MODEL 55

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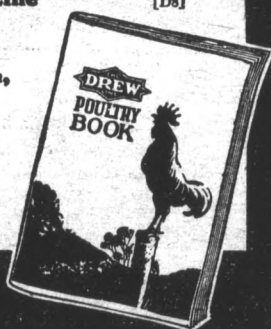
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catalog tells all about Lakeview Chicks. LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. R. 7, Box 8, HOLLAND, MICH.

Baby Chick Diseases

And How to Guard Against Them

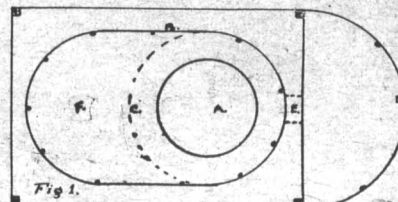
By R. A. Hill

WHEN the baby chick leaves the incubator it is free from all diseases, except hereditary ones, like white diarrhoea.

So it behooves the poultry man, if he wishes to keep his chicks in this condition, to pay strict attention to cleanliness.

Providing you have followed those oft repeated instructions not to feed them before they are at least forty-eight hours old, you have gone a long way toward giving them a good start.

It is useless, too, to pay a big price for eggs or chicks, and then to ignore all the advice given on how to care for them. The directions on the care of chicks have all been prepared at great cost of time, money, and labor



Layout for Brooder Pen: (a) Brooder; (b) Outer Fence of Roofing; (c) Movable Fence; (d) Outside Yard; (e) Passageway to Yard; (f) Feeding Space.

on the part of government officials and poultrymen, but how many people really take the trouble to follow them.

People seem to think that a chick is only a chick, and therefore, some of them travel a rough road of existence, the owner usually thinking that he can, by extra care when the fall comes, make up for the carelessness he has shown during their early days. As I have said before, the care you give the baby chicks governs their whole life.

Here are several things that the baby chick is subjected to.

Over Feeding.

In addition to not feeding before they are at least forty-eight hours old, they should be fed six times a day, and for the first five or six days this feed should consist of chick mash only. The same should be put in shallow hoppers or troughs, and the chicks given access to it for about twenty minutes at a time. Their drink should be milk of some kind. If you have a continuous supply of freshly soured skim-milk, give them that. If not, give them powdered buttermilk and water (one cup to three cups of water). But do not change from one kind of milk to the other. It is the change that plays hob with the chicks.

Chilling.

The baby chick is, at its best, a very stupid little thing and, if allowed to wander away from the brooder, will huddle up in a corner away from the heat. Some will then be smothered in their desire to crowd together and keep warm. A fence made of roofing material, and placed around the brooder will keep them close to the heat. (See Fig. 1). One side of this may be opened to let them get at the mash hopper. Then when their feeding time is over, drive them in near the brooder and shut them in. Their drinking fountains and grit hoppers should be put in the small enclosure so that they can get a drink, or eat grit, whenever they want it.

The corners of the brooder room should be rounded off with roofing material, (as shown). After a week the inner circle of roofing may be taken away, or as soon as they have learned to go to the brooder to sleep.

Head Lice.

This is a disease in parasite form that is responsible for the death of a large number of chicks. The usual remedy is to daub the back of their heads with head lice ointment, but as laziness is the mother of invention, and to save time, I devised a way of letting the chicks treat themselves, as

shown in the accompanying illustration. (See Fig. 2).

At each end of your trough drive in a three-inch nail and tie a piece of soft hemp twine to one nail, loop it over the other, and let the end hang in a tin, in which you place a cup of coal oil that has two tablespoons of melted lard in it. By capillary attraction the coal oil and lard will keep the string saturated. The chicks, when they eat, will rub the back of their heads on the string.

Leg Weakness.

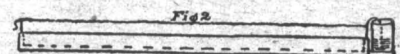
This is caused by the chicks not getting out in the sun, and generally shows up when the chicks are two or three weeks old.

The remedy is to let the chicks out in the open. Make the yard of roofing material to keep the wind out, and put the yard on the south side of the house so that they will get the direct rays of the sun. Cod liver oil in the ration is also good.

CHICKEN MUSIC.

WHEN the calves bawl, the cows moo, and the dog barks, it is usually a sign that they require attention of some kind. When the roosters crow and the hens are singing, it means they are fairly well contented. We like lots of chicken music on our farm. The male bird that crows loudly and often is apt to be the sire of healthy and vigorous chicks. The hens that sing as they scratch in the litter are apt to be alert, busy hens, of the type that lay a profitable number of eggs.

On a cold, windy day there will be less chicken music than on a still, sunny day. Male birds with frozen combs are apt to crow less than birds in warmer houses that have suffered less with the cold. Hens that are humped up in the corners, sing less the birds that are working for their grain in plenty of clean straw litter. Birds that are weak in vigor, are apt to be very quiet, especially in bad winter weather. The hen that greets you with a song on a cold winter morning, is apt to be a good hen. The male



Trough for Ridding Chicks of Head Lice.

bird that crows lustily when the weather is zero, and the wind blowing thirty miles per hour, is apt to be a desirable bird for the flock. Chicken music is a good indication of our success in managing the birds.—K.

HOME-MADE LAYING MASH.

We are feeding our hens a dry mash composed of 100 lbs. corn, 100 lbs. oats, 100 lbs. wheat, 100 lbs. barley, and 50 lbs. meat scraps, with plenty of skim-milk. What more could we add to make a more complete ration?—J. L. O.

Most laying mashes contain twenty per cent bran, as this bulky material is considered useful in balancing up the more concentrated feeds, and it helps to prevent digestive disorders.

In the Cornell ration they sometimes substitute 100 pounds of ground barley for the 100 pounds of ground oats commonly used in such mixtures. It consists of 100 pounds each of bran, middlings, yellow-corn meal, ground barley and meat scrap, plus three pounds of fine table salt.

Another good ration consists of 100 pounds each of ground corn, ground oats, middlings, bran, and meat scrap. The amount of meat scrap can be cut in two when the hens have plenty of skim-milk.

The mash you are using is not commonly recommended, but as it consists of a variety of clean, wholesome grains

\$13.75 Don't take any chances—find out what an incubator is made of before you buy. Wisconsin are made of Genuine California Redwood. We give 30-Days' Trial. Money Back if Not Satisfied.

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Incubators have double walls, air space between, double glass doors, hot water, copper tanks, self-regulating. Shipped complete, with all fixtures. Set up ready to run. Order direct or send for catalog, which shows larger sizes up to 1000 Eggs.

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Ideal Covering for Hot Beds, Scratch Sheds and Poultry House Fronts

Unusual Trial Offer Send us \$5 and we will ship you, prepaid, a big roll containing 15 sq. yds. If after ten days' use you do not find the results better than glass or any glass substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Catalog on request.

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Freight Prepaid E. of Rockies and allowed West. If in a hurry, add only 45c for each machine and I will ship by Express Prepaid. Order now or write me today for Free book "Hatching Facts." It also gives Low Price on big capacity incubators, Coal and Oil Canopy Brooders. They are all fully Guaranteed. Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co. Box 14 Racine, Wis.

CERTIFIED CHICKS

From Mich. State Accredited Stock. Egg Line Business Bred White Leghorns Only. Our business is breeding better Baby Chicks. As a result, two of our flocks are Michigan State CERTIFIED. Our Super Mating contains direct blood lines of 304 and 306-egg champions. Males are from hens with 200 to 292-egg records. Many sires closely related to Tanager's 320-egg hen. FREE Catalog tells all. Write for copy.

J. PATER & SON,
 R. F. D. 4, Box M, Hudsonville, Michigan.

AMERICAN CHICK FARM
 Zeeland, Michigan

BRED TO LAY CHICKS

Mich. State Accredited S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Bk. Minorcas, and Barred Rocks. Order quick for early deliveries. We guarantee 100% Safe Arrival in Good Health. 1926 Catalog Now Ready. Write for FREE Copy.

AMERICAN CHICK FARM,
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ACCREDITED CHICKS AND EGGS

White Leghorns—Anconas. Chicks hatched from free range, Mich. State Accredited flocks. Send for our catalog and prices on chicks and eggs. We guarantee 100% Live Delivery and insure chicks for one week. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today.

M. D. WYNGARDEN,
 Route 4, Box 1, Zeeland, Mich.

and contains the meat scrap, I see no reason why it should not produce quite good results. Many hens in Michigan do not receive a laying mash as good. Adding two per cent of ground limestone to the mash is a help in furnishing the eggs with strong shells.

WHITE DIARRHOEA TESTING.

I have had some trouble with white diarrhoea in my chicks last spring, and would be pleased to have the following questions answered: Is it possible for the germ to lie dormant in one generation of chicks, and come to life again in the next? Can old fowls infect each other, and does it have anything to do with the general health of the fowl? Can it be transmitted to the egg by the male bird? Will dipping the eggs in formaldehyde be of any benefit? What is the best thing to use in fumigating the incubator?—H. F.

White diarrhoea is transmitted from the hen, which is a carrier of the disease, through the egg to the chick. Scientific investigators tell us that three testings of the flock may be necessary to eliminate, or nearly eliminate, the trouble. The fact that the disease may have seemed to lie dormant one year, and then appeared again, may be due to two causes. New birds may have become carriers. All of the carriers may not have been eliminated by the test.

Infected birds are not usually good layers and it is considered safest to use male birds from tested flocks. I do not think dipping the eggs in formaldehyde or any disinfectant will be of value. The disease is on the inside of the egg. Most incubator operators spray the inside of the machines with commercial coal tar disinfectant.

Testing to eliminate white diarrhoea is as yet the best way to control the disease, although it is not one hundred per cent perfect. Further scientific investigation may produce interesting facts not known at present. The fact that hens multiply rapidly, and have a short span of productive years, makes white diarrhoea elimination a bigger job than testing cows for T. B.

SELECTING BREEDING STOCK.

THE hens and males used as breeders must be birds that will produce offspring that is strong in vitality, both during their growing period and at maturity. Chicks hatched from eggs that have been laid by matured hens in their second, third, and later years of production are desirable. Never set eggs from pullets unless they are exceptionally well matured.

The male is as important in poultry as in dairying. Be sure that he is out of a good flock. It does not matter whether or not he is a cockerel, or an old cock, as long as he has a good physical make-up, plenty of fight, and fully matured. Males show a preference for certain hens, and there should be plenty of males in the flock. The number of females and males, and the relation between them, depends upon breed characteristics, size of flock, conditions under which they are kept, and time of season. The smaller the flock, the larger the number of males necessary to a given number of females, and the larger the flock the smaller the proportion of males. One may safely figure one male to twelve hens of the heavy type, or one male to fifteen females of the light type. If on range condition one male may care for more hens.

Select your eggs from those laid by matured hens that have been mated with good males. Keep them not longer than ten days, and never in a temperature of more than sixty-five degrees F. Turn once or twice daily, and in all probability one will get excellent hatches.

It is reported that a chemist in Iowa has produced what is called "maize-wood," a synthetic wool made from cornstalks. Chemicals are used to make it fireproof, and distasteful to rats.



In the blood

"There never was an honest 300-egg hen that was an accident," said Grant M. Curtis, speaking before the poultry association—"It's in the blood."

In the second year of a test conducted by the Department of Agriculture upon flocks of fifty pullets each—the pullets in the lighted pen laid 60 dozen more eggs than a flock of the same size and quality in an unlighted house.

If it is in the blood, electricity will bring it out.



When the G-E monogram is found on electrical apparatus, whether it be on MAZDA lamps, motors or other electrical machines, it means that back of the product stands an organization known for its electrical achievements.

In sections where farms are electrified you will also find the G-E Farm Book used as a guide. Ask your electric power company for a copy or write us at Schenectady, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

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	50	100	500	1000
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13	\$62	\$120
Barred & White Rocks, S. & R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas	7.50	14	67	130
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



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. Tanager 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.

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Box 20, HOLLAND, MICH.

**Take No Risk
30 Day's 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 — you take no risk. Shipped set up — ready to run. Money back if not pleased, or write for FREE catalog.

140 Egg \$13.85
Freight prepaid of Rockies

Shipped set up — ready to run. Money back if not pleased, or write for FREE catalog.

140 Eggs—\$13.85; with Hot Water Brooder, \$19.60
260 Eggs—\$23.50; with Hot Water Brooder, \$32.50
140 Eggs—\$13.85; with 200 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$25.85
260 Eggs—\$23.50; with 300 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$35.50
520 Eggs—\$47.00; with 500 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$60.75
IRONCLAD INCUBATOR CO., Box 83, Racine, Wis.

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.

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

	per 50	100	500	1000
B. P. Rocks (Selected)	\$8.00	\$15	\$72.00	\$145
R. 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.

SEND NO MONEY FOR SILVER 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.**



**CHIX
S. C. W. Leghorns Only**
Tanager-English strain. Chicks hatched from our flocks from flocks produced by us but now owned by neighbors, mated with our best pedigreed 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.

64 BREEDS Chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Pure-bred, high quality, hardy and most profitable. Fowls, eggs, incubators, brooders; lowest prices. *America's great plant.* A 1133 yrs. Fine new 100 page book and catalog free. **R.F. Neubert Co., Box 814, 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. M, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.**

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
From trapnested, pedigreed blood lines. Eggs contest winners for years. Shipped C.O.D. **COCKERELS** Guaranteed to Live. Prompt Shipment. Low Prices. **PULLETS** Write for Special Sale Bulletin and Free Catalog **HENS** **GEO. E. FERRIS, 934 Union, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.**



Comments on The Outcast

What the Young Folks Thought of the Letters and Poem

You said you would like comments on the letters and poem in the February 6 issue. Well, I think the letters were very good, and had good lessons in them. But, what good are lessons if we scorn them? I agree with "Peter" in stating that a flapper soon grows old and loses popularity. People who act themselves are always in demand.

I agree with "Bonnie Blue Eyes" that money, tobacco and intoxicating liquors go to ruin a person's life. If I must use tobacco, liquor, or attend

to blame," then I was reminded of something mother often tells me, "If anything ever happened—"

As a whole, the poem was pitiful, and I sincerely believe God forgave her.

May the poem be a lesson to others. —"Simple Simon."

I am writing again, perhaps too late. This time I am asking if I may enter my sentiment on the two letters and the poem, in which I was very much interested, being of the same age as the writers.

First, I do not believe in condemning a person entirely for his previous behavior, providing he tries to reform himself. Nor do I believe in blaming a person too much, for "falling in the pit," as they say even though he never reforms materially, because there are as many kinds of natures as there are people. Some, for instance, crave excitement and praise, etc., while another has no taste for such things.

The former has a more difficult time keeping his "balance in the scale" of decency. The latter will keep above,



Not Circus Riders, But Dorothy Deatrick and Her Dad on their Pet Pony.

petting parties and other ridiculous places in order to get a reputation, I shall go without one.

The poem was good. It has many a thought in it, and should be remembered.—A busy bird, George Nichols.

I found the poem and the letters very interesting. But, Uncle Frank, do you really think it was the cosmetics that made the girl what she was, or do you think it was the girl herself?

I don't believe, Uncle Frank, it was cosmetics that brought this poor girl to destruction, but it was the character she displayed. I am not saying but what the girl intended to do all right, but it seems to me that any girl ought to know when a boy truly loves her.

So, Uncle Frank, let's not blame the innocent little beautifier (cosmetics) nor fate, nor even the girl. But let's blame it on the devil, who is the root of all evil, and see that he does not get hold of you and me.—Only a lad of sixteen.

I think that the poem that "Bonnie Blue Eyes" sent in was good. As for the T-S, I pity the girl who believes in it, for if she thinks her life will come out as one of those stories, she might as well stop right now.

If you did not make good in the past, the only way is to try and make good in the future.—Dot.

In the first place, I wish to say that "Peter," after having a "good time," (as it is sometimes called), came to her right senses and discovered that there was something bigger and better in life than petting, smoking, using cosmetics, and having a good time in general. It is the best anyone can do—to resolve to "do better in the future," as "Peter" did.

A thing I don't understand is, "Why isn't a pretty girl just as apt to have a good reputation as others, and why is beauty one of the curses of a girl's life?"

I know plainly, right from wrong, as my mother has taught me practically all my life, and particularly since I've been in my "teens." How can beauty interfere with my reputation

After I read the poem, I was rather dazed, until I read it the second time and came to the lines, "And yet, the fault is not all his—I might have been

because he does not consider such life at all. I am of the latter type myself, and "Bonnie Blue Eyes," too, if I am not mistaken. We have a great deal to be thankful for, but not to be proud of. Think of the remorse and despair we may be spared, unlike the poor girl who wrote that poem, (The Outcast). We shouldn't blame her too much. Just think of what she had to suffer and "go against," and yet she was only one of many. There is a large number like her today, all over the world.

As for "Peter," she probably was of the type who has a "hankering" for enjoyment of that particular kind. It was easy for her to fall; but worse to get up. We, who have not had to fight against such odds, do not know what we would have done if put in the same place. Therefore, we have no right to judge. We should also keep in mind that many do not turn back.

I am inclosing a poem by an unknown author.—An M. C. Friend, Ina Johnson.

Judge not, in thy pride despising Him that far from virtue strayed, Didst thou ponder o'er the burdens By the Fates upon him laid? Dost thou know the many battles That he fought to save his name, How he sorrows for his sinning, How he suffers for his shame?"

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, I just finished reading the Michigan Farmer and N. H. W.'s nice letter. He is one that does not criticize the rest.

I sure agree with him in every way, maybe some of the boys do smoke and swear, but that isn't any reason why all boys do, and as for girls using powder and rouge and such things, there are reasons for all things, as he said.

I am very sure that it would be nice to change about and say good things about each other.

Please let's try the new plan, and it would seem awful good for once.—Your would-like-to-be friend, Lucy.

Yes, let's try the new plan. But please help to put the new plan across. You know, when folks find fault with each other, there is a chance to come back. But when nice things are said, no come-back is really needed. That's why fault-finding brings more letters.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I believe I am a little sorry for "Michigan Mother's" children. Maybe she isn't exactly like she writes. But I have noticed when children are so restricted when they are young, they are likely to be wild and reckless when they get to "shift" for themselves. Those two little ones want to write to Uncle Frank's page. It would be harmless fun. But, I guess "Michigan Mother's" children are human, aren't they?

I have a wonderful mother. I think she has always told me good and evil the best she could, and left me to sort of choose for myself. And because I care a lot for her, and know how it would hurt her if I turned out a criminal, or some such thing, I try to do the best I can according to my ability.

If mother pleads, she can get farther with me than if she actually orders.

I have just read this over, and I find it a regular sermon. But don't despair, for I am going to stop!

Uncle Frank, here is to your success and happiness. Sincerely, Iola E. Hardy.

There is truth in what you say. Forbidden fruit is the sweetest. Parents who are companions instead of commanders are the best kind of parents.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Now then, about prohibition. I think it is a wonderful thing if, of course, properly enforced. A lot of people want the law revoked just because a few disregard it. Perhaps a smaller number of persons would break that law if the judges would pronounce

heavier sentences, such as revoking their driver's license for all time, instead of, maybe a year. Give them five years in jail for manufacturing liquor, and a year for being drunk, instead of maybe a \$10 fine and a promise to be good. What do you cousins think? Come on and express your ideas. Here I am taking up a considerable amount of room just to express my ideas. Probably a lot of you have some very worth while ones.

I, for one, think we've just about worn out the bobbed hair, smoking, paint, powder, and rudeness questions. Why cousins, just think what would become of the poor barbers if we girls quit bobbing our hair.

The paint, powder, knicker and cigarette factories aren't going to stop manufacturing for those who want to use them. Please remember, cousins, we are the rising generation and the future of our country rests on us; so let us discuss state, national and international problems.

I am thirteen years old, and am looking forward to a good many years in school yet, but in the end hope to become a lawyer. I will close now.—Barbara Hall, M. C.

Paint, powder and prohibition are good subjects to discuss. No, manufacturers will ever stop making things



Archie Pearce Says That You Have to Look Out For This Old Tom.

for which there is a demand. In fact, they do everything to stimulate demand. I hate to see young folks made slaves to cigarette factories, and blind pigs.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I am so full of news now, that I just have to burst. Cousins, I have some suggestions for you. Let's make scrap books. I am making one now of Al Acres. When I get through with that, I am going to make one of the Merry Circle from the very time it started.

Why not make some for the boys and girls at Howell Sanatorium? Another suggestion is a contest to see who could write the best history of the Merry Circle.

Uncle Frank, who wrote the first letter to the Merry Circle? If you have the letter please print it so we can see the difference between our old-time letters and now.

Uncle Frank, I am asking you many questions, am I not? This is the last one. What was your New Year's resolution? Mine was to be an active member of the Merry Circle; answer all contests, if I can and write often.

It is time for me to retire now, so good-night.—A Merry Circler, Dickie.

You have some good suggestions. I will use the contest idea. My resolution was to try to make the Merry Circle more interesting than before.

Dear Uncle:

Since you ask us the reason for not answering that jumbled contest, I'll tell you mine. Wow! that sure was a brain teaser. I worked on it every night until my head swam. I had only thirteen straightened out, not all together.

I see that many do not appreciate "White Amaranth's" compositions. I, for one, like them very much. Not many have such a nice vocabulary. (I haven't, not by a long shot). I liked Parents' Week. We sure got some queer ideas. I don't agree in the least with "A Michigan Mother." Her children are sure missing a great deal by not writing.

That about "Can Prohibition be Enforced?" is a very good topic. I can't write much about it, but I can say that it can't be enforced. Some people think they just can't get along without liquor. About make-up, too much, of course, is not good, but a little is O. K. Isn't this so?

Mary doesn't powder,
Mary doesn't paint,
Is she a hit among the men?
You know darn well she ain't.

The boys say we try to dress like they. Well, what's the idea of "bell pants?" They flare at the bottom just like our dresses; so why do they wear them. Are not they trying to imitate the fair sex?

I don't believe they have anything on us, they dress just as silly as we do, why not?—Helen Kish.

Thanks for telling me about that jumbled word contest. About prohibition—it can't be enforced any more than the laws against murder or stealing. There isn't a law on the books but what is broken. But, is that any reason for not having any? I admire your persistence.

JUMBLING CONTEST RESULTS.

ONE peculiar thing about this contest is, that so many of the boys and girls should fail on the word "laughter." That was the stumbling block for most of those who did not get the contest right.

We got all the correct papers together and picked out, without looking, ten which are to get the prizes. I know some who will be disappointed. For instance, I know of two girls who are friends; each sent in the same answers, both well written, but the paper of one was drawn for a prize, while that of the other was not. Such is luck.

The correct answer to the contest is:

One thing is sure,
Though you think as you choose,
Laughter's the cure

For a case of the blues.

The prize winners are:

Pencil Boxes.

Marie Moorman, R. 2, Jenison, Mich.
Thelma Phay, R. 1, Jones, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Carson Nelson, R. 1, Fillion, Mich.
Freeman Varney, Harrison, Mich.
Paul Miller, R. 1, Tawas City, Mich.

Pencils.

Rose Cota, Harris, Mich.

Lilly Trevo, Chassell, Mich.

Floyd Cartwright, R. 3, Tekonsha, Mich.

Esther Esch, Mio, Mich.

Hazel A. Kok, R. 3, Zeeland, Mich.

MERRY CIRCLE FUND CONTRIBUTORS.

WE have received some very nice contributions to the Merry Circle Fund which is being raised for the purpose of buying a radio for the Michigan Crippled Children's Hospital at Farmington. From February 10 to February 20, the following have sent in contributions:

Virgie M. Baer, Jeanette Huizenga, Margaret Adams, Billy Dukes, Natalie,

Reynolds, Geraldine Freeman, Agnes J. Schultz, John Vioch, Alice Oost, Rosaline Linderer, Verina Jahnke, Dorothy Siems, Elva McClintic, Rose Forgacs, and Chester Holmes.

Joke Contest

IT has been a long time since we had a joke contest, so undoubtedly most M. C.'s have some new jokes they want to spring on me. In order to give an opportunity to "crack" these jokes, this will be a joke contest. Write the three best jokes you can think of, and send them in. But, be sure that you put your name and address on the upper left-hand corner of your paper, and if you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

The ten who send in the jokes which seem the funniest, will get prizes; the first two, handy pencil boxes; the next three, dandy little dictionaries, and the next five, dandy metal pencils.

This contest closes March 5, so be sure to get your jokes to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, in plenty of time.

Please remember that all sending in good jokes, who are not Merry Circlers, will get the M. C. buttons and membership cards.

Dr. Angell Gives Advice

EVERY farm boy in America has heard of Yale University. Among its presidents have been some of the greatest men in America, and one of the greatest of these is its present head, Dr. James R. Angell, who was a Michigan boy, his father having been president of the Michigan University for years. Hence all our readers, both old and young, will be interested in the following "Success Talk for Farm Boys," just sent us. Says Dr. Angell: "Three qualities, fully cultivated, are as nearly as is humanly possible, sure-fire guarantee of success:

The first is persistent hard work, and without it the others avail but little.

The second is straight dealing, and without it you can get, and retain, neither worldly success nor that which is far more valuable, the respect of your neighbors.

The third is friendly consideration for others. Without it, success never brings great happiness, while with it, even partial success may give you enduring satisfaction."—James R. Angell.

Every little while I get letters asking the requirements of becoming a Merry Circler. I thought everybody knew, but apparently not. It is easy to become an M. C. Just take part in the contests which appear weekly in this department. If you get one of the contests right, you will get a membership card and button. That is the only way in which one can become a member. Anyone from eight to eighteen can become a member.

State Accredited Baby Chicks

State Inspected

Mr. Farmer:—Your days of risk are over. You can now buy State Accredited Chicks right in your own State close to home, and know that you are going to get just the quality you want. The Michigan State Accredited Label on a box of chicks is just as good as an Insurance Policy. We have Accredited Chicks of the following breeds for sale: English White Leghorns; Anconas; Barred Rocks; R. I. Reds; and White Wyandottes. Send for circular and price list.

Gibbs Winter-Lay Hatchery and Poultry Farms, Bronson, Michigan

This Hatchery makes special effort in breeding for heavy winter egg production.

Pure-Bred Baby Chicks

MICH. STATE ACCREDITED

White Leghorns, Anconas, Barred Rocks. Descriptive circular gives full information about our high bred lines. Tells why we can sell direct to you at jobbers prices.

Box M MICHIGAN Poultry Farm Holland, Mich.

LOOK!

150,000 chicks, 15 varieties, 9c up. Every hen tested and culled for production and standard qualities. Free circular. LAWRENCE HATCHERY, R. 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.

SEMI-THE-BEARS
Thousands weekly. Pure-Breds. All quality. All popular breeds. YOU SAVE MONEY. Catalog FREE—write: Wellington J. Smith Co., 574 Davis-Farley Building, Cleveland.

WOLVERINE S.C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

BLOOD SAFE ARRIVAL
WILL GUARANTEED
TELL 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.

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 brooding 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.



KNOX HATCHERY

BETTER CHICKS AT NO EXTRA COST. We know you want Quality First. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices: 50 100 300 500 1000
English & Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns..... \$ 7.25 \$14 \$41 \$87 \$130
R. I. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas..... 7.25 13 38 92 120
Barred White & Buff Rocks, S. C. & R. I. Reds..... 8.50 16 47 77 150
Silver Laced and White Wyandottes..... 9.00 17 50 83 130
Columbian Rocks, Jersey Giants..... 10.50 20 57
Heavy Mixed, \$12 per 100 straight, Light Mixed, \$10 per 100 straight. Ref.—Knox County Savings Bank Free Catalog. KNOX HATCHERY, Dept. 25 Mt. Vernon, Ohio

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LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

Factors in Dairying Success

It Pays to Get on Good Terms With the Cow

By K. Milton

MANY factors contribute to the net income from a herd of dairy cows. The cows may be efficient producers, yet the system of housing and management may change for only a few days, and result in a falling off in milk yields sufficient to wipe out the profit. So the question of housing and care becomes one of importance in sustaining profitable milk and butter-fat production.

The modern dairy cow cannot stand hardship. She must have an abundance of fresh air and light, must be given all the comfort within reason, and sufficient exercise to stimulate her body functions and sustain her health. Such treatment is not only necessary; it is humane.

Few manifestations of temperament

men as much of the time as possible.

If a cow has been abused, if her calf has been suddenly taken away, or if, for some reason, she is in a bad state of mind at milking time, there is a falling off in flow. It is claimed "the cow holds up her milk"—but a cow cannot hold up her milk any more than a person can control his reflex actions. Milk is secreted from a gland and this secretion is effected by the state of mind of the cow. This means that there must be, among other things, a good feeling between the milker and the cow if a full flow is obtained.

Outside of a few cows that are confirmed kickers when they are abused as heifers, the practice of kicking will generally be found to have its origin



Growing Good Crops is Fundamental to Successful Farm Dairying.

are more interesting than are expressed in relation of the herdsman to the cows in his care. It requires a man of placid temper and wise self-restraint to coax maximum milk yields from cows. One man can persuade a heifer to voluntarily enter an open barn door, to take a certain stanchion, then stand quietly and submit to being fastened, while without hesitation she begins to eat the roughage she finds ready for her notice. Another man will chase the same heifer back and forth until she is so confused and excited that she cannot see the open door, much less show any docility whatever in the matter of mangers and stanchions.

Certainly everyone who has ever handled a herd of dairy cattle knows that heifers and cows have as pronounced an individuality as the men who care for them. One will be quiet, another will be lively, while another is sullen and exasperating, but all can be managed by one who recognizes their peculiarities and who will forestall an inclination to behave badly by denying the opportunity to do so. Even-tempered action that is habitual on the part of the herdsman has a tendency to beget comfortable manners on the part of the cows.

The hustler and changeable man who puts a cow in this stanchion today, and next week in another part of the barn, and then changes her because some other cow took her old place first, contributes unmistakably toward creating a restless and bad temper in the cow. Cattle are sensitive enough to be responsive to the voice and actions of the man who cares for them; and understand as well as humans, the distinctions between ill-natured anger and good-natured persuasion; also, they are phlegmatic enough to easily become creatures of habit. If anyone is endeavoring to make the best conditions possible for his cows, it should be arranged to have them in the same stalls and be fed and milked by the same

in some removable cause. When a cow starts kicking it may generally be accepted that she is either hurt or frightened. Injured or chapped teats are usually the cause of this unpleasant habit, and chapped teats frequently result from the cow standing in water during the summer. Or the chapping may result from cold, windy weather, or dragging the udder through the wet grass and weeds. A small can of carbolated vaseline will prevent annoyance from chapped teats.

Feeding, watering, milking and turning the cows out for exercise should be done as regularly as possible every day. The time between feeding and milking mornings and nights should be divided as evenly as possible. Milking should be done as rapidly as possible without being rough, and it is important that the cows should be milked dry, because milk remaining in the udder after the cows have been milked acts as a positive check upon future secretion.

The question of turning cows out in the yards for exercise during the cold winter days, should be given careful consideration. It is accepted that the efficient cow is a hard worker, but the working of her milk-producing organs does not exercise her muscles and joints. Furthermore, it stands to reason that she cannot maintain high production year after year, unless she possesses strength and vigor in all parts of her body, rather than in her milk-producing organs alone. If this theory is correct the cow should be given a reasonable amount of exercise to sustain her body functions. The too common practice of keeping cows confined in a tightly-closed stable, cramped on a platform with insufficient bedding, and crowded together with their heads in stanchions for six months of the year, is not conducive to that superb body vigor so necessary to sustain a heavy flow of milk during a long period of life. As a general proposition,

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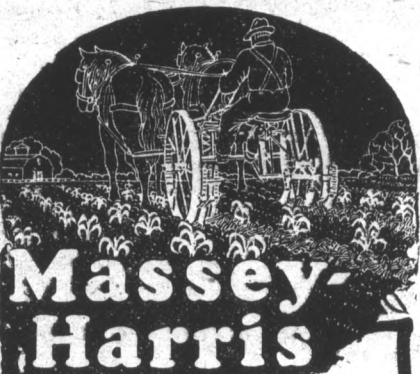
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Easy adjustments permit this Cultivator to be used in rows of varying widths, 28 inches and up. The gangs keep all the shovels working at even depth and can be adjusted wide or close as desired.

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a sheltered yard where the cows may be turned out for a short time while the barn is being given a thorough airing each day will prove a profitable part of the housing equipment of a well-managed dairy farm. If the cows are watered in the barn they will come in without shivering, even though the outside temperature may be around the zero mark.

As freshening time approaches the cows should be properly dried off, and put in the best possible physical condition. To insure this condition her ration should consist largely of such succulent and bulky feeds as pasture grasses, silage and good clover hay. To this may be added ground oats, bran, and linseed oilmeal, and if the cow is in poor flesh a liberal amount of these grains will be needed to cause her to take on flesh. The cow that comes to calving time in an emaciated, flesh-losing condition, is sure to come along slowly and cause her owner to wish he had been more liberal with the feed measure.

Another important factor in caring for the dairy herd is training and caring for the bull. Starting while still a young calf, the bull should be taught to handle quietly, and that the man who handles him is his master. As soon as he is strong enough to cause trouble a ring should be put in his nose, and he should not be handled before the wound has entirely healed. Then he should be led by the ring and handled with a staff. There must be no lack of firmness at any time, but it must be kept in mind that abuse has ruined more bulls than sensible, kind treatment. Never allow the bull to get you in a tight place, for no matter how gentle and easily handled he may seem, there is likely to come a showdown as to who is master of the barn. He should be given as much exercise as possible, and kept in a clean and comfortable box stall. As a rule, it is preferable to have him where he can see the cows and receive the same general care and food, except that he should not be fed too much silage, especially when he is used heavily for breeding purposes. Ground oats, bran and oilmeal are excellent grain foods for breeding bulls.

Comfortable stalls, plenty of pure air, and water from which the chill has been removed, are three factors in milk production that the farmer cannot afford to overlook in these days of high-priced feeds, labor and close competition. Pure air is essential to the health of the cow and the production of uncontaminated milk. Pure water in plentiful quantity is as essential as feed. Cows require large quantities at regular intervals. The man who is keeping cows and neglecting these essentials of handling cannot complain if his profits are meager. It may be safely asserted that any man who is so unfortunately constituted that he has no natural sense of obligation to his animals, or pride in the appearance of his barn and premises, should, for business reasons, act along the lines recommended.

WHO HAS A BIGGER LAMB?

WE have a Hampshire lamb that weighed fifty-one pounds when it was thirty days old. It looks as if it had gained a pound or better every day since then. We think it is a fine animal, and I cannot find anyone around here who ever saw its equal. It is possible that some reader of the Michigan Farmer has a bigger one. We would like to have them write the editors to that effect, if they have.—Charles Post, Ogemaw County.

The amount of creamery butter, poultry and meats on hand February 1 was less than on the corresponding date in 1925.

The blue law of the year 1803 recently was put into effect in Tennessee. Gasoline stations and repair shops, as well as theaters, are closed on Sunday.

You can control this!



Root rot . . and the heavy
toll it takes out of the corn
crop . . can be controlled!

ROOT rot . . and the heavy toll it takes out of the corn crop . . can be largely controlled.

Like every plant disease . . it has a cause . . a symptom . . and a cure.

Lack of available potash is one of the contributing causes. Some growers call it "potash hunger."

There are several symptoms! In some cases stalks reach normal size . . but the yield is low . . the ears are chaffy, starchy, and underdeveloped . . many plants die prematurely. These symptoms show lack of available potash.

In other cases the plants are dwarfed. If the plants are normal green a lack of phosphoric acid is indicated. In either dwarfed or nor-

mal sized plants . . by splitting the stalks lengthwise you can detect the purplish brown accumulations of iron compounds which appear in the joints. These iron accumulations also show lack of available potash.

When plants are stunted or dwarfed and the joints carry heavy accumulations of iron . . both phosphoric acid and potash are required.

To economically control root rot . . many growers and authorities agree that a properly balanced supply of fertilizer must be applied. So far as is known, root rot is of little importance when both phosphoric acid and potash are available in the soil.

This disease is widespread throughout the corn belt . . especially east of the Mississippi River. You can control it by using the right fertilizer . . preferably a high analysis fertilizer containing a good percentage of potash . . and by growing a resistant variety of corn.

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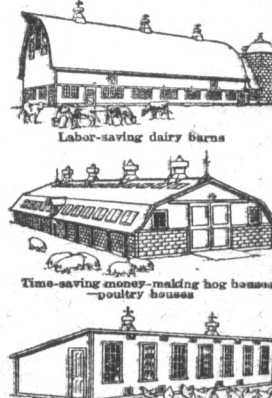
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HOGS

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Bred sows and gilts. Fall boars and gilts.
Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

Duroc Jerseys Choice fall boars with type,
quality and breeding. Inspec-
tion solicited. F. J. DRODT, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C. HOGS on time Write for
Hog Book
Originators and most extensive breeders.
THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 196, Salem, Ohio

O. I. C.'s. 10 Choice fall boars, and
Bull, Rock Cockerels.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

Auction Sale March 16, 1926

60 head Registered Spotted Poland China Sows, Gilts
and Boars, at farm, 2 mi. south of Pigeon, Mich.
This herd is in the blood line of Leopard Improver
and Arch Back King, families both known as prize-
winning stock. OSCAR VOELKER, Prop.

L. T. Poland Chinas bred sows Popular
strains. JAMES G.
TAYLOR, Belding, Michigan.

B. T. P. C. Just 12 Choice fall pigs. Also
one of our herd sows. GEO.
W. NEEDHAM, Saline, Mich.

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. FELDAMP, 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 ex-
ceptionally good shearers, bred to commence lambing
May 1st. R. C. GREEN & SONS, Lapeer, Mich.
Phone 385 M.

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.

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
6 choice ewe lambs at rea-
sonable prices. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

HORSES

HORSE SALE

Percherons and Belgians, mares and stallions. Some
good teams. Wednesday, March 10, 12:30 P. M.
Sales Pavilion, M. S. C. Mich. Horse Breeders' As-
sociation, East Lansing, Mich. R. S. Hudson, Sec'y.

BELGIAN STALLIONS
Roans and Sorrels, young, sound and good weight.
Also Percherons, Greys and Blacks. I can save you
much money on a Stallion, half what the dealers ask.
Will meet intending buyers here. Fare paid from
here. Write F. J. SULLIVAN, 550 King Avenue,
Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE Percheron Stallion Diamond
11651, ten years old, color
black, weighs a ton. Sound, sure foal getter, a good
individual. Will sell cheap if taken at once. JIM
WELCH, Millbrook, Mich.

FOR SALE Registered Black Percheron Stallion,
coming four years old. Wt., 1,900 lbs. Extra
good one. WM. BIRD, St. Johns, Mich.

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

BUTTER TARIFF VS. OLEOMAR- GARINE.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced
in the senate by Senator Schall,
of Minnesota, directing the Federal
Tariff Commission to submit its report
in the butter tariff case, and providing
for a congressional investigation of the
methods used by the commission in
making its inquiry.

This is the outcome of a resolution
adopted by the board of directors of
the National Board of Farm Organi-
zation, demanding the abolition of the
United States Tariff Commission. It
seems that in the recent butter tariff
investigation, the commission called in
Dr. Soren Sorensen, the Danish agri-
cultural representative in this country,
to consult him in regard to production
costs in Denmark. This was done out-
side the regular hearings. And it was

garine had a lot more to do with the
slump than fluctuations in London;
that if the tariff had been raised to
twelve cents a pound there would have
been a still greater increase in oleo
production, and the oleo manufactur-
ers would have received most benefit
from the tariff increase.

ECHO SYLV BELLE PIETJE.

ECHO Sylv Belle Pietje, owned by
Serradella Farms, Iosco county,
has made 41.48 pounds of butter, the
first seven days of her lactation. Three
men supervising the test. There were
four days of verification. This makes
her the first cow with a record of over
forty-one pounds in three consecutive
lactation periods. Her average for four
lactations for a period of three years,
nine months, four days, is 38.60 pounds
of butter, giving birth to four healthy



R. J. Cornell Doing a Little Job of Butchering Out where Sanitary Condi-
tions Are Ideal.

not by any initiative of his own, but
by the commission's request, that Doc-
tor Sorensen appeared.

It is also declared by the National
Board's spokesman, that "delay in the
butter tariff case has caused the loss
of millions of dollars to American
farmers."

This latter statement is regarded as
somewhat overdrawn by friends of the
commission, when it is known that the
total imports of butter during the year
ending December 31, 1925, amounted to
7,212,000 pounds. This was only 1,869-
000 pounds more than the exports of
butter during the same period.

While we imported around 7,000,000
pounds of foreign butter, the oleomar-
garine manufacturers of the United
States in 1925 produced and sold 237-
273,000 pounds of oleomargarine, as
compared with 229,873,000 pounds the
year before.

It is held by the dairy organization
representatives that this vast increase
in oleomargarine production is, to a
far greater extent, responsible for the
unsatisfactory butter prices, than is
the failure of the tariff commission to
act upon the tariff rate.

It is the general sentiment among
farm organizations that the flexible
provisions of the tariff act should be
eliminated. They feel that these tariff
investigations and prospective rate
changes unsettle the markets and hurt
business generally.

It is pointed out that the present
tariff rate of eight cents a pound on
butter was effective in keeping up the
American butter price several cents
above the London quotations the year
through.

There was a large surplus of butter
during the closing months of 1924, due
to industrial depression, which was re-
sponsible for low prices early last
year. In the fall, prices went up, when
the producers were getting the full
eight cents a pound tariff protection on
their butter. But in October came a
big increase in oleomargarine produc-
tion, from 16,000,000 in 1924, to 24,000-
000 pounds during October, 1925. Then
butter slumped six to eight cents per
pound. It is believed that oleomar-

calves during this period. Belle is now
ready for another year's record. This
last record shows the highest test, the
average for the first seven days being
5.71.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW COMES TO MICHIGAN.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made
that the National Dairy Exposition
will be held in Detroit, October 9-16,
1926. This will be the first time for
the exposition in Michigan, and prob-
ably the last time it will be held in
any other than a permanent home.
This show brings together specimens
from the finest herds in the country.
An exhibit showing the latest thing in
dairy machinery will be a part of the
exposition. It is the greatest show
during the year for the producer, the
distributor and the manufacturer, as
well as the consumer, of dairy prod-
ucts.

CANNOT VERIFY RECORD PRICE.

A NUMBER of papers have given
publicity to the effect that Nor-
man's Missaukee Red Rose, a Guern-
sey cow, was recently sold at the re-
cord price of \$51,000. Efforts of both
the Michigan Guernsey Breeders' As-
sociation and the American Guernsey
Cattle Club to substantiate this rumor
have been in vain. If these figures are
correct, we would like to have the in-
formation. If not, the statement ought
not to be used in promoting sales.

A CONTEST FOR HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS.

PRIZES totaling \$2,400 have been of-
fered in the form of university
scholarships to high school girls who
will compete in the third national meat
story contest under the supervision of
the National Live Stock and Meat
Board of Chicago.

The contest this year will be in the
form of stories not exceeding in length
1,500 words, on some phase of the
meat subject.

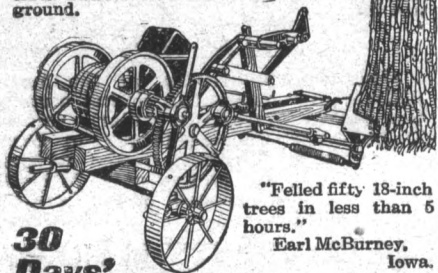
Does the Work of 10 Men!



Saws Wood Fast

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.

Change to Tree Saw in 3 Minutes 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.

Free— Write today for my new Free Book and Low Easy Payment Prices. No obligation. Or if interested, ask for our Engine, 3-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump catalogs.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
7196 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
7196 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bone Meal

Odorless, Steamed, Sterilized 3 times. Recommended by Agricultural Colleges. Latest scientific discovery for dairy cows. One pound added to each 100 pounds of your ration will insure healthier cows and stronger calves at freshenings. If your dealer cannot supply RIVERDALE brand, send us \$3.00 per 100 lb. sack, f.o.b. Chicago. Ask also for our Meat and Bone Meal for poultry.

RIVERDALE PRODUCTS CO., 209A S. La Salle St., Chicago

F-I-S-H

100 lbs. Choice Newly Frozen Yellow Perch \$4.85; Whitefish (Sea Pike) \$6.85; Herring \$5.35; Pickered, round \$8.85; Pickered, 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; Pickered, 8c; Headless, dressed, pickered, 10c; Whitefish, like Pike, 8c; Bayfish or Sucker, 5c; Bullheads, skinned, 19c; Salmon, 14c; Halibut, 16c; Pike, 18c; Codfish, 12c; Mounders, 10c; Carp, round, 4c; 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.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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.

FIGHT FOR CLEAN HERDS.

OUR government appropriates vast sums to protect the country against plant pests and animal pests, but here is a matter which has to do with the protection of the babies, Senator Copeland, of New York, told the senate appropriations committee, while speaking in favor of Senator Pepper's amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill increasing the appropriation for bovine tuberculosis eradication work to \$6,000,000. It is generally understood, he said, the pulmonary tuberculosis is not the result of drinking milk, but bone diseases of children are directly due to infected milk. If any appropriation is justified it is for tuberculosis eradication, he declared, and he insisted that the appropriation be made for speedy payment to the farmers for indemnities.

It is for the protection of children in the country that the dairy interests are asking for larger appropriations to stamp out bovine tuberculosis, said Charles W. Holman, representing the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation. Milk used in the cities is pasteurized, but farm boys and girls cannot have the benefit of pasteurization. Therefore, eradication of tuberculosis in cattle will eliminate tuberculosis of children on farms and in the rural villages.

Doctor Mayo was quoted as saying that a larger proportion of children in the country are affected with tuberculosis of the bovine type than of children in the cities.

The position of the American Dairy Federation in favor of the proposed increase in federal appropriations for tuberculosis eradication was outlined by E. M. Bailey, of Pennsylvania, president of the organization.

A. M. Loomis placed the National Grange on record in favor of the increase in appropriations for tuberculosis eradication work, and Chester Gray spoke for the American Farm Bureau Federation, saying that it would be detrimental to the public if the work for tuberculosis eradication was hindered through lack of funds. The states are now appropriating \$12,000,000 and he thought it only fair that the federal government put up \$6,000,000 as its share toward the stamping out of the disease.

Eradication work is being carried on in twenty-nine counties in Ohio, and twenty more counties are on the waiting list, having signed up to have the work begin, L. B. Balmer, president of the Ohio Farm Bureau told the committee. The federal funds in that state are already exhausted, and the work is being carried on with state funds.

With sufficient appropriations, it was the opinion of H. D. Allebach, of the Interstate Milk Producers' Association, that Pennsylvania could be cleaned of tuberculosis by 1933.

James A. Reynolds, of Ohio, representing the Holstein-Friesian Association, asking for the increased appropriation provided in Senator Pepper's amendment, said that farmers are suffering serious losses through delay in paying indemnities. Some farmers cannot replace their herds until they get money from the government.

H. R. Smith, of the National Live Stock Sanitary Association, had charge of the hearings of the farmers.

A large number of representatives of dairy organizations were in attendance at the hearings from all parts of the country. The interest shown in the amendment of Senator Pepper by men in congress, indicates that it will be accepted by the senate, from whence it will back track to the house for further action, with some doubt as to the position of the house in regard to it.

The navy appropriation bill recently passed carries \$317,000,000, and the army bill carries \$261,000,000, a total of \$578,000,000 for national defense. It would seem that congress might appropriate \$6,000,000 for the protection of the children in the tuberculosis

eradication work, without feeling self-accused on account of extravagance.

GUERNSEY BREEDERS TURN OUT IN NUMBERS.

AT the Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Association annual meeting, held at East Lansing, in conjunction with the annual Farmers' Week program, the following officers were elected: John Endicott, president; George F. Hoffman, vice-president; C. Faye Myers, secretary; Hoyt Woodman, treasurer. W. D. Burrington was retained as field secretary for another year.

J. E. Burnett, associate professor of dairy husbandry, gave a very comprehensive address on "The Art of Breeding Guernsey Cattle," at the afternoon session of the meeting. In the evening, following the annual dinner held at the Hunt Food Shoppe, Prof. O. E. Reed addressed the breeders, using for his subject, "What the National Dairy Show will Bring to Michigan." The attendance at the meeting was most gratifying, there being over seventy present on both days.

Foreign countries are modernizing their farming according to American standards. Extensive purchases of American farm machinery have been made during this past year.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS.

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

Intestinal Parasites.—I have a pup three and one-half months old, and five that are eleven weeks old. They have fits, which our veterinarian calls "running fits." The big dog will run and bark at nothing whatever. The mother of the younger pups would run in circles and then lie down and stiffen out and twitch. In three to five minutes she would get up and stagger around. The big pup is half police and half airedale, weighing sixty or seventy pounds, and being fat for a pup. The veterinarian says the fits are caused by their eating stale meat, but the younger pups are shut up in a box stall and are fed fresh milk, old bread soaked in water, oatmeal and cornmeal mush, and sometimes potatoes which are left from a meal, and which I warm up. The older dog was on a chain for one and one-half months when she began having the fits. C. P. S.—Running fits are often caused by eating spoiled meat. Worms are also a frequent cause. Withhold food for twelve hours then give the younger dogs two grains, and the older ones four grains, of santonin in one and two ounces of castor oil. Repeat the treatment in three weeks. Shake the santonin and oil thoroughly before using.

Lumpy Jaw.—I have a four-year-old cow on whose jaw (lower) a bunch has formed within the last month. The bunch is about the size of a man's fist. She looks well and eats well. What may be done?—E. F. A.—This is possibly a case of lumpy jaw. Clip hair from the swelling, and if the bunch is soft it should be opened, then swab the cavity with tincture of iodine. If the bunch is hard, paint with tincture of iodine once daily. Also dissolve two ounces of potassium iodide in one pint of water and give one ounce three times daily. Continue the treatment until the swelling has entirely disappeared.

Chronic Indigestion.—I would like to know what to do for a horse that eats rotten wood and shingles. A. C.—The desire to eat foreign substances is the result of an intestinal catarrh. Possibly the teeth need some attention. Take dried sodium sulphate, 2 lbs.; sodium bicarbonate, 1½ lbs.; common salt, ¼ lb. Mix, and give one tablespoonful in feed three times daily.

Goitre.—I bought a pure-bred bull calf ten days old. It has a small bunch in its throat. I am wondering if it is a goitre, and whether or not I can keep the calf for breeding purposes. C. S.—Clip the hair from the swelling, and apply tincture of iodine once daily. Dissolve one-half ounce of potassium iodide in one pint of water, and give one tablespoonful three times daily. He will be all right to use for breeding purposes.



THERE'LL soon be lots of work to do. Are your horses ready?

Use Gombault's Caustic Balsam to get them in condition. It's wonderful for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts and Muscular Inflammation.—Known and used everywhere for 42 years. Apply it yourself. Directions with every bottle. Leaves no scar or blemish. Buy it today, and always keep a bottle on hand for emergencies. \$2.00 at drug stores or direct on receipt of price.

The Lawrence-Williams Company
Cleveland, Ohio.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOG SPAVIN OR THOROUGHPIN but you can clean them off promptly with

ABSORBINE

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, INC., 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE— Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable, Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope. BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 323C State St., Marshall, Mich.

We Tan and make to your order from your Cattle, Horse and all kinds of Hides and Furs, Men's Fur Coats, Robes, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Ladies' Fur Coats and Fur Sets. Repairing and remodeling latest styles. Ship us your work and save one-half. New Galloway Coats, Robes, Gloves and Mittens for sale. We are the oldest Galloway tanners; 39 years continuous business. Free Style Catalog, prices and samples. Don't ship your hides and furs elsewhere until you get our proposition. HILLSDALE ROBE & TANNING CO., Hillsdale, Mich.

PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

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

TREES + PLANTS + VINES Direct from Grower... Catalogue Free LANDA'S NURSERIES, ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

Too Late to Classify

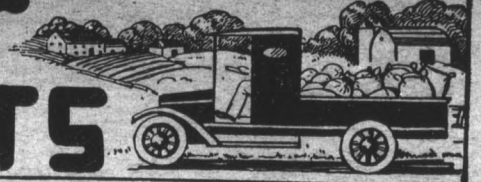
CATTLE

For sale, two heifer calves, 9 mos. old, three bull calves, 4 to 8 mos. old. A. R. breeding. M. HOMPE, Forest Hills Farm, R. No. 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE 6 Reg. Holstein cows due soon, young and from sires up to 35 lbs. W. L. MEYER, Fowlerville, Mich.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wheat.

Tuesday, February 23.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.83; No. 2 red \$1.82; No. 2 white \$1.83; No. 2 mixed \$1.82.

Chicago.—May \$1.69% @ 1.69%; July \$1.47 @ 1.47 1/2.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.84 @ 1.85.

Corn.

Detroit.—New, No. 3 yellow at 75c; No. 4 yellow 70c; No. 5 yellow 65c.

Chicago.—May 78% @ 78% c; July at 82% @ 82% c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 43c; No. 3, 42c.

Chicago.—May 41% c; July 42 1/2 c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, 94c.

Chicago.—May 95 @ 96c.

Toledo.—93c.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.20.

Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked \$4.80 @ 4.90 per cwt; red kidneys \$9.25 @ 9.60.

New York.—Pea, domestic \$5 @ 5.50; red kidneys \$8.75 @ 9.50.

Barley

Malting 73c; feeding 68c.

Seeds

Detroit.—Prime red clover at \$20; alsike \$16.60; timothy \$3.50.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—Buckwheat \$1.65 @ 1.70.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$23.50 @ 24; standard \$23 @ 23.50; No. 1 light 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

Wheat prices dragged lower in the last two weeks, but are again showing

resistance to pressure. At the bottom of the break, practically all of the advance stimulated by the downward revision of the crop estimate in December had been cancelled. The market stabilized temporarily once before on the decline which has been in progress for seven weeks, so that it is not yet clear that a final turning point has been reached. Summaries of import needs during the rest of the crop year and of surpluses available in exporting countries show a close adjustment of supplies. Basic conditions still look sound for the distant future. The decline of about 20 cents from the high point of the season has already discounted part of the temporary weakness in merchandising conditions brought about by the competition from southern hemisphere wheat in the face of indifferent import demand.

RYE

Rye prices have been weaker than wheat, as export demand remains negligible and supplies are considerably above domestic needs. If wheat prices strengthen, the rye market probably will firm up, as speculative support will be attracted by the huge discount below wheat.

CORN

Corn prices have dropped practically to the low point of the season. Demand has been narrow. Outlets for low-grade corn, which makes up a high percentage of the receipts, are restricted to a few buyers who are taking this corn at their own prices. The visible supply continues to increase, and the burden of the hedging load produced by this accumulation has been too great for the limited speculative demand. The market may be near a turning point, but there is no sign to that effect as yet, and prices are likely to spend some time near this level, even if they do not go lower.

OATS

Oats prices have shown more stability than any other grain in the last week, but they are only a short distance above the lowest point on the crop. Demand improved at this level, and the movement from producing sections is small, so that stocks are gradually being reduced, but there is no danger of exhaustion before the end of the crop year.

SEEDS

Seed markets continue in a firm position. Offerings of domestic red clover seed are small, and prices are substantially higher than for the imported seed of similar quality. Alfalfa seed is plentiful, and the relatively higher prices for other seed may cause some substitution of alfalfa for other seeds. Values of alsike tend upward. Stocks are short and prices are expected to advance further.

FEEDS

Wheat feeds have steadied somewhat after the recent decline. Demand is still slow, but dealers are less inclined to press sales, so that offerings are not burdensome.

EGGS

Fresh eggs are still selling at relatively bargain prices which have not been duplicated at the corresponding time in any of the past ten years. The recent stormy weather has caused prices to advance a little in anticipation of lighter receipts. Advices from the country indicate a gradually increasing egg production, however, so that receipts are expected to hold up, except for short periods following adverse weather. There is scarcely any demand for storage eggs, which are being sold far below cost. Prices during the next few months are likely to average substantially lower than a year ago, particularly if production is maintained.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 27 1/2 @ 27 3/4 c; ordinary firsts 26c; miscellaneous 27c; dirties 21 @ 22c; checks 20c. Live poultry, hens 27c; springers 30c; roosters 20c; ducks 30 @ 32c; geese 20 @ 23c; turkeys 30 @ 35c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh, candled and graded 28 1/2 @ 29c. Live poultry, heavy springers 32c; light springers 26c; heavy hens 30c; light hens 26c; geese 22 @ 23c; ducks 36 @ 37c; turkeys 42c.

BUTTER

The butter market held close to the low point for the season, last week, except for a brief rally which did not last. Receipts continue to show a slow, gradual increase from week to week and over the corresponding time last year in line with the increases reported by manufacturers. European

markets continue considerably above a parity with this country, so that there is no danger of imported butter being added to our supply.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 43c; New York 44c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 42 @ 43c a pound.

BEANS

The bean market failed to show any improvement last week and prices were fractionally lower at \$4.40 @ 4.45 per 100 pounds for C. H. P. Whites, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Demand is very quiet in spite of the unusually low prices. Cannery seem to be well supplied on their current requirements, at least, and grocers are not buying.

POTATOES

Potatoes are arriving at the large distributing markets in liberal quantities and prices are irregularly lower. Dealers are interested only in first-class stock. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3.75 @ 3.95 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Buyers took more better grade apples, but total movement was rather light. Potatoes were fair sellers, but yesterday's high prices were cut 10 to 15c. First-class carrots and parsnips were taken well; turnips and winter radishes were in little demand. Root parsley was higher, and horseradish had fair sale. Most of the poultry went to the retail trade. Egg buyers were not very active, and there was little call for dressed hogs and veal.

Apples \$1 @ 2.50 bu; beets 75c @ \$1 bu; carrots \$1.25 @ 2 bu; cabbage \$2 @ 2.25 bu; savoy \$1.25 @ 1.50 bu; dry onions \$1.40 @ 1.75 bu; root parsley \$2 @ 2.50 bu; potatoes \$2.35 @ 2.65 bu; winter radishes 75c @ \$1 bu; turnips 75c @ \$1.25 bu; parsnips \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu; leeks \$1 dozen bunches; bag 75 @ 90c bu; root celery \$2 dozen bunches; butter 50 @ 60c; honey \$1 @ 1.15 per 5 lb. pail; horseradish \$3 @ 4 bu; eggs, wholesale 55 @ 57c; retail 40 @ 55c; hens, wholesale 28 @ 33c; retail 35c; colored springers, wholesale 31 @ 32c; retail at 35c; Leghorn hens, wholesale 28c; retail 32c; veal 20c; dressed hogs 19 @ 20c; dressed poultry, hens at 35 @ 40c; springers 35 @ 40c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Potato prices averaged slightly higher in Grand Rapids early this week, largely as a result of the unfavorable weather conditions restricting deliveries from the country. Fat hens also were higher. Greenhouse products were in lighter supply, and stronger. Other commodities mostly steady. Potatoes \$2.25 @ 2.35 bu; onions \$1 @ 1.25 bu; parsnips at \$1.25 bu; carrots, beets and turnips 75c bu; cabbage 2c lb; leaf lettuce 12c lb; radishes 50c dozen bunches; beans \$3.65 @ 3.75 per cwt; wheat \$1.60 bu; rye 75c bu; eggs 28 @ 30c; butter-fat 46c lb; heavy hens 25 @ 28c; light hens 20 @ 22c; pork 16 @ 17c; beef 10 @ 15c; veal 15 @ 17c.

WOOL

Wool markets are rather quiet, but mills continue to buy on a moderate scale on the same level of prices as in the last two or three weeks. Competition from American buyers also is reported in Australian sales, and prices abroad are said to be hardening. Half-blood staple territory wools have been sold in Boston recently at \$1.18, and fine wools at \$1.22, scoured basis. No activity of consequence is reported from the west, as dealers are unwilling to contract at prices which growers are asking.

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.

Poland Chinas.

March 16—Oscar Voelker, Pigeon, Mich.

Horses.

March 10—Mich. Horse Breeders' Association, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, February 23.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 30,000. Market is uneven; medium and heavy weight butchers mostly 10 @ 15c lower than Monday's average; lighter weight 25 @ 50c off; bulk of 250-300-lb. butchers at \$11.50 @ 11.85; better 200-225-lb. weight largely \$12.10 @ 12.90; bulk good 190-lbs. down \$13 @ 13.50; early top 130 lbs. up at \$13.80; 160 lbs. up at \$13.55; packing sows \$9.75 @ 10.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 13,000. Market on fat steer trade down; few early sales about steady; undertone weak; quality plain; bulk of quality and conditioned to sell at \$8.75 @ 10; best early \$10.75, paid for weighty steers and heifers; some weighty steers held higher; the better grade of fat she stock steady; others tending lower; bulls steady; little done on vealers; steady to weak.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 11,000. Market on fat lambs active and 25 @ 50c higher; early sales to packers \$13 @ 13.50; 90 lbs. down to \$12.50; odd lot of heavy rejected from lower lot at \$11.50; good supply handy weight butchers \$13.75; two decks to traders \$13.85; few choice lambs held late at \$14; demand on shipping lambs broad; market active and strong; several decks of seconds; practically fresh receipts on sheep.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 228. Market steady to 25c higher.

Good to choice yearlings, dry fed \$9.50 @ 10.50
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00 @ 10.50
Handy weight butchers 7.25 @ 8.50
Mixed steers and heifers 7.00 @ 8.00
Handy light butchers 6.25 @ 7.00
Light butchers 5.00 @ 6.15
Best cows 5.50 @ 6.75
Butcher cows 4.50 @ 5.50

Common cows 4.00 @ 4.25
Canners 3.00 @ 4.00
Stock bulls 5.50 @ 6.75
Choice bulls 5.25 @ 6.25
Heavy bologna bulls 4.50 @ 5.00
Feeders 6.50 @ 7.50
Stockers 6.00 @ 6.50
Milkers and springers \$45.00 @ 85.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 523. Market steady.
Best \$15.00 @ 15.50
Others 7.00 @ 14.50

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 647. Sheep steady; lambs 25c higher.
Best \$13.00 @ 13.75
Fair lambs 12.00 @ 12.75
Light and common 10.00 @ 11.75
Fair and good sheep 7.00 @ 8.50
Culls and common 3.00 @ 4.50

Hogs.

Receipts 1,336. Market is 15 @ 25c lower.
Mixed grades \$13.30 @ 13.35
Roughs 10.00
Pigs and yorkers 14.00
Stags 7.50
Heavies 11.50 @ 11.75
Lights 13.50 @ 13.75

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 2,720. Hogs slow; heavy \$12.25 @ 12.35; medium \$13.25 @ 13.75; light weight \$13.75 @ 14.25; light lights and pigs at \$14.25; packing sows and roughs \$10.50 @ 10.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 200. Market steady; steers 1100 lbs. up \$9 @ 10.50; steers 1100 lbs. down \$6.50 @ 10.25; heifers \$5.50 @ 8.75; cows at \$2.50 @ 7; bulls \$4 @ 7.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 800. Best lambs \$13.75 @ 14.50; culls \$13 down; yearlings \$11 @ 12; aged wethers \$9 @ 9.50; ewes at \$8 @ 8.50.

Calves.

Receipts 300. Top \$15.50; culls at \$12.50 down.

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

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Shiawassee Co., Feb. 16.—Weather the past few days has moderated, although a light snow still covers the ground. A great many acres of corn is still standing in the fields. Farmers are busy hauling manure and cutting wood. Help for the summer is being engaged. Feed is plentiful, and all stock doing well. Poultry raising and hog feeding are the chief lines of live stock activity here. Hay brings \$14@18; corn 85c; potatoes \$2; eggs 35@40c; butter-fat 45c; beans \$4; clover seed \$23; pork \$12.50; chickens 16c.

Marquette Co., Feb. 17.—We are having considerable snow and cold weather. Farmers are cutting wood and timber and hauling it to the station. Cordwood is not selling very well at present. Many men and boys have gone to the lumber camps with teams. Hay is scarce and farmers are buying it at \$23 per ton. Cattle looking good at present. Butter sells at 45c; eggs 40c; potatoes \$2.50. About 75 per cent of the crop is being sold.

Missaukee Co., Feb. 17.—The amount of live stock being fed is about the same as other years. Hay is getting scarce; we haven't had much snow this winter. At present comparatively little farm products are being sold on

account of roads. There is no sleighing on state roads. Potatoes bring \$3.10 per cwt; wheat \$1.60 per bushel; oats 43c; rye 70c; hay \$20 per ton; buckwheat \$1.50 per cwt.—B. M.

Oscoda Co., Feb. 12.—There has been some improvement in the general outlook for farmers. We have had a number of snow storms since the first of the year, but each has been followed by a thaw, so that at no time has the snow been deep. Live stock is in good condition. Feed supply is ample.

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY DRESSED POULTRY DRESSED CALVES DRESSED HOGS ROASTING PIGS TAME RABBITS TO DETROIT BEEF CO.

DETROIT, MICH.
36 years in the commission business in the same location and under the same management. \$250,000.00 capital and surplus. Prompt returns. Write for free shippers guide.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, etc. Fruit Trees, Roses, Ornamentals, Bulbs. Prices reasonable. Catalog free. J. N. ROKELY & SON, R. No. 6, Bridgman, Mich.



NATIONAL SPORTSMAN

is a 68-page monthly magazine crammed full of hunting, fishing, camping, and trapping stories and pictures, valuable information about guns, rifles, fishing tackle, game law changes, best places to get fish and game, etc. Biggest value ever offered in a sporting magazine.

And here's the Remington Sportsman's Knife shown in actual size, with stag handle and two long slender blades especially designed to meet the exacting requirements of skinning and cleaning fish, game birds and fur-bearing animals. Blades are of superior quality steel with strong, durable, keen-cutting edges. The points are shaped just right for a good clean job of skinning.

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send you this Remington Sportsman's Knife **ALL** for a whole year, 12 Big For **1** Issues

Satisfaction Guaranteed or money refunded. Mail your order today.

NATIONAL SPORTSMAN MAGAZINE, 290 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

The name **Remington** on the blade is your guarantee of quality.

RED MAN

THE MILD MELLOW CHEW

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising, miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.

Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order.

Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

One	Four	One	Four
10.....\$0.80	\$2.40	25.....\$2.08	\$6.24
11......88	2.64	27.....2.16	6.48
12......96	2.88	28.....2.24	6.72
13.....1.04	3.12	29.....2.32	6.96
14.....1.12	3.36	30.....2.40	7.20
15.....1.20	3.60	31.....2.48	7.44
16.....1.28	3.84	32.....2.56	7.68
17.....1.36	4.08	33.....2.64	7.92
18.....1.44	4.32	34.....2.72	8.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35.....2.80	8.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36.....2.88	8.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37.....2.96	8.88
22.....1.76	5.28	38.....3.04	9.12
23.....1.84	5.52	39.....3.12	9.36
24.....1.92	5.76	40.....3.20	9.60
25.....2.00	6.00	41.....3.28	9.84

REAL ESTATE

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 farm, \$40 per acre. Rich virgin land, \$20 an acre. For full information and how to save \$1,000 in buying a farm, write W. E. Price, General Immigration Agent, Room 674, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

THERE NEVER have been such farm bargains in Gladwin County, Mich., as I have to offer you this spring. Write me explicitly your needs. Free list. U. G. Reynolds, Gladwin, Mich.

STROUT'S NEW SPRING FARM AND BUSINESS CATALOG—Just Out—World's greatest illustrated real estate guide. Hundreds equipped money-making farms throughout 27 states. Pictures and details of boarding houses, inns, village and summer homes, stores, gas stations, etc. Lowest prices, easy terms. For example, pg. 38 shows 100-acre producer, only \$1,200, handy city, spring water, nice orchard, splendid 9-room house, 80-ft. basement barn, tenant house; low price includes horse, cow, poultry, equipment; half needed. Biggest bargains everywhere. Save time and money—write today for free copy. Strout Agency, 205-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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, 2 1/2 acres, \$3,200 takes everything. Free illustrated catalog. C. C. Otis, "The Farm Bargain Man," Plainwell, Mich.

100-ACRE FARM on gravel road, near good market. First-class buildings, tile silo. Productive clay loam soil, well drained. Splendid dairy or stock farm. A real buy at \$40 per acre. Small down payment and easy terms. For complete description write C. L. Rose, Evart, 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. Squires, 602 North Ashland Ave., La Grange, Illinois.

FOR SALE—80-acre farm, with or without stock and tools. Will consider house and lot in desirable location, or \$1,000 cash, balance on mortgage. Elmer P. Johnston, R. No. 2, Tecumseh, Mich.

80-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—\$3,700. 3 1/2 miles from Stockbridge, Mich. Terms if interested. Also stock and tools. Milo Whited, Stockbridge, Ingham Co., Mich.

113 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.

FOR SALE—400-acre farm on main paved road, near Detroit. Modern buildings. Low price. Write Mrs. Shore, 5850 St. Antoine St., Detroit, Mich. Phone Northway 2371-J.

52 ACRES—two timber, fifty grain and mint; fair buildings. Stone road. \$5,000, \$2,000 down. Owner, Mrs. Geo. Gallinger, Gallen, Mich.

80-ACRE FARM—Modern Buildings, black clay loam, all thick, 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.

MARL—MARL—We do contract digging and sell marl digging machinery, featuring the Musselman Bucket. Pioneer Marl Co., East Lansing, Mich.

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN for sale from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

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.

1000 WELL-ROOTED GRAPE PLANTS, \$22. Strawberry plants, \$2.50; Gibsons \$3.50; Premiers \$4.00; 100 Dunlaps 60c; 1000 Champion Everbearing \$7.50; 200, \$2.00. 50 Mastodon Everbearing \$5.00. 15 Concord Grape plants \$1.00. 100 Black or Raspberry plants \$2.00. 35 Flowering Gladioli Bulbs \$1.00. Catalog Free. Box 804, Westhouser's Nurseries, Sawyer, Michigan.

VIGOROUS, NEW-LAND STRAWBERRY PLANTS—famous varieties, guaranteed; 50 Dunlap (early), 50 Gibson (midseason), \$1.50; Gibson, 50 Burrill (new), 25 Cooper (big) 25 Eaton (late), 2 Mastodon (new) (giant everbearing), \$2. Postpaid. Keith Bros. Nursery, Box Q-3, Sawyer, Mich.

SEED CORN—90-day Yellow, 90-day White; Reid's Yellow Dent. Developed from International Winning Corn, tested and ready to plant, \$3.50 per bushel. Chester Fowler, Seed Corn Specialist, Crawfordsville, Ind.

INSPECTED Cuthbert Raspberry plants, 100, \$2.25; 500, \$10 prepaid; 1,000, \$10. F. O. B. 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.

SEED OATS FOR SALE—Worthy Wolverine, grown from certified stock on the Upper Peninsula farms of Dr. E. H. Webster. Write for prices to Albert W. Hardesty, Manager, Rudyard, Mich.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Wakefield, Charleston, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch. 200, 60c; 500, 90c; 1000, \$1.50. Postpaid. Brown Plant Co., Hawesville, Ky.

BUY NORTH DAKOTA grown pure-Grimm Alfalfa seed direct from grower. State inspected, registered fields, 98% pure. Umback & Son, Lemmon, S. Dakota.

MILLIONS Cabbage, Tomato and Onion Plants, \$1, 1000. Catalogue free. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Georgia.

GOLDEN GLOW YELLOW DENT SEED CORN—Worthy Oats and Barley. All excellent quality. Samples free. E. R. Vincent, St. Johns, Mich.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, \$2.50 per bushel. White blossom. (Unhulled). Bags extra. S. E. Bell, Glennie, 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. Pinkelner, Clinton, Mich.

PET STOCK

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' Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN CHEWING OR SMOKING TOBACCO—5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2; twenty, \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers' Paducah, Ky.

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.

PEDIGREED "Tancred" White Leghorns, State Fair Winning Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas. Prices right. Write, Fenner Bailey, Montgomery, Mich.

YOUNG TOULOUSE GEESSE, either sex, \$5.00 each. Yearling and 2-year-old fenders \$6 each. Ringlet Barred Rock Cockerels. Chase Stock Farm, Marlette, 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.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS—Good supply. Exceptionally fine, dark red birds. Wesley S. Hawley, R. No. 3, Ludington, Mich.

LARGE TOULOUSE GEESSE—hens, \$6.00; fenders, \$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.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs \$5.00 per 100 prepaid. Raymond Eash, Shipshewana, Ind.

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, Nebr.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from big white eggs. Shipped anywhere C. O. D. Guaranteed to live. Low prepaid prices. Egg contest winners for years. Trap-nested, pedigreed foundation stock. Hundreds of cockerels, pullets and hens. Get our prices. Catalog free. Geo. B. Ferris, 634 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS—From flocks culled and mated for production, type and color. Our chicks are strong, healthy and vigorous. Hatched from free range flocks. Write for prices. 100% delivery guaranteed. Homer Hatchery, Homer, Mich.

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, Bloodtested. 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.

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, Gallon, 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.

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. Shadylawn Hatchery, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

THOROUGHbred BABY CHIX—White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Leghorns. Mrs. Grace Milliken, Fenton, Mich.

RICHARDSON'S Rocky Ridge Barred Rock Chicks, \$16 per 100. Stock blood tested second time for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Hanover, Mich.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH GIANT Bronze Price 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.

CONTROL THE CORN BORER with White Holland turkeys. I have the best. Also Toulouse Geese. Alden Whitcomb, Byron Center, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Goldbank Strain. Mrs. Perry Stebbins, Saranac, Mich.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—good first-class dirt farmer, married, for 265-acre sheep farm, 100 acres under cultivation. Must be progressive and possess good judgment. Answer Box 317, Saginaw, Mich., giving age, experience and family.

WANTED—Single man for general farming. Good wages to reliable man. C. B. Leland, Ann Arbor, Mich.

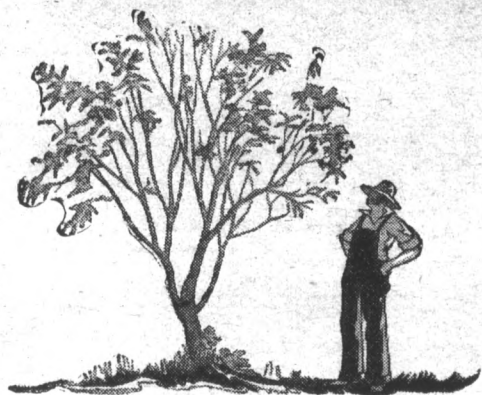
AGENTS WANTED

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders, cleaner, etc. Bigler Company X 688, 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.

How 6¢ extra for spraying rewarded a Tennessee farmer



A Marshall County, Tennessee, farmer has a ten year old peach tree that never bore a salable crop until last year when he decided to spray his trees four times. It took only six cents worth of spray per tree. *And the fruit on this ten year old tree alone brought him \$12.00.*

How a few cents extra for Mobiloil repays any farmer



A few cents extra per gallon for Mobiloil has repeatedly paved the way to equally important savings on the farm.

In passenger cars and motor trucks, Mobiloil often cuts oil consumption from 10% to as much as 50%. Many farmers report that Mobiloil has more body after four days' work in a tractor than ordinary oil has after two days' work.

But Mobiloil doesn't rest its case on this big saving alone. Mobiloil has marked ability to reduce carbon formation, overheating, and breakdowns. Mobiloil's all-around economy gives it by far the highest standing of any oil used on farms today.

Why there are several grades of Mobiloil

Let us suggest that you get out the instruction books that came with your tractor, truck, car and stationary gas engine. Compare the differences in the design of the motors. You'll see why no one grade of oil can possibly give the greatest economy in all your farm engines.

Your Mobiloil dealer has the complete Chart of Mobiloil Recommendations. Through the Chart he can tell you exactly what grades of Mobiloil are scientifically correct for your engines. 465 manufacturers of automobiles and other automotive equipment have approved this Chart. It represents the knowledge and experience of the oldest and largest company specializing in lubrication. You will find that following this Chart is the safest and the cheapest way to buy oil.

Vacuum Oil Company, branches in principal cities.
Address: New York, Chicago, Kansas City or Minneapolis.

*Make the
CHART
your guide*

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail.

Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet FB	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson Super 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Maxwell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Rickenbacker 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
Willys-Knight 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc



VACUUM OIL COMPANY