

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
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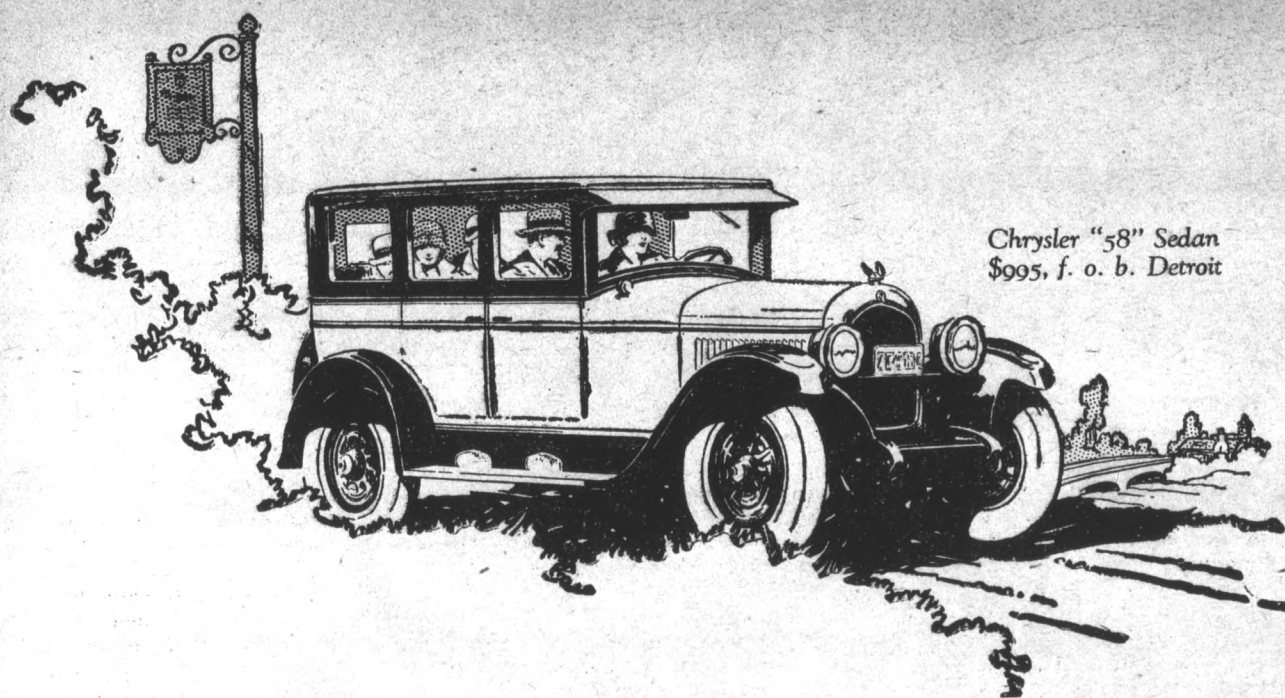
VOL. CLXVI. No. 10
Whole Number 4704

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1926

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CHRYSLER "58"



News of the Week

The indications for a fresh rebellion breaking out in Syria are so certain that the American consul has advised Americans to stay out of the country.

Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, who returned to sing in grand opera after an absence of nine years, was encored eleven times when she made her appearance. She is sixty-five years old.

Fifteen thousand educators in session at Washington, D. C., passed a resolution warning state legislatures to keep their hands off the courses of study. This was with special reference to the "anti-teaching evolution laws" passed by some states.

Cyclonic winds during the latter part of last week raised havoc in many of the southern states.

The H. J. Heinz Pickle Company recently celebrated the fifty-seventh day of the fifty-seventh year of fifty-seven varieties.

The U. S. Steel Corporation completed its twenty-fifth year in business on February 25. Judge Elbert Gary has been head of the company since its start.

Twenty-five lumber companies in this country have consolidated to form a \$40,000,000 corporation.

Prince Carol, of Rumania, who recently renounced his right to the throne because of differences with his parents as to governmental matters, is expected to return to his country as a national hero.

Beniamino Gigli, grand opera singer, recently fled from giving a concert in Detroit because of a black hand note threatening his death.

Dr. Patty Gurd Wilson, a former woman professor of languages in a Pennsylvania college, recently completed a thousand-mile tour of Europe on a bicycle.

The state of Mississippi passed a law barring the teaching of evolution in its schools.

George Wright, a former Boston base ball player, is given credit for introducing golf in this country. In 1869 he put a stock of golf balls and clubs in his sporting goods store. A Scotchman was the first purchaser.

A herd of wild elk, numbering 379, were transported from Moiese, Montana, to the Nemasket range near Middleboro, Mass., where they will be fattened and killed for the market.

General Alvaro Obregon recently announced that he would seek the presidency of Mexico.

The General Motors Corporation earned a net profit of \$116,016,277 in 1925. This is seventy-one per cent higher than its previous best earnings.

Dr. Charles H. Mayo, the renowned surgeon, of Rochester, Minnesota, said that outdoor life is necessary to maintain perfect health.

Lady Fisher, a British society woman, has lived twenty-eight days on fruit juices alone. On the twenty-eighth day she took a three-mile walk. She said that she is through with full course meals.

A Scotch cloth weaver said that American men either handed over most of the family money to the women to spend on themselves, or the American clothing salesman did not know how to sell clothing.

Three thousand miners in the West Virginia coal regions ended their walk-out by returning to work.

The Russian Soviet government is not cooperating in peace movements. The Red army now numbers 562,000, and it is proposed to establish military schools, according to the announcement of War Commissioner Voroshiloff at the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the formation of the Soviet army.

Two hundred and seventy-five students "flunked" at the University of Michigan at the end of the semester and have been sent home. Only forty of those expelled were women students.

French diamond merchants recently paid the Russian Soviet government \$2,924,550 for the crown jewels of the late Czar.

The church choir in the Wilshire Congregational Church of Los Angeles, has been dismissed and will be replaced by a jazz orchestra.

George Bernard Shaw, the famous English playwright and author, refused a million dollars for the picture rights of his plays. He does not want his plays degraded by being filmed.

Fifteen million dollars have been given in the past five years by the Jews of America for the up-building of Palestine.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXVI

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER X

Who Are Michigan's Best Farmers

On the Ten Who Score the Highest the Michigan Farmer Will Confer the Degree of Master Farmer

HERE is a plan for honoring the ten best farmers in the state. Who are they? Is the best farmer in your community one of them? He should have a chance for the honors. You should see that he is nominated. If this is done he will be compared with the best farmers of other communities of the state, and finally, from the list the ten who stand highest in all-around qualities will be chosen to receive from the Michigan Farmer the degree of Master Farmer. Besides this degree, each of these ten men will be awarded an attractive gold medal and a certificate suitable for framing.

Only real dirt farmers are eligible to nomination for honors in this contest. The effort here will be to render honor to those men who have, and are, showing by their work, the way to better farming and farm life. The person nominated need not necessarily be the owner of a farm. He may be a tenant, or the manager of some other person's farm. The important thing is that he be a man who is actually responsible for the success of the farm, and the farm home in which he lives.

Every good farmer in the state should have a chance at these honors. To this end nominations will be accepted from a county agent, banker, elevator manager, teacher, preacher, member of the family, or even the farmer himself.

The men nominated will be compared by the score card method. For this purpose the score card published on this page has been arranged. This card not only gives the nominee credit for good farming, but also for business methods employed, his home life, and his participation in civic duties. The usefulness of this score card can be extended far beyond the purposes of this contest. Every reader of this paper who operates a farm can afford to spend time honestly to score himself, to learn how nearly he measures up to the worthy goals here suggested.

Every nomination must be accompanied with a score card properly filled out. Before setting down the scores, read carefully the "detailed suggestions on scoring" which follow. The name and address of the party doing the scoring must also appear on the score card. We shall regard all this information as confidential. Names of nominees will not be printed; only the names of those who are finally selected to receive the degree will be published.

Accuracy and fairness in filling out the score card is necessary. These scorings will be verified and corrected in a number of ways. In this checking up, should there be any serious misrepresentations or gross errors of judgment, the name will be dropped from consideration. After the scores are finally revised and verified to the point where we feel they are as accurate as it is possible to get them, the degree of Master Farmer will be awarded to the ten farmers having the highest score. Final decision of awards will be made by leaders of agriculture in Michigan cooperating with the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Those receiving the degree this year

naturally will not be eligible for nomination another year, already being members of the organization. Others will then have a chance. To this end, we suggest that every reader of the Michigan Farmer score himself carefully to see wherein he falls short of the high standards set by these scorings, and then go about the task of putting his farm and home in order for the benefit it will bring to himself, his family, and his community, as well as preparing the way later to become a member of the Michigan Farmer Master Farmer's Club.

The splendid response of readers to other appeals from these columns leads us to have faith that this effort to render unto the good farmers of the state the honor they deserve will have the

heartiest support and cooperation. We want the ten farmers finally selected for this honor to be the ten best all-around farmers in the state.

Nominations must reach us not later than May 1. Awards will be announced late in the summer, probably about the first of September. It is not necessary that the farmer be a subscriber to this publication to become eligible to this honor.

Detailed Suggestions on Scoring

I. Operation of Farm—A Total of 270 Points.

1. Maintenance of Soil Fertility—70 Points.

Manure.—If all manure is carefully saved and hauled to the fields with least possible loss, make no deduction

under this head. If barnyard and manure piles are so located that manure leaches badly, deduct seven points. If half or more of manure is left in yards or piles during summer, deduct eight points; other cuts in proportion.

Lime.—If soil is so badly in need of lime that red clover will not make a good stand at least three years out of four, or if testimony of county agent and the state experiment station indicates that lime is necessary to profitable crop production, deduct twenty points if no lime has been applied. If lime has been applied in the amount recommended by the county agent and the experiment station, make no deduction. If less than this amount, cut in proportion.

Legumes Plowed Under.—If most of the grain is sold, at least one-fourth of the cultivated acreage should be in a legume crop each year, and at least half of this plowed under. If this is done, make no deduction under this head. If no legumes are plowed under on a grain farm, deduct twenty points. If less than one-eighth of the total crop acreage produces a legume which is plowed under, make deductions accordingly.

Commercial Fertilizers.—If used in sufficient quantity to replace plant food removed by crops, make no deduction. If not, deduct accordingly up to fifteen points. If other methods of maintaining fertility are followed, as given above, disregard this point.

2. Crop Rotation—35 Points.

A good crop rotation must keep at least twenty-five per cent of the cultivated acreage in legumes. Deduct one point for each one per cent in which the rotation falls short of this.

The crop rotation should include a maximum of the most profitable crop in the case of a grain farm, and of the feed most needed in the case of a live stock farm. It should provide for efficient distribution of labor. Cut in proportion as it falls short of doing this.

3. Efficient Use of Man and Horse Labor—30 Points.

The most efficient farmers handle from sixty to eighty acres in crops per man, and twenty-five acres per horse, or its equivalent in tractor power. Deduct two points for every acre short of this in each case.

4. Products—Yields and Quality—35 Points.

If crop yields (five-year average) are twice the five-year average for the county, make no deduction. For every bushel of grain, and for every 100 pounds of hay per acre short of this, deduct one point up to twenty points. The remaining fifteen points is to be credited to quality of product. In this the scorer or judges will have to use their judgment in each case.

5. Seed—10 Points.

If seed corn is not tested, deduct five points. If small grain is not treated for smut at least every other year, deduct five points. If legume and grass seeds containing seed of noxious weeds are used, deduct five points. If seed of mixed, unknown or unadapted varieties is used, deduct five points.

(Continued on page 315).

Michigan Farmer's Score Card for Farmers

WHILE this score card was designed for the purpose of selecting the ten men on whom degrees of Master Farmer are to be conferred, it will have its greatest value in assisting farmers generally to measure their farm accomplishments.

I. Operation of Farm—270 Points.

	Score.
1. Maintenance of soil fertility	70
2. Crop rotation	35
3. Efficient use of man and horse labor	30
4. Products—yield and quality	35
5. Seed	10
6. Feeding and care of live stock.....	30
7. Quality of live stock	20
8. Adequate tools, machinery and equipment, well housed and repaired	20
9. Convenience of farm arrangement	20

II. Business Methods and Ability—200 Points.

1. Relation of income to expenses	100
2. Accounting methods	50
3. Business reputation.....	50

III. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep—90 Points.

1. Repair and upkeep of buildings	30
2. Condition of fields.....	20
3. Maintenance of fences and ditches	20
4. Freedom from weeds and rubbish	20

IV. Life—300 Points.

1. Convenient house	50
2. Labor-saving equipment in home	75
3. Character as a husband and father	100
4. Education and training of children	75

V. Citizenship—140 Points.

1. Neighborliness	40
2. Interest in school and churches	40
3. Interest in other community enterprises	30
Interest in local, state and national government...	30
Total	1000

Name of person scored.....

Address

Name of scorer

Address

Date

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VOLUME CLXVI

NUMBER TEN

DETROIT, MARCH 6, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Dairy Farmers Are Interested

A FEW months ago the Detroit Dairy and Food Council was organized in the city of Detroit. This organization is now taking the first steps toward addressing the Detroit public on the value of dairy products as food. A few days ago Dr. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, leading food specialist of the country, spoke to its public-spirited members, which include representatives of the boards of education and health.

Already the activities of this group have awakened the schools to the advantage of putting on health programs, and the demand for speakers along this line is growing apace. Dr. McCollum's mission was to advise with those who will fill speaking engagements in the schools and before other audiences.

This, however, will be only one phase of the educational work planned. Every available means of getting information into the homes of the city will be used. Parents and children alike will be impressed with the food and health value of milk. Movies, lantern slides, radios, posters, mechanical exhibits, bulletin boards, advertising space, press stories, plays—in fact, every means of communicating thought will be employed to encourage the larger use of nature's best food, and thus to make Detroit's people healthier and happier.

It is unfortunate that the influence of this campaign cannot be extended to the farm homes of the state. It is rather paradoxical that those who produce milk use less than do those who are obliged to buy it. No doubt the weeding out of the scrub cows, a cleaning up of the dairy barn, and more care in handling the milk, would aid materially in the consumption of larger quantities of dairy products by farm folks.

Dairy farmers are, therefore, interested in this movement from two vital standpoints—health and better markets.

Putting Use in Amusement

ONE of the wealthiest and biggest of our country's enterprises, is the amusement business. Its sole purpose is to amuse the populace, and it exists because the populace supports it.

Country folks are not troubled with an abundance of amusement. They do not have the opportunity of becoming show weary, when even good "stunts" fail to react favorably. Many city people do, though, and frequently do not know what to do with themselves. Country folk have to furnish their own amusement to a great extent, and that is to their benefit.

One does not tire of wholesome activities in which he is taking part, for there is a fascination in doing pleasurable things, and in the spirit of contest. The old singing circles, debates, husking bees, barn dances, spell-downs, and other similar amusements, furnish an enjoyment which can not be paralleled by any show, regardless of the price paid. Such things are positive amusements because of one's participation in them. They are in contrast to the other kind, where one sits idly by and watches others.

To get more enjoyment out of living in the country, start something. Make the grange hall, the school, and the church places of wholesome entertainment, where you and your neighbor may have opportunity to reveal to each other unexpected good qualities.

Get a Better Start

FARMERS are going into the horse-breeding business again. Registrations of stallions show an increase for the first time in nine or ten years. Every person having good horses is now turning an eager eye toward this form of property, believing that it will increase in value.

Mongrel types of horses prevailed on the farms of America from the beginning of our agricultural development. The pioneers are not to be blamed for this, since they used what they could get. But, today, after the ill-bred equines have been largely dissipated through their exportation for military purposes, and their gradual dying off in a period of depression of the horse market, it ought to be our policy to use only good horses in breeding up a new generation.

This seems to be the only safe policy to follow. Poor horses will not have a ghost of a show in the power competition that now prevails. To breed inferior types is to put the horse off the map. Good horses, on the other hand, can be used efficiently. They will find a secure place in our business activities. Men will choose to look upon a well-designed machine in preference to a homely horse; but who can design a power unit that will win the eye from a well-bred Clydesdale, Percheron, or Belgian? By looks and efficiency in certain kinds of work, the good horse will continue to be the helper of man. But the course of the mongrel horse is nearly run. Interest in him is petering out. He is going, along with the scrub cow, hog and hen to that happy hunting-ground where they pay homage to ugliness, and bow down to inefficiency.

The Broadening World

PERHAPS the above title is a misnomer. "The narrowing world" may have been equally as good, because the world does not seem to be as large as it did a few generations ago.

Then it seemed far to get even to the other side of the state. Florida appeared to be way off, and a trip to Europe seemed almost an impossible venture.

Distances were distances in those days. Now they are but temporary pleasures or displeasures, as one takes them.

We take down the telephone receiver and enjoy a chat with a friend five, or ten miles away. We ask a question by wire of someone a thousand miles away and get his answer in a few hours. We step on the starter button and, in less than a working day, are enjoying the company of friends several hundred miles away. We turn the dial in our own room and listen to voices thousands of miles away.

Thus, in a geographical way, the world appears to be smaller, but it is becoming bigger in human thought and accomplishment. Prejudices and misunderstandings are being broken because we have opportunities to understand each other better. We are becoming more open-minded and, as we grow in open-mindedness, the beauties which surround us become more evident to use. We are truly in a great period of adjustment.

And in all this the farmer can not remain stationary, for he is also involved in these changes. He must keep his mind and eyes open in order to keep in touch with the many new things which are constantly revealed to make farming more efficient and more profitable, and rural living more enjoyable.

To get the most good out of life, we must keep ourselves open to the good things it offers. Then our world will become a broader, more beautiful, and more useful world to us.

Asleep at the Switch

WE often have gold mines in our back yards and don't know it. This is especially true of the apple growers of Michigan. At the recent pre-spring meeting of the State Horticultural Society, President George Friday hit the nail upon the head when he said that there was something radically wrong when western apple growers can produce 8,000,000 barrels of apples and sell them on our markets, with a sixty cents per bushel freight handicap, while our state grows only 2,000,000 barrels, and finds western competition serious.

The whole thing in a nut shell is, that the western fellows got busy. They had to to save their necks. But we, in Michigan, keep going in the old way and grumble about things.

For instance, in the west, with a much newer apple district than ours, they had the same variety question that we have, but they have solved it already. They have eliminated all but a few good standard varieties.

We, in Michigan, have over a hundred varieties, and such a polygot lot has no show in these days of modern merchandising. The only way for Michigan to get a real "graft" on the apple markets of the world is to graft—or cut out. So, if you are an apple grower, get your axe or grafting tools ready and eliminate, or change over, all those varieties which are not good market kinds for Michigan to grow.

When Michigan growers get busy, the western fellows will be sorry, because they will have competition that will be unsurmountable—and Michigan apple growers will be happy. So let's start this spring to graft or cut our way to happiness.

Tendency Toward Crime

IN our primal instincts we all have criminal tendencies. But, through self-restraint, and consideration for others, we become respectable, law-abiding citizens.

If only one person existed there would be no crime, because of the lack of opportunities for it. But when people multiply, consideration for others and criminal tendencies, have a battle. The denser our population, the greater the opportunity for crime. Each person added to the world makes

living that much more complex, because his thoughts and his activities, and their relation to other people, have to be considered.

There is no doubt regarding the prevalence of crime at present. It is always prevalent, as there are always some who are selfish and do not practice self-restraint.

The mere fact that crime is becoming so noticeable will bring its own defeat. Crime itself always brings about means to curb it. As Ex-President Taft has said, violations of the prohibition laws will be greater before they become less. Therefore it seems foolish to attempt to abolish the law, or radically change it in this period of adjustment. Those who have the long range view of the matter feel sure that better law enforcement, and therefore a better citizenry, are coming. Crime has become a problem that we will solve, but it cannot be solved by legalizing those things which now are criminal.

Sneezes

I GUESS maybe I got the roup or somethin'. And they say that after a chicken is got the roup it ain't worth nothin'. That's me—I feel like I was worth maybe a postage stamp, 'cause I could be licked easy now.

Anyhow, I've got the sneezes. My nose is going to break a record for speed, 'cause it's doin' some real runnin', and my eyes look like I've been ta my mother-in-law's funeral. I was lookin' at myself a while ago, and I says ta myself, "You don't look like no exampul o' righteous livin' now."

Ain't it funny how interested folkses is in you when you got a cold. They's so charitabul ta tell you just how ta get rid o' it. I kinda amuse myself while I'm in-exposed, by tryin' these differunt remedies. I find that one works just as good as another.



Sofie says if I just snuff camfer, an' do it right along, it'll cure my cold. I guess that's so, 'cause your cold'll be gone after a while, whether you die or not. Aunt May says eat lots o' lemons. John Hundson says, "Feed a cold an' starve a fever," but Sadie Smith says, "Don't eat nothin' but fruits an' vegetabuls." Oscar Wilson says, "Snuff salt water," but Sam Jones says, "Ta get any good outa salt water you gotta drink it." Mary Scully says, "Take a hot bath and a hot lemonade and soak your left sox in cold water and put it around your throat." Jim Sears says, "Don't take no bath, 'cause it opens your pores and makes you ketch more cold." And etc., and etc.

I'm faithful ta everyone o' the direct-shuns above. Sometimes I take a bath, but not all the time. Sometimes I drink a lemonade, but not all the time, an' I smell camfer once in a while. And sometimes I eat, but between meals I don't. And you know, after a while I get rid o' my cold. So I kin recommend these remedies, providing you take all o' them, and then otherwise do as you please.

Sofie says I musta gotten my feet wet. Sadie says I musta gotten in a draft, and Sam says I shouldn't a got my hair cut 'till spring. I guess maybe they're right. Anyhow, I'm entertainin' the bug the scientists says I got, but can't see.

I got a couple o' sneezes comin' on, so I'll have ta quit. 'Scuse me. Well, that's over. But I've got another comin'. So, good-bye. HY SYCKLE.

Better to qualify themselves to understand the relation of agriculture to the business of banking, 93 Indiana bankers recently took a short course in agriculture at Purdue University. So delighted were these men with the information gained and the associations enjoyed that they have asked for another course next winter.

Success On Eighty Acres

A Gratiot County Farmer Who is Making Good

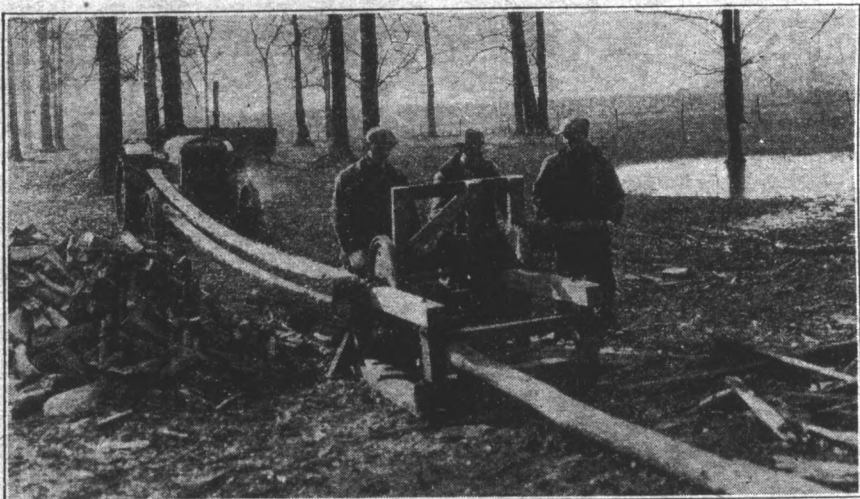
A DIFFERENCE of opinion makes horse races, political parties, presidents, prohibition, wars, feuds, men of affluence, and paupers; causes divorces, strengthens sewing circles and builds cigar factories. It was a difference of opinion regarding the F. O. B. mill price of sugar beets in 1910 that caused Fred Bradford, of Gratiot county, a grower of sugar beets, to forever pass up the culture of this saccharine product, and to become a pioneer exponent of the pure-bred cow, alfalfa, and the crop rotation system of farming. Today the Bradford Dairy Farm of eighty acres, in Arcada township, four miles southwest of Alma, is a visible and aesthetically pleasing demonstration of the wisdom of Mr. Bradford's cerebration.

In thus abruptly switching his agricultural allegiance from the sweet—but slightly cloying—vegetable, to dairying, Mr. Bradford gambled on his faith in the value of the pure-bred Guernsey cow as the proper basis for profitable dairying. The practical util-

ate means. The Bradfords' ambition was to build a herd of twenty-five cows, all of one family—cows that as adults, would produce 10,000 pounds of milk and 500 pounds of butter-fat annually.

A Guernsey heifer was purchased in Pennsylvania for \$200. This heifer was the dam of May Bradford, the cow that became the foundation of the present-day herd of about thirty head belonging to Bradford & Son. Their original ambition has not yet been realized, but the "pot of gold" they envisioned fifteen years ago is dangling from the agricultural horizon almost within arms' reach.

Bradford's May produced 61,422 pounds of milk and 3,080 pounds of butter-fat over a ten-year period, an annual average of over 6,100 pounds of milk, and 308 pounds of butter-fat. Bradford's Daisy, of the second generation, averaged 8,634 pounds of milk and 432 pounds of butter-fat each calendar year over a four-year period. A little two-year-old, Busy Bee, has



While Fewer Farmers Have "Buss Piles" Now Than Formerly, it is Possible to Make the Wood-lot a Permanent Source of Fuel.

itarian principle of the slogan, "Buy one and raise a herd," has been agreeably emphasized and accented by Mr. Bradford and his son, R. D., who is associated with him in the enterprise.

In fact, father and son, under the title of Bradford & Son, in the intervening years have demonstrated four agricultural axioms, as follows: The value of the pure-bred Guernsey for dairy purposes, the possibility of developing a herd under the "Buy one and raise a herd" plan with a small initial outlay of capital, the adaptability and value of alfalfa for both hay and pasturage, and the combination of dairy and alfalfa for maintaining and improving soil fertility.

The Bradford farm has been owned by Mr. Bradford since 1885, and from that time up to 1910 was operated along the lines of orthodox opinion. Then came the controversy over the price of sugar beets, and Mr. Bradford's radical departure from the agricultural avenues of a generation. Up to this time he had had the average success in his field of endeavor; he had educated his children, provided a good living for his family, and accumulated little of this world's goods.

His son had reached an age where he was ready to take over his share of the burden of wresting a living from the soil. Doubtless, too, he had arrived at that period of youthful sapience where he was also ready to aid Dad with the priceless advice that exuberantly bubbles from the fount of knowledge possessed by every youth at some stage in his life.

Then came their decision to "Buy one and raise a herd," a slogan that has attained national currency, and has pointed the way to successful breeding of pure-bred stock as a business to many farmers who heretofore had considered pure-breds out of reach and beyond the ken of men of moder-

ated means. The Bradfords' ambition was to build a herd of twenty-five cows, all of one family—cows that as adults, would produce 10,000 pounds of milk and 500 pounds of butter-fat annually. These are typical of the records made by the Bradford herd. The records were valuable, not only because they showed the progress that was being marked, but also by reason of the fact that they disclosed unerringly the unprofitable cows. They were also of benefit in checking up feed combinations.

And here's how the Bradford system of crop rotation was made effective and profitable. Bradford & Son, at the start, were aware that if it became necessary for them to go into the market to buy feed for the herd, the financial success of the project would be seriously jeopardized. They solved their problem by crop rotation based upon alfalfa for hay and pasturage. The eighty-acre farm produces approximately 100 tons of silage, 1,000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, and sixty tons of alfalfa hay, in addition to pasturage for forty cows and heifers. The Bradfords put fifty acres into alfalfa, twenty acres into corn, and ten acres into oats. Each year the combination is shifted. The alfalfa is seeded in the oats, the oldest ten-acre field of alfalfa is manured and put into corn. The corn is planted on a field two years in succession, but the soil grows a legume five years out of eight. The alfalfa fields are in hay three years and in pasturage two years. In the fifth year the alfalfa is subject to heavy pasturage, which has a tendency to weaken it, and incidentally decrease the labor necessary to turn the sod for corn.

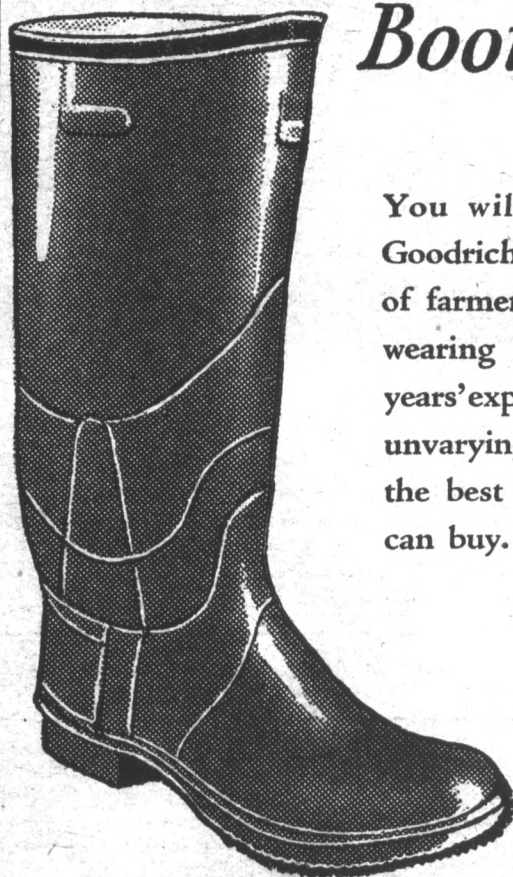
Since 1917 the dairy has been under the active management of the son, R. D. Bradford. The buildings and equipment contain virtually every modern device for sanitation and efficiency. The plant is one of the most up-to-date in the state.

Satisfied with your crop production?



If not, perhaps your soil is too acid.
Use lime—it acts as a base, neutralizes the acid, and your crops boom.

Satisfied with your Boot Service?



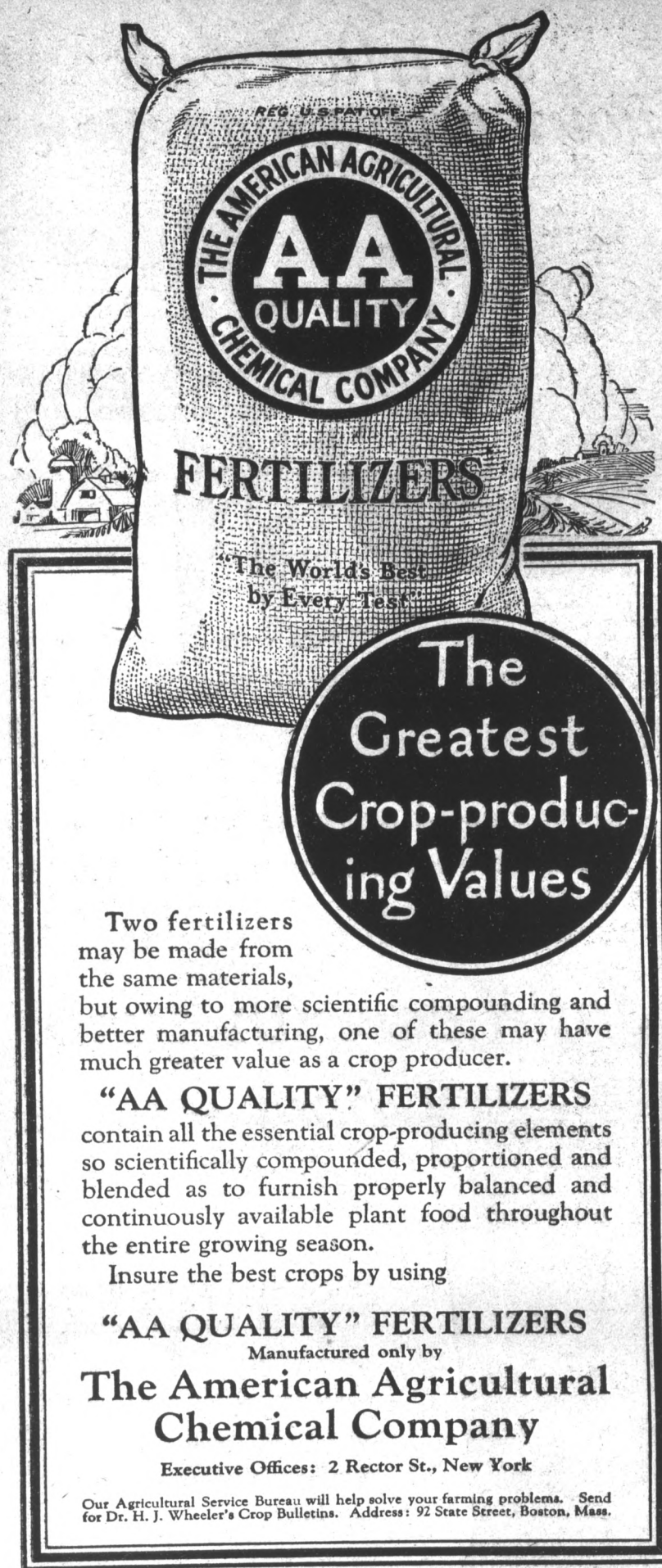
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Goodrich

HI-PRESS Rubber Footwear

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio



Two fertilizers may be made from the same materials, but owing to more scientific compounding and better manufacturing, one of these may have much greater value as a crop producer.

"AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS contain all the essential crop-producing elements so scientifically compounded, proportioned and blended as to furnish properly balanced and continuously available plant food throughout the entire growing season.

Insure the best crops by using

"AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS
Manufactured only by
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Executive Offices: 2 Rector St., New York

Our Agricultural Service Bureau will help solve your farming problems. Send for Dr. H. J. Wheeler's Crop Bulletins. Address: 92 State Street, Boston, Mass.

WASHINGTON NEWS

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

THE National Grange executive committee favored the enactment by congress of legislation setting aside one day to be known as Agricultural Day, which shall not be a legal holiday; increasing appropriations for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis to \$6,000,000 for 1927; pending legislation for the prevention of worthless foreign seeds being used to adulterate domestic seed, and opposed the Stanford grazing bill as detrimental to national forest conservation.

The committee conferred with Secretary of Agriculture Jardine relative to amendments and changes in pending agricultural legislation, and held a conference with Thomas G. Cooper, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, urging more complete study of the taxation problem as it affects agriculture.

STATUS OF DICKINSON BILL.

THE forces promoting the Dickinson surplus disposal bill are about ready for action. George N. Peek, of Illinois, is their leader. This bill, however, will not have easy going. Its chances of becoming a law during this session of congress are exceedingly slim. It lacks the united support of the farm leaders, even from the middle west. Those who are shouting loudest for surplus disposal legislation are not agreed as to all the provisions in the Dickinson bill. The leaders, would-be and otherwise, agricultural and political, are more hopelessly divided now than they were two months ago. The surplus disposal advocates have not only failed to keep out of factional fights, but have succeeded in getting mixed up with party politics.

The so-called Vrooman plan providing for the creation of a farmers' ex-

port corporation, has been resurrected and is being vigorously pushed by a certain middle west group as a counter political move in opposition to the Dickinson bill.

THE PRICES FOR MEAT.

A STUDY of meat prices in Washington has been undertaken by Senator Arthur Capper to ascertain whether there is not too large a spread between the farm price and the retailer's price.

This is a question in which Senator Capper has long been interested. The farmer gets from eight to ten cents a pound for beef on the hoof, and he works three years to produce the carcass. The packer dresses it and delivers it in Washington at fourteen or fifteen cents a pound. The senator has found that beef sells in Washington anywhere from thirty-five to sixty cents a pound, according to the cut. The difference between the prices the farmers and wholesalers receive, and the prices the consumers pay, make the question interesting for study.

Conditions in Washington may be typical of those in other cities. The problem seems to be in the method of marketing and distribution, and this is the big problem which the senator is trying to solve.

CONGRESS SETS DATE OF ADJOURNMENT.

CONGRESS has decided to adjourn May 1. The tax bill being out of the way, leaves the time open for the supply bills and the program of new legislation, including agricultural relief and railroad legislation, Muscle Shoals and other matters. An attempt may be made to change some of the tariff schedules, but there is much opposition to reopening the tariff discussion at this time.

News From the State Capitol

From Our Lansing Correspondent

VARIOUS plans for the division of the revenue from the gas tax and weight tax laws enacted a year ago are providing the basis for considerable contention just now in the special session of the state legislature. In his message, Governor Groesbeck declared that the appropriation for trunk line maintenance was only half large enough, and further, that if the lawmakers favored continuing new construction at the present rate, they would have to provide some new source of revenue.

As yet no bills have appeared to increase either the weight or gas tax levies, but two proposals are pending which would give the governor increased funds for use on state highway projects. The senate has already passed, by a vote of twenty-five to three, the bill fathered by Senator O. E. Atwood, of Newaygo, which increases the amount of weight tax revenue appropriated for the maintenance of state trunk lines from \$2,000,000 to not exceed \$4,000,000 annually. This bill makes other minor amendments to the weight tax law one of which would discontinue all state aid in the maintenance of non-trunk line highways. There is every indication that a strong effort will be made to have this provision stricken out of the bill in the house.

The second highway finance bill amends the 1925 gas tax law by reducing the amount which would be returned to the several counties during

1926 on the delinquent highway awards from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000 and provides that in future years the counties would receive \$2,000,000 annually until all these past due accounts are settled.

While the foregoing provision will probably not meet with much favor among farmers and county officials, there are two features of the bill which are unquestionably commendable. In the first place, definite dates are provided for the payment of the several amounts, the \$1,000,000 to be paid the counties during 1926 would be paid on June 1, and in future years the counties would be paid \$1,000,000 on February 1, and \$1,000,000 on June 1.

The second obviously equitable provision of the bill is that the state definitely recognizes the claims of the townships as well as the counties, and would pay these amounts to the townships regularly and in full, on the first of April of each year, until all the claims from the townships have come in and have been settled by the state. This measure outlined above is being sponsored by Representative Eugene Kirby, of Covert, chairman of the house roads and bridges committee.

When the Kirby bill, discussed in the preceding paragraph, was up for consideration before the house committee of the whole, a fiery debate was precipitated in which several members expressed themselves as unwilling to vote on important bills of this kind until they had been furnished with satisfactory information as to just what

(Continued on page 320).

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FREE Trial Package

THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEALING OINTMENT

CORONA WOOL FAT is the name of a wonderful healing ointment discovered by Mr. C. G. Phillips of Ohio. Compounded from oil extracted from sheep's wool it restores to the skin just the healing properties it needs for quick relief. The way it takes the pain out of Cuts—Burns—Chapped Hands—Flesh Wounds, etc., almost instantly and heals them quicker than anything you ever tried, will surprise you. For Rash—Culblains and Skin Troubles it soothes and relieves the irritation almost like magic. It is also the finest ointment for Barbed Wire Cuts—Collar Boils—Scratches, etc. on Horses, and Caked Udders—Sore Teats on Cows. The finest all around remedy for home and farm.

Relief Guaranteed

Send for Free Trial Box To prove the amazing healing qualities of CORONA—Mr. Phillips will send YOU a FREE TRIAL package without cost. Write for FREE Sample today and booklet telling its valuable uses. Address, Mr. C. G. Phillips, CORONA MFG. CO., 254 Corona Bldg., KENTON, OHIO

YOU Should know

ALL ABOUT THE NEW JENNEY

Every corn grower out for big profits in 1926 should immediately investigate the New Jenney Silo-Filler-Husker-Shredder. An engineering masterpiece—three machines in one. Nothing like it!

Here's what it does: husks corn as clean as a hand job; clips the ears from the stalk whether they're green or ripe; wet or dry; lifts them into the crib; cuts and shreds the stalks; fills the silo; waters the silage.

Get All The Facts! The New Jenney costs no more than one of the 3 machines it replaces; and it doubles your corn profits. Write at once for full details!

HALL MFG. CO.
DEPT. M
ORDAR RAPIDS IOWA

THE MACHINE THAT WILL HUSK CORN CLEAN



SPRING

—plans for re-decorating the home, for the garden, for the family, for the summer pleasures, Spring needs in wearing apparel, new clothes for the children, everything that thoughts of Spring call to the Woman's mind are supplied in Ward's Spring Catalogue.

Spring Work Needs

Garden Tools
Farm Tools
Work Clothing
Roofing
Fencing
Paint
Farm Supplies
Building Repairs

Home Decorations

Wall Paper
Furniture
Curtains
Mattresses
Screens
China
Linens
Everything needed to
Beautify the Home

For the Family

Every Mother's wish
is filled
Children's shoes
Clothing
Baby's needs
Children's Books
and Playthings

Everything for every
age at a Saving



For Your Spring Work And Spring Pleasures

*Every call of the new Season, Every
Spring need can be met in the pages
of your Ward Catalogue*

This Spring your Ward Catalogue will enable you to buy three things for the usual price of two.

You have a copy of Ward's Spring Catalogue — or a friendly neighbor has. It offers you an opportunity to buy the *extra* thing, the fishing rod, the camera, the new tools, or curtains for the home, a rug, or milady's dress, *without extra cost*. The price is paid by the saving you make in using Ward's Catalogue to buy all your needs for Spring.

\$60,000,000 in Cash Was Used To Make Your Savings Possible

Wise buying is largely a matter of deciding *where to buy*. Who can make the lowest prices? Who has the power to buy goods cheapest?

You and 8,000,000 other customers give us a buying power so vast, so enormous that we contract for shoes by the hundred thousand pair, we buy the new live rubber for our tires in the Orient. \$2,000,000 worth of rubber was bought when prices were low.

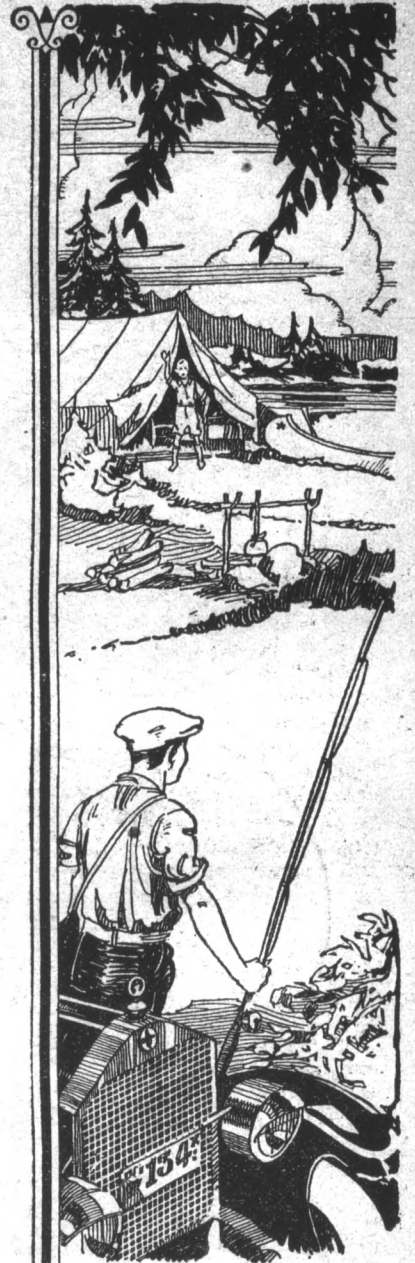
\$60,000,000 in cash was used to make possible these low prices this Spring for you. And every low price is a genuine low price. We never sacrifice quality to make a low price. We make our low prices by big buying, by the use of cash, not by cutting quality.

Use Your Catalogue—Send All of Your Orders to Ward's

This Spring buy wisely. Compare prices—always remembering that quality, guaranteed quality, is equally as important as price. And Ward's quality is guaranteed. For 54 years we have dealt with our customers under the policy of the Golden Rule. You always buy on approval at Ward's. "Your money back if you want it."

Montgomery Ward & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1872

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive
Baltimore Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Ft. Worth



SPRING

—calls to new work, to the pleasures of the out-of-doors and brings a variety of new needs that are all filled in Ward's Complete Spring Catalogue. And always at a saving that often makes possible the purchase of three things at the usual price of two.

For the Man

Tents
Automobile Tents
Tires
Batteries
Accessories
Fishing Tackle
Cameras

For the Boy

Everything for Sports
Baseball Needs
Tennis Supplies
Athletic Goods
Bicycles
Tires

Fashions in Wearing Apparel

Coats
Dresses
Hats
Shoes
Silk Hosiery
Underwear
Personal Needs

Everything for every
need at a saving.



If Clover Seeds were as big as Potatoes

CIRCLE 1 is a microscope photograph of Red Clover seed grown in the Central States and cleaned there to the nice quality shown. It looks good, it is fairly high in purity, apparently containing only a few weeds.

But Dickinson re-cleaned this seed by a special "Pine Tree" process, and look what happened!

Circle 2 shows a sample of what special methods and special machinery re-cleaned out of the ordinary "country-cleaned" seed. Circle 3 shows what was left.

Does Re-cleaned Seed Pay?

Look at Circle No. 2 again. Note such dangerous weeds as quack grass, buckhorn and dodder, and the large proportion of dirt, trash and broken grains. Also the clover seeds lost in the re-cleaning process.

If seeds were as big as potatoes, you wouldn't need a high-power microscope, or highly specialized and delicately adjusted machinery to clean them out.

FREE "The Harvest In The Bag," a new book on seed testing and seed judging, tells how to avoid such seeds as these. Ask your dealer for a free copy of it, or write

The Albert Dickinson Co.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Minneapolis Buffalo New York
Pittsburgh Binghamton Boston

The Sign of Good Crops

DICKINSON'S
PINE TREE
FARM SEEDS

"PINE TREE"

FARM SEEDS

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A Michigan Farmer Liner Gets Results. Try One.

HOOSIER WOOD SILOS

Better silos for less money made possible by our modern methods of manufacture, sale and distribution. You will want to know about the Hoosier silo before you buy.

If your dealer is not selling the Hoosier silos, write us at once and advise the silo also interested in and we will gladly submit you quotations.

HOOSIER BUILDING TILE & SILO CO.
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GET IT FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT

NEW LOW PRICES Big money-saving values in Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Gates, Barbed Wire and "Y" Type Steel Posts (heaviest, strongest made.) Buy now while prices are down. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. **WE PAY THE FREIGHT.** "I saved \$49.00," says Walter Pierce, Friendship, Indiana. You, too, can save. Don't delay, write today for our new FREE catalog and latest low prices.

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Record Garden Yields

Plant Northern Seeds
Thus assure yourself of the biggest yields—the best your garden can grow.

Use the Isbell Catalog as your guide. It shows varieties almost unlimited of the finest vegetables, many prize winners of international reputation—all produced from MICHIGAN GROWN

Isbell's Seeds
"As They Grow, So Your Farm Grows"

Plant only the best, hardiest, earliest maturing seeds. 47 years growing seeds in Michigan—ceaseless experimenting, careful selection, and perfect cleaning have made more than 200,000 satisfied Isbell customers. You buy direct from the grower and save money. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write Today!
Get the 1926 Isbell Seed Book. It's a valuable guide for growing great crops. Gives complete cultural directions. Post card brings it free.

S. M. Isbell & Co., Seed Growers
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Plant **ISBELL'S** Quality Seeds for Record Yields in Your Garden

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Always Give Name and Address When Sending Inquiries or Subscriptions
Service Cannot be Given to Unsigned Letters

THE WIDOW'S SHARE.

Does a widow share in a husband's dead brother's property? The property left is valued at several thousand dollars. It is all in the state of New York. One brother is living. There are three widows of deceased brothers. Can living brother hold all? There is no will.—E. M. S.

The widow takes only from the husband, not from his relatives. The law of descent is controlled entirely by the law of the place where the land is.—Rood.

SCHOOL TAXES.

Can anyone be taxed \$100 for school tax, if he is not married and has no children going to school?—F. L.

The statutes do not tax persons for school purposes. Only the property is taxed, and the amount depends on the value of the property as assessed. The residence of the owner, and whether he has children to attend the school, is immaterial.—Rood.

MAKING COLLECTIONS.

I have a friend who went to Florida two years ago. While there he did some work and did not get all of his pay. Can he collect it from Michigan, or has he got to go back to Florida to collect?—J. H.

The law still holds that if you would catch a flea you must in some manner get where he is. Under the facts given above, I do not see how any point of contact can be made in Michigan. The collection might be made perhaps, through some attorney or collection agency in Florida.—Rood.

TAX ON FOREST LAND.

If a note is made and dated on Sunday, is that note any good? If a man has forest trees planted on his farm, is he exempt from taxation on that land?—C. N.

A note made on Sunday is void, regardless of the date written on it. Exemption from taxation of land planted to forest can be obtained only by complying with all the provisions of the statute. There is no exemption unless the entire tract is 160 acres or less, one-half of which is improved and devoted to agriculture; the exempt reserve cannot be more than one-quarter of the tract; all spaces filled to approximately six feet apart each way; of the varieties named in the act, (ash, beach, maple, pine, hickory, locust, walnut, butternut, iron-wood, cedar, larch, etc.), all stock must be fenced off the land till ninety per cent of the trees are above two inches in diameter; claim of reservation exemption must be filed with the county treasurer; and thereafter no timber in the tract can be cut except for firewood or for building on the premises, without written license by the clerk, and payment of five per cent of the value of the trees taken. While the reservation is maintained, the land is still assessed at \$1 per acre. See Public Acts 1917 No. 86.—Rood.

RIGHT TO MANURE.

I rented my house and barn to a road contractor. He bought his feed from another source. Can he sell the manure from the farm?—A. H. M.

If the refuse brought to the premises by the contractor was kept separate and apart from the feed raised on the farm, he has a right to remove the manure.

INTENTION TO DECEIVE.

I bought a farm from A., who claimed there were forty-five acres. A advertised it as forty-five acres and also wrote up an agreement to the same. Contract reads forty acres, more or

less. I have measured the land and find there are forty-one acres. In case of foreclosure, can I hold A. for the four acres and have it deducted from the principal?—Reader.

In the absence of fraud the preliminary negotiations are merged in the final contract signed, and it would require clear proof of intention to deceive, and that in some way the buyer was induced to sign the contract without reading it to enable him to recover on this ground.—Rood.

PROPERTY DISPOSAL.

A man dies, leaving all property to his wife. His wife marries, but keeps her property in her own name. She wills the property to her mother. She and her husband had the use of the property for some time. A child is adopted but the will is not changed. Who will be entitled to the property, the child or the woman's mother?—E. W. S.

The wife may dispose of her property free from any claims of her husband surviving her, and this disposition may be either by deed or will. If she had made no will the husband and adopted child would have been her heirs. There is one decision in another state that the adopting of a child revokes the will previously made, but it is not believed that our supreme court would follow that decision.

INTEREST IN TELEPHONE.

What is the law in the state of Michigan on telephones? I sold my land, and the man did not want to pay me for the telephone what it cost me. The company is incorporated for about \$1,000. Don't they have to buy my share?—F. L.

The purchase of a farm puts the purchaser under no obligation to buy the stock or interest in any company in which the seller was a shareholder. Whatever interest he owned in the instrument by reason of its being attached to the land, would pass with the land if it were a fixture, but, as I understand it, the instrument belongs not to the owner of the land, but to the company, and therefore would not pass.—Rood.

DAMAGE BY AUTO.

While driving a car, I lost control when turning a corner, and plunged into a ditch, striking a telephone pole and breaking it so that it had to be replaced. The pole was old and rotten. Can the company collect for a new pole and for expense of repairs to wire, new braces, labor, etc.? My machine was broken and the parties in the machine injured by the pole.—Subscriber.

The subscriber is liable for the damage done, including the expense of re-wire and replacing the pole, but is not liable for a pole of greater value than the one destroyed.—Rood.

STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY.

Where an incorporation of, say sixty members or stockholders, are interested, and the directors give their individual notes to one or more banks, if the directors refuse to renew the notes can the banks take the property or go after the directors for the money?—A. E. K.

Where directors of the corporation give their individual notes for the debt of the corporation, it would be presumed in the absence of endorsement of the notes by the corporation, that the notes were taken in payment of the debt; and the only recourse of the bank would be against the signers of the notes individually. But if the corporation also endorsed the notes, the bank could take the property of either the individual directors or of the corporation, as might be most convenient, leaving them to adjust their differences between themselves.—Rood.



Warm Comfortable Rooms To Get Up In

Remember, when you were a boy how cold your bedroom was, early in the frosty mornings on the old farm? You could see your breath when you crawled out of bed. For that matter the whole house was cold. Things have changed in farm homes since those days. IDEAL-AMERICAN Radiator Heating has taken the place of the old fashioned heaters. Farm families as well as city people, enjoy the healthful, cleanly, cosy warmth of IDEAL-AMERICAN Heating Outfits—in every room at a big-fuel saving.

Today the low cost enables the small farm home with or without cellar to have all these heating advantages.

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Radiators
warm all rooms
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tains temperature you want—without
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offer the world famous IDEAL Boilers at new and attractive prices due to enormous output. Burn hard or soft

coal, coke, oil or wood—with least attention—least labor—utmost fuel saving. Phone nearest heating

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PARAFFINE BASE
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OUR REPUBLIC CHICKS

Are from pure-bred, heavy laying flocks on free range that we have PERSONALLY inspected and Culled for Health, Vigor and Laying type. These flocks contain the blood of the best laying strains in the country. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Varieties	Postpaid prices	100	300	500
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	\$12.50	\$37.00	\$60.00	
Arconas	12.50	37.00	60.00	
Barred and White Rocks	14.00	41.00	67.00	
S. C. & R. C. Reds, Blk. Min.	14.00	41.00	67.00	
White & Buff Wyandottes	15.00	44.00	72.00	
Buff Orpingtons & Rocks	15.00	44.00	72.00	
Heavy Mixed	12.00	35.00	55.00	
Light Mixed	9.00	26.50	42.50	
Silver Wyandottes, 100, 321, Light Brahmas, White Minorcas, 100, 321.				

Order right from this ad at once. Ref. Republic Banking Co. REPUBLIC HATCHERY, Box 51, Republic, Ohio.

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Get This Bargain Book Free

In my new Bargain Fence Book you'll find prices cut to the bone—prices you have been waiting for a good long time—and, as usual, Jim Brown's prices are way below all other fence prices. Quality highest. Now is the Time to Buy Fence

Send for this Bargain Fence Book today. See the big money-saving prices on 150 different styles of my famous double galvanized fence, also steel posts, gates, barb wire, roofing and paint. —Jim Brown.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 2807 Cleveland, Ohio

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

THE APPLE OUTLOOK.

FROM a long-time viewpoint apple growers appear to have turned the corner, even though the present price situation is not particularly satisfactory. With the decrease in bearing trees, as shown by the last census figures, growers can expect marketing conditions to be reasonably satisfactory during the next ten or fifteen years. In the eastern and central states it appears that, if the commercial producing acreage is held at the present level, reasonably satisfactory returns may be expected over a period of years. In the northwest, where the trees reach bearing age more quickly, there seems to be little reason for increasing the bearing acreage at present, though apples probably will continue to be profitable in most sections now yielding adequate returns.

In considering the present situation,

that twenty-three per cent, or twenty-three packets out of every 100 were absolutely worthless for planting purposes. Packets of the same kind and variety of seed varied widely as to selling price, size and weight of contents, number of seeds per ounce, amount of foreign material, and ability to germinate. In general, all of the seeds sold by each seedsman are of the same quality, and the reputable seedsmen have no hesitancy in having their goods examined and compared with the best on the market.

THE OUTLOOK FOR GRAPES.

THE grape outlook is dominated by the tremendous production in California, and it is generally agreed that new plantings should not be undertaken in that state at present. Around 10,000 cars were left on the vines in California this past season, due to frost

Farm Garden Contest

THE vegetable garden is in evidence on most every farm, but in most cases, it is not developed or cared for to the extent that it should be.

Practical investigations of the effect of diet on the individual show that vegetables should be used freely in order to maintain one's health. Therefore, from the standpoint of the well-being of the family, the vegetable garden should be given due consideration when laying out the season's work.

In order to stimulate greater interest in the farm garden, we are offering prizes for the best six-hundred-word articles on "How we Manage Our Vegetable Garden," containing the most practical garden hints. The first prize will be \$5.00 in cash; second prize, \$3.00; third prize, \$2.00, and the next five prizes, \$1.00 each.

This contest closes March 15. Please send your articles to the Garden Editor, *Michigan Farmer*, Detroit, Michigan.

it should be remembered that profits from apples since 1913 have not been sufficiently great to stimulate plantings. The number of bearing trees is steadily decreasing, the eighteen leading apple producing states show a decrease of 6,500,000 trees, or approximately eight per cent, during the past five years, according to preliminary census figures. In eastern and central states, most of the decrease has been in scattered orchards that are either outside of the main commercial sections, or are too small or too unproductive to justify the use of efficient spraying equipment. Some unproductive orchards also have been abandoned in the boxed apple states, and the tendency has been to replace the poorer varieties in the older orchards. For the country as a whole, the number of trees not yet bearing is about the same as five years ago, and is not sufficient to maintain the present number in bearing.

So far as commercial production is concerned, the decrease in the number of bearing trees in the scattered farm orchards has been more than offset by increased production in the commercial sections. The rate of increase in the commercial sections seems, however, to be slowing up, and in the boxed apple states, the point of maximum production seems to have been nearly reached.

Looking ahead, it seems that the yearly increase in population will be sufficient to take care of such increase in production of commercial apples as is to be expected from present orchards.

BUY GOOD SEEDS.

TESTS of many sealed packets of vegetable seeds purchased in the open markets show, according to the New York experiment station analysts,

injury and poor market conditions, and returns during the past few seasons generally have been unsatisfactory.

Grape production in California is on the increase and probably will continue upward for a few more years without additional plantings. Total carlot movement for the country in 1925 was 80,000 cars, or an increase of 110 per cent during the past five years. Of this 1925 movement, California supplies ninety-three per cent, even though weather conditions were unfavorable during the harvesting season. The carlot movement from California during 1925 was one-fourth greater than in 1924, although for the entire country, it increased only thirteen per cent. The almost total crop failure in Michigan from frost, and lighter production in New York, the two states leading in the production of the native type of grapes accounted largely for this situation. The heavy increase from California is due to extensive plantings in recent years, and to the fact that one-third of the crop of the varieties normally grown for raisins, has been shipped fresh during the past two years.

In favorable localities in states where the native type of grape is grown, and where table grapes of high quality can be produced for local markets, it is probable that some increase in plantings can be undertaken with prospects of fair returns, this depending largely upon favorable sites and local market conditions. Prices have varied during the past few seasons as to location and crop conditions, but they have not been sufficiently high to cause more than a moderate amount of plantings in most sections. Acreage has remained fairly constant, on the whole, with the exception of Ozark district, where plantings totaling around 15,000 acres have been made in the past few years.

The industry in the Ozarks, although

comparing with Michigan in acreage, is as yet in an experimental stage, and it is too early to forecast developments. The carlot movement from the Ozark district increased from 344 cars in 1924 to 487 cars in 1925, and with favorable weather conditions may be doubled in 1926. The movement from this district is earlier than from other sections producing the same type of grape, and the status of the grape juice industry probably will play an important part in its development.

This development, and the heavy supply from California, are factors to be considered by all eastern growers. Although the California grapes are of a different type, and the bulk of the crop moves as juice stock, all growers of the native type of grapes face keen competition from the California product.

POINTERS ON PRUNING.

DURING Farmers' Week, Prof. R. E. Marshall gave the fruit growers the results of his pruning tests during the past year. His experiment in the Farrand orchard, near Grand Rapids, showed that the size of the fruit was enlarged, and the color improved by pruning, but the total yield was not as large as that from unpruned trees. These pruning tests showed that pruning has a marked influence on quality, and greatly increased the percentage of grade A apples.

TO STANDARDIZE FRUIT CONTAINERS.

LIKE the proposed truth-in-fabrics legislation, a standard containers bill comes up in each congress to be discussed in committee hearings, and then passed over until another session. This year a new bill introduced by Representative Randolph Perkins, of New Jersey, to fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables, has been referred to the committee on weights and measures.

The exact size of each standard container in cubic inches is prescribed in the Perkins bill, and it is left to the secretary of Agriculture to allow such tolerances as he may find necessary to provide for reasonable variations occurring in the course of manufacturing and handling. A standard three-fourths bushel basket is provided, in addition to the other sizes.

Grape growers who made serious objections to the former Vestal bill will be interested in knowing that the Perkins bill does not apply to Climax grape baskets, berry boxes, and till baskets which comply with the provisions of the standard container act of 1916. This bill has the backing of farm organizations, and most of the opposition to former bills to standardize containers for fruits and vegetables has been eliminated.

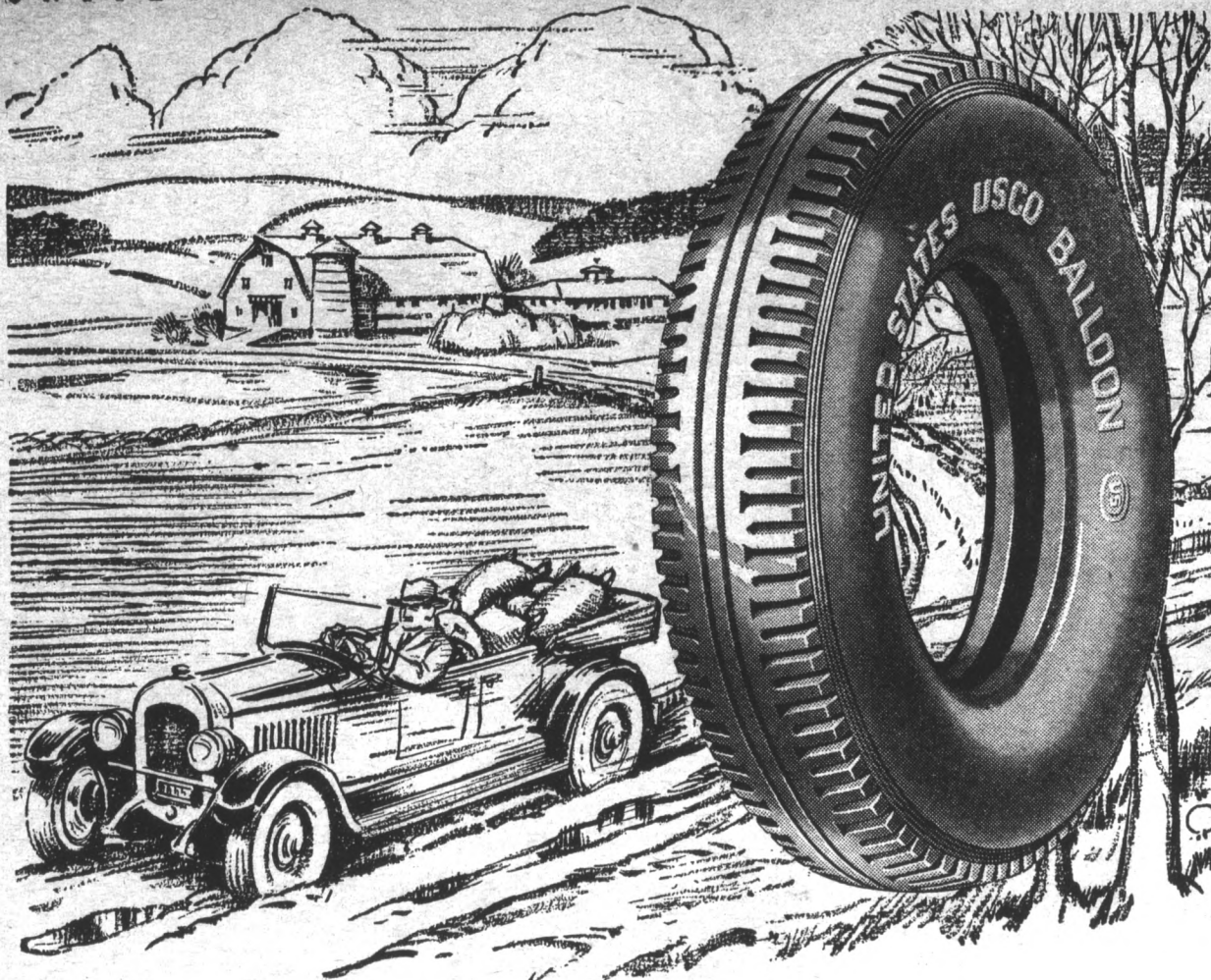
OPPOSE THE USE OF ARSENIC ON APPLES.

EDWIN A. FOLEY, United States agricultural commissioner at London, has recently reported to the department of agriculture that the agitation in Great Britain against American apples developing out of the charges that large quantities of arsenic is being found on them in foreign markets, is gaining strength. Many of the English newspapers are conducting pure food campaigns in this connection.

Many high-class stores are refusing to handle American fruit. Next season, according to Mr. Foley, there may be little or no cash buying in the United States for export, as a result of the present situation.

The English trade is demanding a guaranty from Australian shippers that their apples are free from arsenic, and similar guarantees may be demanded from American apple shippers next year.

UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES



Independent of Road or Weather if you use USCO Balloons

IT is a comfort to feel that the tires on your car will carry you where you want to go no matter what the weather is or how bad the roads are.

The great success of the USCO Balloon lies in its ability to do that—and do it without harm to the tires.

When you look at an USCO Balloon you will at once notice how broad and flat its tread is. With so much tread area in contact with the road, there is always adequate purchase for a hard pull and for sure braking action.

You get the same advantage that the wide, flat wagon wheel gave over the earlier narrow rimmed wheels. In addition, the USCO Balloon has a high-shouldered tread that takes a firm hold on the road.

The cord construction has unusual flexibility. You get real balloon cushioning—comfort for the passengers, protection for the car.

The USCO Balloon is made strong and sturdy. It will deliver length of service far beyond what its moderate price indicates.

It carries the trade mark and full warranty of the largest rubber manufacturers in the world.

For Ford Owners

There is a U. S. Tire to meet every need

U. S. Royal Balloons

29 x 4.40 straight side

U. S. Royal Balloon-Type

31 x 4.40 clincher and straight side

U. S. Royal Cords

30 x 3 1/2 regular and extra-size

clincher, 30 x 3 1/2 and 31 x 4

straight side

U. S. Royal Extra Heavy

Cords

30 x 3 1/2 clincher for commercial and extra heavy service

USCO Cords

30 x 3 and 30 x 3 1/2 clincher,

30 x 3 1/2 and 31 x 4 straight side

USCO Fabrics

30 x 3 and 30 x 3 1/2 clincher

United States  Rubber Company
Trade Mark

USCO BALLOONS

Invest Your Surplus Funds

WHERE the principal will be safe and the interest promptly paid twice yearly. Buy Bonds that are issued under U. S. Government supervision by the world's largest mutual farm mortgage banking system. The entire proceeds are used to build up the farming business through loans to active farmers at reasonable rates.

FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS

Safe—Marketable—Tax-Free

You can buy Federal Land Bank Bonds from any Federal Land Bank or from the Fiscal Agent. Denominations: \$40, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Both principal and interest are tax-free.

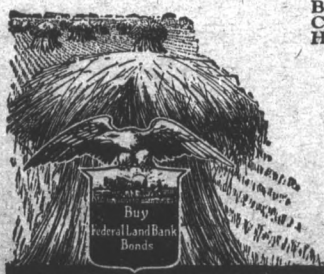
Federal Land Banks are located at

Baltimore, Md.	Louisville, Ky.	Springfield, Mass.
Berkeley, Calif.	New Orleans, La.	St. Louis, Mo.
Columbia, S. C.	Omaha, Nebr.	St. Paul, Minn.
Houston, Texas	Spokane, Wash.	Wichita, Kan.

Write for Federal Farm Loan Circular No. 16
Addressing the nearest Federal Land Bank or

CHAS. E. LOBDELL, Fiscal Agent
FEDERAL LAND BANKS
Washington, D. C.

Total Assets of the 12 Federal Land
Banks Exceed One Billion Dollars



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

FREE CATALOG

Describes entire Bean line of hand and power sprayers and tells how to make more money by growing better fruit. Write today.



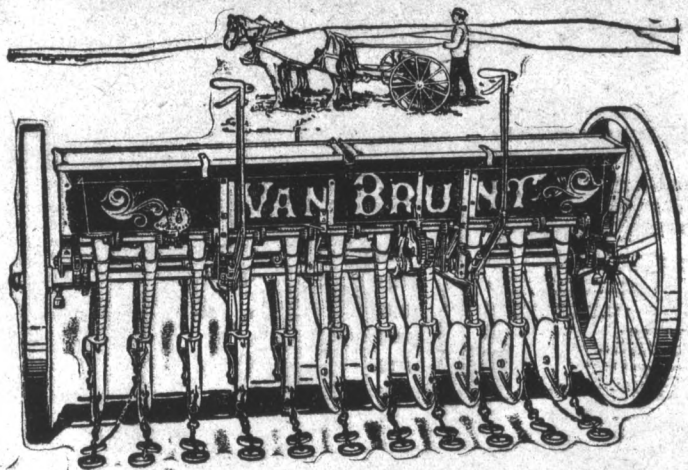
BEAN ORCHARD AND CROP SPRAYERS

Forty years of experience built into every Bean. A style and size for every purpose. **Bean Spray Pump Co., 31 HOSMER STREET LANSING, MICH.**

REDUCED FRUIT TREES

Apple Trees 2 year 6-7 ft. \$40.00 per 100
Cherry Trees 2 year 5-7 ft. \$40.00 per 100
Pear Trees 2 year 6-7 ft. \$50.00 per 100
POMONA sell 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).
\$1.95
3 Niagara (white), 3 Concord (black), all by mail postpaid, C. O. D., for. Send no money—We ship C. O. D. Prepaid freight and express (see catalog). Big free catalog. Everything needed for your grounds, orchard, garden. Write today—save half your money.
POMONA UNITED NURSERIES
127 Tree Ave. Danville, N. Y.

Don't Forget Better Farm Equipment Week,
March 15 to 20. See the John Deere Quality
Line on Display at Your Dealer's.



It's the Four-in-One Drill

The John Deere-Van Brunt Fertilizer Grain Drill does these four big jobs at the same time: Plants the seed, distributes fertilizer, pulverizes the soil, and covers the seed and fertilizer.

Think what a tremendous saving in time and money that means to you. To distribute the fertilizer alone would require another trip over the field, and the results would not be so effective.

Putting down fertilizer at the time the seed is planted, gives the crops a good start and carries them to early maturity.

Every operation is done with remarkable precision.

Van Brunt Adjustable Gate Force-Feeds insure a steady and uniform flow of seed, regardless of size or quantity per acre.

Closed disk boot delivery guides and protects seed to the bottom of furrow—every seed planted at even depth.

Fertilizer is released uniformly from every feed, in any quantity per acre. Each wheel drives half the feeds.

Entire fertilizer mechanism can be disengaged without stopping seeding.

Write for free folder on this strong, efficient, time-saving drill.
Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for folder VO-522.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

BIRTHSTONE 4 RINGS GIVEN

Birthstone, Initial Signet, Engagement and real Wedding Ring, 4 Gold Filled Rings FREE for selling 36 pkgs. Chewy Gum at 1¢ a pkg. Write for Gum today. **BLUINE MFG. CO.** 675 Mill St. Concord Junction, Mass.

POWER MILKER \$35

Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT. Puts it Milking For You.

Send for complete information. 18 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—a year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milkers." Get yours now!

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USE "AGRICO" FERTILIZERS For All Crops

"AGRICO" Fertilizers contain all the elements of plant food which have long been regarded as essential to the fertilization of growing crops, as well as other elements which have not been so generally recognized. They may be fairly called the "Premier Fertilizers" of the age.

Manufactured Only By
**THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL
CHEMICAL COMPANY**

Executive Offices: 2 Rector St., New York



OUR BREAKFAST PORCH IS GREAT.

ALL winter we have been enjoying our breakfast porch. This porch was fixed up by our local carpenter last summer. The porch was just off the kitchen. It was nearly eight feet deep and twelve long. The wall of the house runs to the outer edge of the porch, which keeps the floor warm, as there is a furnace in the basement. This also made it easy to put a register in the room. The porch was boarded up and sealed for a distance from the floor and down from the top, a foot; then the intervening space was given over to a row of windows. With the porch facing south, you can imagine how this light room is enjoyed by the members of the family, and particularly those whose age keeps them inside more than is best for their health. We have our meals in this room. It saves the women folks much work now; and is particularly convenient when we have extra help about the place. Were I to build a new home, I certainly would plan to have a breakfast porch where we could bask in the sun during the winter days.—R. S. Fowler.

TO PREVENT HALTER PULLING.

I SEE in the Michigan Farmer of February 13, how to break a horse from pulling on the halter. I can tell E. E. S. how to break his horse of that habit. Take a new three-quarter-inch rope fourteen feet long. Tie a knot in one end, then tie another about two feet down on the rope; leave last knot loose until you put the end over her neck and down through the loose knot, then pull it up tight. Put the other end of the rope through the chin piece of the halter, and drop the rope in the manger and through the hole you tie her to. Then fasten it around her front leg just above her knee. You are ready for her to pull a few times. That is a sure cure. I never knew it to fail.—Reed Page, Elsie.

LESS TIME FOR TREATING POTATOES.

AT best it is not a desirable job to treat seed potatoes. However, this work is necessary. If we are going to grow clean potatoes, particularly in soil that has had lime applied, we must submit to the inconvenience at a very busy time of the year.

The use of corrosive sublimate was effective in making the crop safe against scab. But it is more trouble to use this material than hot formaldehyde. Properly used, this latter medium is effective. Here is how we do it: The tubers are immersed for two minutes in a solution composed of one pound of formaldehyde to fifteen gallons of water brought to, and maintained at, a temperature of from 122 to 125 degrees Fahrenheit. After being immersed for the two minutes, the potatoes are removed from the solution, placed in a pile, and covered with a blanket or canvas for, say an hour. The covering is then removed to permit the tubers to dry off. They can then be stored or planted.—D. Stanley.

FARM FENCE BILL CAN BE LESSENED.

CONCRETE fence posts are attractive to the eye, easy to make right on the farm, and are not expensive. By making them in spare time, a supply of well-cured posts will soon accumulate and be on hand when needed. Forms of metal may be purchased in town, but home-made wooden forms will do very well. The size and shape of the posts may vary a bit, according

to conditions, but a good all-around size is one five inches square at the bottom and tapering on two sides, to three by five inches at the top.

A rich concrete mixture and proper reinforcement are necessary, because strength is the principal requirement in good posts. The best proportions are one part cement, one and one-half parts clean sand, and three parts pebbles or crushed stone, with no particle of the aggregate larger than a hickory nut. Just enough water to make a workable mixture should be used. The concrete should be mixed up in small batches, enough to last not more than an hour, since concrete begins to set as soon as the water is added to the cement.

In filling the molds, first place a layer of concrete not more than three-fourths of an inch thick. Then put in two reinforcing rods, each about three-fourths of an inch from the edges. The rods should be of steel, about a quarter of an inch square. Then fill the molds with more concrete to within three-fourths of an inch from the top. Lay in two more reinforcing rods, placed as before, and fill the mold to the top with more concrete. Finish the top edge with a wooden trowel.

The concrete must be carefully tamped down during the filling process, so as not to disturb the position of the reinforcement. In some of the commercial molds, the concrete is compacted by shaking or "jiggling."

At least twenty-four hours should pass before the post is removed from the forms. Letting them remain in the molds twice that long is even better. Care should be taken in handling the green posts, standing them on end in a place protected from the sun and wind and allowing them to cure for at least a month. During this period they should be wetted thoroughly each day so they will not dry out too fast.

A number of methods for fastening the line wires of the posts are in use. The best and simplest, perhaps, is to build a short piece of galvanized wire around the post from the back, and twist the ends tightly around the line wire with a pair of pliers.—P. C.

Over two-thirds of the farmers who won in the one-hundred bushel corn contest in Ohio were tractor farmers.

An increased acreage of potatoes of more than ten per cent this year is inadvisable.

Cow testers throughout the country are bringing the attention of farmers to losses running into thousands of dollars annually through poor skimming by out-of-date, or improperly adjusted cream separators.

FERTILITY AND CROP PRODUCTION.

THE above is the title of a book. The book was written by S. F. Hinkle, farmer, student, teacher, investigator and writer. The author has succeeded, to a very high degree, in putting in this book, from a wide range of sources, data and material related to soil fertility and crop production. He has done for these subjects what Henry did for the live stock world when he published his "Feeds and Feeding."

It is a big waste of time for the farmer or student of agriculture to go through scores of pamphlets, bulletins, and volumes to find information on some soil or crop subject. Mr. Hinkle has spent four years gathering and compiling the contents of this book. He has placed related material in a single chapter for convenient study and comparison. Persons who value their time, and those who desire to have available a wealth of data that to date has been largely hidden from the layman, will more than welcome this volume. It can be had at \$3.10 per copy, through the Michigan Farmer offices.

WHO ARE MICHIGAN'S BEST FARMERS?

(Continued from page 305).

6. Feeding and Care of Live Stock—30 Points.

On a dairy or beef cattle farm, if no silage or no legume hay, or an insufficient quantity is produced and fed, deduct ten points. Whatever the class of live stock, if grain is not properly supplemented with protein feeds (home-grown or purchased), deduct ten points. If used in insufficient amount, deduct accordingly. Live stock should be thrifty, healthy, productive, and properly housed. If not, deduct accordingly.

Add five points to final score if sufficient alfalfa hay is produced for all live stock. Add five points if cattle herd is U. S. Accredited. Add five points if hogs are kept immunized against cholera. Deduct twenty points if contagious disease is present.

7. Quality of Live Stock—20 Points.

If all sires are pure-bred, and all females productive and high grade, make no deduction. If all females are pure-bred, add ten points to total score. Deduct ten points for each grade or scrub sire in use.

8. Adequate Tools, Machinery, and Equipment, Well Housed and in Good Condition—20 Points.

If equipment is inadequate, poorly housed, or in poor repair, deduct accordingly.

9. Convenience of Farm Arrangement—20 Points.

Where buildings are located in a manner requiring additional effort to perform work about them, deduct up to ten points. If fields are not conveniently arranged as to shape and size, deduct up to ten points.

II. Business Methods and Ability—Total of 200 Points.

1. Relation of Income to Expenses—100 Points.

If operating and living expenses (including interest and taxes) exceed income for an average of five years, make full deduction. If income exceeds or is equal to expenses, make no deduction except in the case of extravagant expenditures, when deductions should be made according to judgment.

2. Accounting Methods—50 Points.

If a checking account is kept, and complete record of expenditures and receipts kept on stubs, give twenty points. If complete book account of income and expenses is kept and balanced at least once a year, give forty points. If accounts are kept on a cost account basis, on plans recommended by the farm agricultural agent or the agricultural college, give full score.

3.—Business Reputation—30 Points.

If bills are promptly paid, and if reputation for honesty and square dealing is good, give full score. If not, deduct accordingly.

III. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep—A Total of 90 Points.

1. Repair and Upkeep of Buildings—30 Points.

Buildings should be kept painted and in good repair. If they fall short, deduct accordingly.

2. Condition of Fields—30 Points.

Fields and fence rows should be neat and free from weeds. If they fall short of this standard, deduct accordingly.

3. Maintenance of Fences and Ditches—20 Points.

Deduct for broken or rotten fence posts, unstapled or broken wires, broken or missing gates or ditches, weedy, or clogged with rubbish, or that are not working properly.

4. Freedom From Weeds and Rubbish—20 Points.

Lots and yards should be neat and free from weeds and rubbish. If not, deduct accordingly.

IV. Home Life—A Total of 300 Points.

1. Convenient House—50 Points.

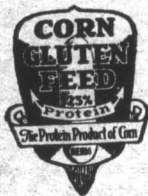
Do not score on size or cost of farm house, but only on its convenience and adaptability as a home. Deduct in proportion as it falls short of this.

A Great Year For Feeders

**Better Animals
Better Rations
Better Profits**



**\$15,000⁰⁰
in Prizes**



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American Maize Products Co.
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**If Your Dealer Does Not Handle
Corn Gluten Feed, Any of the Above
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Associated Corn Products Mfrs. M.F. Fill Out and
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Please send "Bulletin No. 4" governing your big prize contest for feeders and application blanks to enter in class checked below:

Name _____

Street or R. F. D. _____

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Dealer's Name _____

☐ Cow Testing Association ☐ Individual Dairy Herds ☐ Beef Cattle

Corn Gluten Feed has again proved its value as the most economical protein feed when grain is cheap, just as it always has when grain is high in price. Whether you are feeding to make beef or milk and whatever your grain mixture may be Corn Gluten Feed makes it a more profitable ration.

Many of the highest producing and best conditioned dairy cows this winter are those that came through last spring and summer on a ration balanced with Corn Gluten Feed. Successful dairy-men feed it every day in the year.

It should not cost you anything to test Corn Gluten Feed. You feed less on pasture than in the dry lot. Your cows will give more milk, stay fresh longer and go through the summer in better condition. The Corn Gluten Feed you buy will more than pay for itself.

Enter This Great Prize Contest—Now

If you are milking six or more cows or feeding forty or more beef cattle you are urged to enter this great contest. It is a contest between feeders. It is better than feeding for your state fair.

No Entry Fee—No Stall Rent

14 Prizes for Cow Testing Associations	\$ 3,000.00
14 Prizes for Individual Dairy Herds	2,100.00
7 Prizes for Championship Cows	1,000.00
14 Prizes for Beef Cattle Feeders	2,500.00
12 Prizes for supervisors or verifiers	2,650.00
24 Prizes for herd managers	1,250.00
37 Prizes for co-operating feed dealers	2,500.00
122 Prizes, totaling	\$15,000.00

No state fair or livestock show has ever offered as many or as large prizes for any one definite thing. We have chosen the one thing that interests the feeder most of all and that is **Profitable Production**.

A great number of feeders who are balancing their rations with Corn Gluten Feed will have better conditioned animals and they will make more money. Those who make the best records will win these prizes.

Don't Put It Off—Enter Now

This contest starts April 1 and ends September 30, 1926. The prizes will be awarded and paid December 1. In case of a tie each contestant tying will receive the full amount of the prize.

Don't wait until the last minute to enter. No applications will be received after April 1. Fill out and mail the coupon NOW—so we can enter you in the proper classification.

The simple rules of this contest are given in Bulletin No. 4 which we send together with a valuable book on feeding—free of charge. Please mail the coupon at once.

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers

Feed Research Department

Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director

208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 32

Mention the Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

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



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

Nearly a YEAR TO PAY

Scrap the Old One—Pay a Little of It Down on the New WITTE With my generous terms my engine pays for itself. Increases farm profits \$500 to \$1000 a year. Thousands say the WITTE is ten years ahead of any other make—simple and trouble-proof at rock-bottom, direct-to-you prices. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator and throttling governor. All sizes 2 to 25 H-P.

FREE—Write me today for my big, new, illustrated engine book and full details of my guaranteed test offer. No obligation, absolutely free. Or, if interested, ask for our Log and Tree Saw, 8-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump Catalogs.—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 2196 Witte Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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**Burns Kerosene,
Gasoline, Gas-Oil,
Distillate or Gas—**

Yet Delivers 25% or More Power. Cheapest to operate and guaranteed for a life-time. No cranking required. Compact and easily moved. Double, balanced fly-wheels with throttling governor that saves money. Fifty New Features—Write Me Today—a postal will do—for my Special **FREE 30-Day Test Offer.**

**Only \$2 DOWN
ONE YEAR
TO PAY**

Brings you any size New Butterfly Cream Separator direct from factory. Machine earns its own cost and more before you pay. We quote Lowest Prices and payments as low as **ONLY \$3.50 PER MONTH**. No interest—No extras. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. **30 Days' FREE Trial** on your farm at 200,000 in use. Easiest to clean and turn. Write for Free Catalog Folder today (22) **ALBAUGH-DOVER MFG. CO.** 2165 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



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HEAVY-DUTY
FEED GRINDERS**
BELT TO GRIND YOUR
FEED AT LOWEST COST
CONE-SHAPE BURRS—Easiest Running
EXTRA SOLIDLY BUILT—Longest Life
BOWSHER "Combination" or Vertical—A Powerful Grinder Capable of a Wide Range of Work—from Cracking Corn for Chickens to Grinding Oats for Hogs. Rapidly reduces to any degree of fineness Corn in Husk, Ear Corn and All Small Grains. Have Healthy Stock and Larger Profits. Write Now for Circulars. The D.N.P. BOWSHER Co., South Bend, Ind.

It pays to use Nitrate of Soda for Sugar Beets



In 1924 sugar beet experiments in Michigan resulted as follows:

11 unfertilized plots averaged 19,634 pounds of sugar beets per acre.

9 plots receiving 300 lbs. each of Nitrate of Soda per acre averaged 24,252 pounds.



The application of 300 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda increased the average production of sugar beets over 4,500 lbs. per acre. It pays to use Nitrate of Soda on sugar beets and pays big.

Our free bulletins contain valuable information which has helped thousands of farmers to grow bigger and better crops. They tell how and when to apply Nitrate of Soda for best results. A postal to our nearest office will bring them to you. Name crops in which you are most interested and, for our information, mention the number 1527

Chilean Nitrate of Soda—EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

Dr. William S. Myers, Director

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701 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn. 55 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio
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SPOHN'S
Best for 30 Years
for Distemper, Pink Eye,
Influenza, Laryngitis,
Catarrhal Fever, Epizootic,
Coughs or Colds.
For Horses,
Mules & Dogs.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO.
GOSHEN, IND.

Oats

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

Zinc Insulated Anthony Fence and Banner Posts

With every roll of Anthony Fence your dealer will give you our written guarantee that it will outlast or equal in service any other fence now made, of equal size wires and used under the same conditions.

Banner Steel Posts

Railroad rail design—the strongest known form of construction. Large, slit-winged anchor plate, roots firmly into the ground.

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American Steel & Wire Company

2. Labor-saving Equipment in the Home—75 Points.

If no water system, deduct twenty-five points.

If no sewage disposal system, deduct twenty points.

If no heating system other than a stove, deduct ten points.

If no lighting system other than kerosene lamps, deduct ten points.

If no power washer deduct ten points.

If any of these conveniences are inefficient or in poor repair, deduct accordingly.

3. Character as a Husband and Father—100 Points.

This must necessarily be a matter of judgment, rather than of mathematics. A man who is kind to his wife, who does what he can to make her tasks easier, who takes her away from home on a trip, or to an entertainment now and then, who is a companion to his children, taking a deep interest in their training, their recreation, and in their problems, should receive a full score. Deductions should be made in proportion as he falls short of this standard.

4. Education and Training of Children—75 Points.

Except in case of sickness, the cause for which cannot be attributed to unsanitary conditions about the home, fifty points will be deducted for a child of public school age who is not attending; forty points for a child of high school age, not attending; and thirty points for a child of college age who is not attending. In case of more

than one child, the points will be equally divided between them, and prorated as above. For homes lacking an adequate supply of good books and periodicals, deduct ten points. If father does not assist children with their school problems, deduct fifteen points.

V. Citizenship—a Total of 140 Points.

1. Neighborliness—40 Points.

Do neighbors regard him as a good neighbor and a helpful friend? Is he cheerful and friendly, always ready to help where help is needed, and willing to do almost anything to avoid a quarrel with a neighbor? If so, give full score. If not, deduct in proportion as he falls short of this standard.

2. Interest in Schools and Churches—40 Points.

If he votes regularly at all school elections, give ten points.

If he visits school occasionally, or shows other evidence of active interest in school affairs, give ten points.

If he goes to church at least thirty-five times a year, give ten points.

3. Interest in Other Community Enterprises—30 Points.

If member of no farmers' organization, deduct fifteen points.

If an inactive member, deduct five points.

If known in the community as a "knocker" on community enterprises, make full deduction.

4. Interest in Local, State and National Government—30 Points.

Deduct twenty points for failure to vote at last general election.

Deduct ten points for failure to vote at last township or local election.

Volley Ball at Springport

By J. F. Thaden

VOLLEY ball is the most popular form of recreation among the townsmen and farmers of Springport, this winter. Every Wednesday evening eighty men, eighteen to sixty years of age, can be seen on the floor of the high school gymnasium, with twice this number in the balcony looking on. They have been practicing and playing for the past eight or nine weeks. Only three or four of the men had ever seen a volley ball, or heard of the game, until a year ago, when a Volley Ball League was started through the efforts of the school superintendent, Mr. Hall.

Half of the men live in the little village of Springport, and the other half are farmers living around Springport. The interest in this type of recreation has increased to such an extent that membership in the Volley Ball League, and participation in the games, had to be restricted. In order to do this a method of restricting enrollment of new members was resorted to. This is done by limiting membership to men living in the township and to those in the adjoining county of Calhoun, which lies two miles west of Springport, who live within five miles of this town.

If the high school gymnasium were available two nights a week, instead of just one night, possibly about twenty teams, or a hundred and fifty persons, would be participants.

Members of the high school athletic teams are barred for obvious reasons. Every team has a captain, who is chosen by the members of his team. Most of the teams change captains each year. Six of the ten captains are farmers. Disputes over eligibility of members are settled by the board, consisting of the four officers and the team captains. Business meetings are held just before the "work-outs" start.

Farmers are as enthusiastic as the townspeople, and all feel that the dollar dues for the season is the happiest dollar they ever spent. Expenses are practically nothing, and the surplus will be turned over to the school to help defray the expenses of heat and light.

The season is nearly over and the

teams are looking forward to the big banquet which closes the season's work, at which time the five losing teams will banquet the five winning teams.

EARLY POTATO PROSPECTS.

MICHIGAN farmers who have potatoes to sell, will be interested in prospects for the early potato crop in the south. The acreage of potatoes in the five states of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Texas and South Carolina, is estimated by agricultural department men at 72,060 acres harvested in 1925, which is to be compared with an estimated acreage of 65,800, planted, or to be planted in 1926.

In the Hastings district of Florida, planting did not begin until about the eighteenth of January, and in the lower Texas district, no planting was done prior to that date. Only seventy-nine per cent of the Florida acreage was in by February 8, as compared with ninety-six per cent in 1925. The movement of the crop will, therefore, be about as late as in 1924.

It is possible that this decreased acreage may be overcome to some degree by increased plantings in California. Early reports indicate that the farmers there will put out more than they did last year.

RADIO PROGRAM FOR WKAR.

STATION WKAR broadcasts the weather report at noon every day, except Sunday, on which day it is silent all day. The following program will be broadcast next week.

March 8.—7:00-7:15 p. m., bedtime stories; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm radio school.

March 9.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study series; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm radio school.

March 10.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study series; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm radio school; 8:00-9:00 p. m., musical program.

March 11.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study series; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm radio school.

March 12.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study series; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm radio school; 8:00-9:00 p. m., state department program.

A Typewriter On the Farm

Farmers Find it a Paying Investment

By L.G. Herbert

A GREAT many farmers are coming to appreciate the value and advantage of a simply-equipped and comfortable, small office.

Frequently this is one corner of the dining-room or the family living-room, where father may sit down when he has a few minutes to spare after meals or in the evening.

A typewriter is as necessary for farm business as for any other business, and its use is very simple to learn. It is not to be expected that the farmer will develop speed to enable him to compete with any record-breaking stenographer. Nor is it necessary.

After two or three times trying, and a little practice, he will find he can run the typewriter successfully for all practical purposes. Or maybe mother or one of the girls will have time to learn how. However, quite the ideal way is for two or three in the family to use the typewriter as each may have occasion.

A typewriter saves time, as a letter may be written quickly, and has a more business-like appearance if sent out in typewritten form. It takes less effort to write a letter on the typewriter than by hand.

The farmer has many things to sell to the town dweller, and to local and big city dwellers. Typewritten letters make a much better impression and get a more business-like response than pen-written ones.

There is no reason why the farmer should not have his office stationery of good quality, like any other business man. A letter sent out upon a proper letterhead, well typewritten, will bring better prices for the goods, than a

communication indifferently prepared.

One farmer declares that his typewriter has paid for itself many times over just in the sale of the poultry which he buys locally and ships to the city market at Thanksgiving time. It has also increased his sale of other products—eggs, maple syrup, broilers, fruits, vegetables, etc.

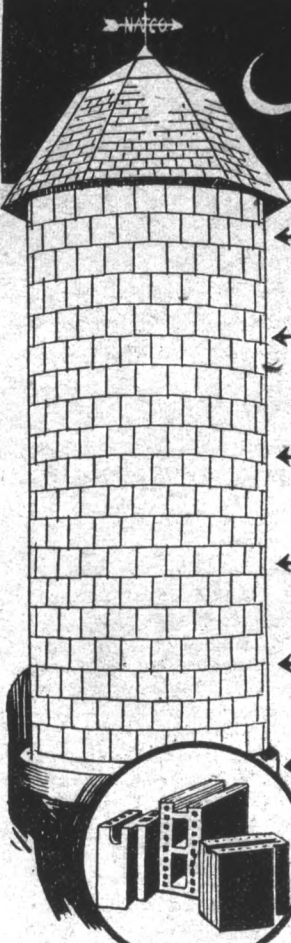
While the farmers around him are getting a certain price, he nearly always manages to get more, due to more forward-looking business methods, of which the typewriter is one.

Small portable machines are available at reasonable cost, or good, second-hand rebuilt machines may be procured at a bargain if one watches the market.

However, if one is not familiar with a typewriter, and what it should do and be, it is well to have some friend make the purchase who can test the machine, if it is a used one, and be sure that it is not an ancient cripple.

Little potatoes make good seed only when they come from high yielding and disease free hills. There will be a tendency this year to plant the small ones. Those hoping for good crops should do this only when they know the ancestry of the spuds they plant.

While growers of early potatoes who can put their product on the market by the first of June, need have no fear of over-production this season, growers in the intermediate and late potato states will need to exercise self-control in the matter of over-planting, lest the profits of 1925 will be needed to carry them over the season of 1926.



A NATCO HOLLOW TILE is SILO

← **DEPENDABLE IN SERVICE—**
An insulating blanket of dead air built into the walls makes the interior proof against moisture and cold. Silage will not decay nor freeze.

← **DURABLE—**
A Natco Silo is a PERMANENT structure. It CAN'T burn, rot, crumble nor blow down. It will last as long as your farm without painting and, practically, without repairs.

← **ECONOMICAL—**
The first cost of a Natco Silo is surprisingly low; the cost of upkeep is exactly nothing. Prices begin at \$300—freight paid to destination.

← **EASILY ERECTED—**
Any contractor who can lay bricks can assemble the scientifically designed tile units of a Natco Silo. Only 3 different shapes are used.

← **EASILY FINANCED—**
Arrangements can be made to string payments out over a long period. A farmer who can pay for any Silo will have no trouble paying for a Silo of Natco Hollow Tile.

← **CONVENIENT—**
Natco Silos are made by the largest manufacturer of hollow tile building blocks on the American continent. Natco factories are located at convenient points east of the Mississippi, one of which is near you.

Investigate before you buy. A Silo is a permanent improvement. Before you commit yourself write for our free book—"Natco on the Farm"—the text book of durable, fire safe farm construction.

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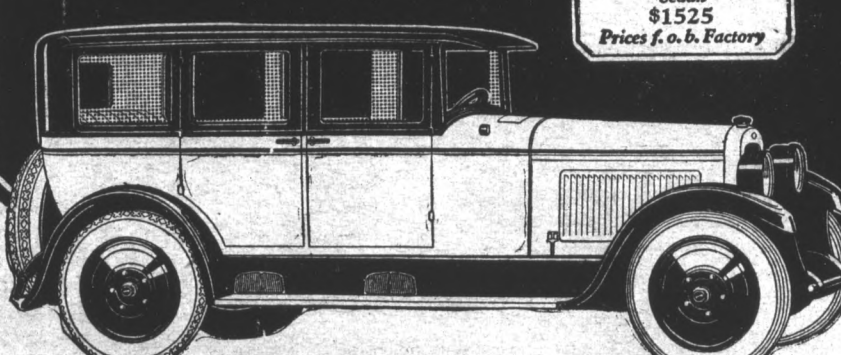
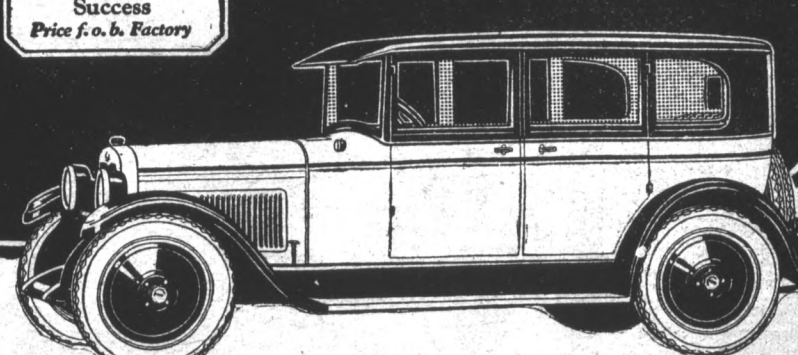
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Ajax Six 4-Door Sedan
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The Market's Greatest Examples of Value-Giving

In far finer performance, in looks, in rugged construction and in thorough quality, these Nash Special Six, Advanced Six, and Ajax models—at their attractively low prices—are easily the value-leaders of their respective fields.

There are nowhere cars at a like price to match them in smooth, quiet performance, in trigger-quick get-away, in pulling power thru heavy going, or in supremely capable roadability thruout the full range of speed and power.

And they are roomy, comfortable cars. For Nash has exerted particular care in creating a body design that provides the maximum amount of seat space and leg room for all five passengers.

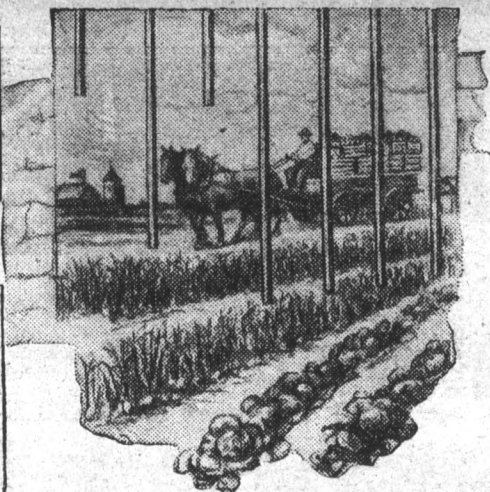
The fittings and appointments are of choice character and included, at no extra cost, among the major features of all Nash-Ajax models are 4-wheel brakes, full balloon tires and five disc wheels.

There are sixteen models included in the Nash-Ajax line and prices f. o. b. factory extend from \$865 to \$2090. (3085)

Unbar
the profit
in your
muck soil..

Muck soils are yielding big crops of celery, cabbage, carrots, onions, sweet corn, lettuce, cauliflower, potatoes, mint, tomatoes, sugar beet, and other specialized crops.

Big profits are being made on the above crops by using high percentages of potash in mixed fertilizers . . . and in some cases, potash alone.



Plan now . . today!

BY figuring the facts now . . by making your plans before the spring rush begins . . you can remove many bars that stand between you and bigger profit.

Consider drainage first! Don't spend any time and money on muck soil unless you have seen to it that the drainage is good. No crop can do well in soggy soil.

Select your fertilizer carefully!

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

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

With good drainage . . good fertilization . . and the other essential farm practices . . you can produce profitable yields on muck soil . . just as many other growers are doing.

FREE. We are now mailing a useful booklet called "Muck Lands" free to growers. If you would like to receive a copy, just write to the address below.

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poise casts no
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Arrow-tip beam
retains accuracy



When you know your cost, and the value of your output, it's easy to ascertain your profit. In these days when farming must be scientific to be successful, you cannot afford to guess. For a slight error may mean the difference between loss and profit.

Why guess when it costs so little to be certain? A Fairbanks Portable Platform Scale is a sure safeguard against loss—and will return its cost to you many times over by increasing your profits.

With a Fairbanks you can scientifically determine the amount of fertilizer needed for every crop. You can measure feed rations in the proper proportion to yield obtained. And there are hundreds of other uses about the farm for a Fairbanks.

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Brickbats and Bouquets

An Open Forum for Our Readers

A SPECIAL INDUSTRY.

GENERALLY the middlemen and merchants make the money on farm produce. This is true of most farm commodities, and as far as I can judge will continue to be so. The farmer works so hard with his hands and so little with his head, because when his body is tired and worn out his mind does not function. Then the business man and commodity dealer, and all the other business people upon whom he depends take what they want, even if it takes all the poor farmer has.

This will continue until the time comes when the people of our country realize that the production of food is a special industry which must be protected and cared for as a necessary industry to be held above the ordinary laws of supply and demand in all its trade relations, because its production is above those laws to a great extent.

Production can be partly regulated, it is true, but no one can regulate the seasons. And I believe that in the near future a wise government will provide some better method of remunerating the labors of food producers, than the present unfair hit-and-miss, haphazard system of supply and demand, a method which works fairly well in business and industry, but is absolutely of the dark ages when applied to food production by the farmer.

The manufacturer can regulate his output. It would be impossible to regulate crops of fruit of any kind, grain or potatoes, or any of the principle foods, and attempts at such regulation might prove disastrous to the well-being of the country.—A. M. Smith.

CONSOLIDATION? NO!

FROM the Canadian side of Sault Ste. Marie comes word that government officials will be presented with a plan for breaking up the industrial schools of the province into small units. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the city council, the purpose being to give the students of these institutions closer personal supervision in their work.

A county school commissioner of this state wrote the secretary of a leading normal college, inquiring as to record of work and efficiency of students from this county, attending that normal. The secretary reported the work and standing of these students as being among the very highest. This report was published in local papers in and outside of the county. This county is a large one, and there is not a consolidated school in it, and the high standings obtained are a tribute to the worth of our district schools and the intelligence of parents who have withstood all attempts made to cajole or coerce them into exchanging their time-ried schools for something of which their good judgment did not approve. If anyone would like to raise a hornet's nest about his ears, he has only to come into this particular county and talk "consolidated schools."

There is abundant proof that eighty per cent or more of the leading business men of our country, from the President at the White House, down, came from its farms and through its schools, provided for by the wisdom of the fathers in the Ordinance of 1787.

In the electrical age just before us, this school will doubtless share in the general transformation, but will remain where it is now, near the homes and hearts of its people, and will continue to send out from its schoolrooms strong and self-reliant men and women.

Scientists tell us that it is quite likely sunlight will run the machinery in our fields, and electricity will be so abundant as to be practically free; there will be electric lighting and heat-

ing in our homes; we may lie in bed and call off the lights, or call them on, at will; we shall see over the radio, as well as hear, (in fact, seeing should have come before hearing).

With super-power, the hours of labor will be lessened to four hours a day, and in that golden age we all may again attend school in the "little red school house" transformed, and yet find the dreams of our youth fulfilled.

On a warm summer evening not many years ago, a chatauqua lecturer told his audience that some day the audience room would be lifted up to an higher, cooler, altitude at will; they would see him come out on the platform as he did that night, and hear his lecture as we heard him then, but he would be far away in his California home, reading in his library. Are there not miracles today? Aladdin and his wonder lamp are not in it with the things that are, and are to be.—Subscriber.

SAVE THE FORESTS.

SUCH a threadbare bit of advice seems entirely superfluous but, judging by the ruthlessness with which most people slash their growing trees, it can't be too often repeated. It should not be necessary to appeal to the owner's selfishness; he should be glad to save for coming generations, but usually he is not, and it isn't essential, since nothing could be more erroneous than the prevalent opinion that, "I'll never live to reap any of the benefit myself."

I know a man who was married less than thirty years ago and who, at that time, acquired a farm with a considerable brush lot. He says there were no trees at the time large enough to be appreciable at all—just good whip stocks—but he thinned wisely, cleaned out all "down stuff" that was in the way, and cut nothing that could not be spared for good results. Today he has a splendid forest from which he has already sold some magnificent bird's-eye maples, and the uninitiated would be amazed at the price at which he holds his timber lot. Even so, he is not in the least anxious to sell.

Maples are said to grow slowly as compared with many other varieties, but a sturdy maple shade tree in my father-in-law's back yard was planted the year my husband was born—they used to tell me, "That tree is just as old as John"—and he died at twenty-five.

Anyone who stops to think a bit can find abundant proof that forest trees do return an income within a reasonable time, but supposing they did not; is that fact a reasonable excuse for wasting the resources that should belong by right to future generations? Yes, I know some people say, "Let the youngsters look out for themselves, I always had to," but if we have wasted all the wealth with which nature endowed us, how can they look out for themselves? We of today are seriously handicapped by the scarcity and high price of lumber, the impoverished soil, and the dearth of fencing material, all of which were unknown problems to our grandfathers; but if we use up the little that remains, what will become of our grandchildren? My neighbor says, "Maybe times will be better in their day," but will not these very conditions tend to make financial difficulties greater rather than less?

If I had any waste land I should certainly set it to native forest trees, and I believe the returns therefrom would insure me a living in my old age, and I am not very particular if the forest over-run my meadow land. Surely I should welcome some kinds of trees anywhere, and it would be well if everyone fully appreciated their value.—Mrs. E. M. Anderson.



COUNTY Agents Sims of Tuscola, and Vining of Kent, displaying the fine cups won through the unusually excellent county agricultural programs planned and carried out in their respective counties.

If laughter is contagious, let's pray for epidemics.

Farmers' organizations can do much for their members, but individual effort will count far more, in the long run, than all other agencies combined.

The recent government survey shows five per cent less cattle on feed in Michigan on January 1, of this year, as compared with the corresponding date a year earlier.

Michigan farmers are feeding a smaller number of lambs this winter than they fed a year ago, which is also the case the country over.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau recently went on record recommending compulsory public liability insurance for all owners of motor vehicles.

Union county, Kentucky, is the first county in all the country to be without a scrub bull. This county has also reduced the number of grade bulls from twenty-two to four.

If government economists have taken the proper view of the onion industry, there can be no appreciable increase in the acreage of the crop without the probability of prices cutting below production costs.

The University of Michigan has been asked by farm leaders to shorten its medical course from six to four years, in the hopes that students would then feel that they could afford to practice their profession in rural communities.

The next step in the poultry business will likely be a "chickery." Such a plant would operate in conjunction with a hatchery, and would provide pullets for sale. Since it is the pullet, and not the day-old chick that the farmer wants, this development will undoubtedly meet his full approval.

Well-placed windows in a hog house that runs east and west, will admit nearly twice the amount of light that would enter a similar house extending north and south. Sunlight is a necessity in keeping the hog house dry, warm, and sanitary.

A number of experiment stations ought to concern themselves with the development of a cow that would efficiently convert ice water into warm milk. At least, this would seem a profitable line of work, judging by the number of dairymen who fail to provide their animals with drink that is not ice cold. In the meantime, farmers should seek to remove this handicap of ice water.

Play Safe on Twine!

THIS YEAR as ALWAYS, the careful man will put his faith in *McCormick, Deering* or *International* twine. In the past he has benefited to the full by this wise policy. He has the most practical reasons for playing safe with the old reliable twine. The man who relies on McCormick, Deering, or International is absolutely sure of **QUALITY**. Any saving he might possibly make in buying cheaper twines could easily be lost many times over in uncertain deliveries, faulty binding, grain wastage, and loss of time in the critical harvest days. He avoids risk and anxiety by buying twine that is *guaranteed* for *length, strength, and weight*.

International Harvester twines *have got to be good*. The Harvester Company is the only company making both binders and twine. Poor twine would reflect on binder performance. All the reputation of McCormick-Deering machines is linked with the sterling reputation of the twine. Fifty-four lines of farm machines are tied up with the quality of the old, reliable twines. That is the best twine insurance.

Then there is the **SERVICE** which is always available through 12,000 dealers. Prompt shipment and liberal supply of McCormick, Deering, and International protect the grain grower wherever he is. Harvester quality and economy are effected by quantity production and the backing of the McCormick-Deering organization. Don't gamble with the comparatively small expenditure needed for twine. It does not pay. Play safe with McCormick, Deering, or International.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

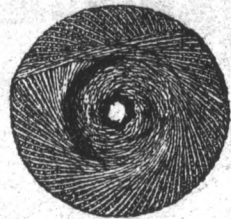
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93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Michigan Farmer territory—Detroit, Grand Rapids, Green Bay, Jackson, Saginaw

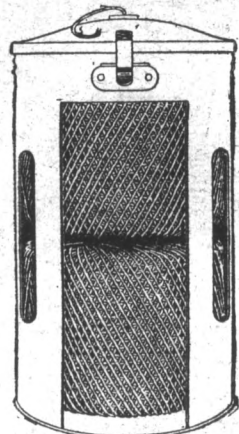
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It is impossible for the Original "Big Ball" to flatten or bulge. The PATENTED COVER holds the ball in perfect shape. All Harvester Twine reaches the binder in just as good shape as when it leaves the mills.



Two "Big Balls" of Harvester Twine fit any twine can. They are made that way and the PATENTED COVER holds them in shape. No time lost in the fields due to misshapen balls, collapsing, snarling, or tangling. The PATENTED COVER is a real protection and a valuable feature.



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Free Catalog 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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Finely Pulverized High Calcium Limestone, either in bulk or bags. Highest grade sold in Michigan.
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A Powerful Motor Cultivator and Lawnmower for Gardeners, Florists, Truckers, Nurseries, Berrymen, Suburbanites, Estates, Parks, Cemeteries.
Does 4 Men's Work.
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DEORIA Wagon Fertilizer
Sows damp or dry lime. Uniformly spreads 16 ft. Force feed. No windage waste. No clogging. Does double the work of wheel seeder—costs much less. Attaches to wagon without removing endgate—strengthens wagon box. No hitching. No cleaning or repair of cleats to attach. Half the gears and sprockets. Capacity 100 to 10,000 lbs. Fully guaranteed. Increases your profits. Low in price. Write for circular on this and our other new farm tool.
Peoria Drill & Seeder Co., 2513 I. Perry St., Peoria, Ill.



Facts



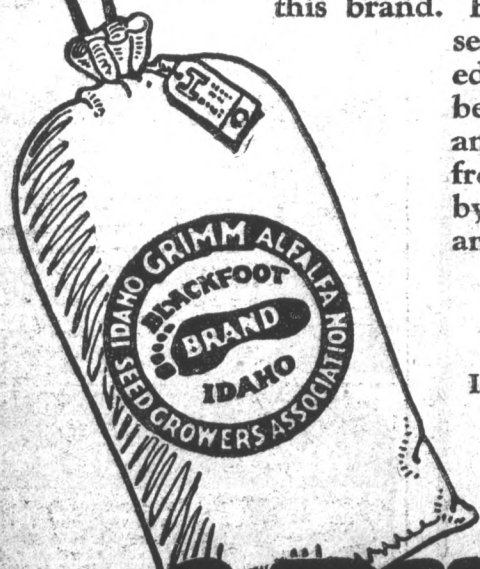
About Blackfoot Brand State Certified Grimm Alfalfa Seed

The Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association and the State of Idaho protect you when you buy in the original sealed Blackfoot brand bag with the official certification tag of the State of Idaho attached.

You can't get better or more reliable Grimm Alfalfa Seed. The world's largest and most reliable Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association is behind this brand. Every field from which seed is grown and marketed under this brand has been inspected, certified and carefully checked from field to warehouse by both the Association and the State of Idaho.

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IDAHO GRIMM ALFALFA SEED GROWERS' ASS'N.
BLACKFOOT, IDAHO



GRIMM ALFALFA SEED

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

(Continued from page 308)

the state had done with the twenty odd millions of revenue derived from the present gas and weight taxes. One of the most impassioned pleas made along this line was by Representative R. W. McLain, of Quincy. Representative McLain said that the senators and representatives were being kept in the dark and were being dictated to by the executive branch of the government which, in turn, was not obeying and carrying out the laws passed at the regular session.

* * *

Another issue which is proving very controversial among the representatives is Senator Burney Brower's bill, authorizing the governor to enter into a certain contract with the officials of the Grand Trunk Railroad. For ninety-two years, the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, which is a branch of the Grand Trunk System, has been operating under a special charter granted by the state, whereby its total taxes amount to but slightly over \$25,000 a year. If this railroad were taxed under the general railroad law it would pay about \$350,000 annually into the primary school fund.

The state now wants to acquire eight or nine miles of the Grand Trunk right-of-way between Detroit and Pontiac for the purpose of widening Woodward avenue. Preliminary negotiations have been entered into between the Grand Trunk and the state, whereby the state will purchase and construct a new right-of-way and will have the old right-of-way for the wider Woodward project. It is proposed that the railroad should reimburse the state for the cost of this project at the rate of \$200,000 per year. Meanwhile, it would go on paying but \$25,000 a year in taxes. However, when the entire cost of the right-of-way has been refunded, the railroad would relinquish its old charter and become subject to the general railroad tax laws. The house has made several amendments to the Brower bill, and it is doubtful what the outcome of the whole proposition will be.

* * *

By unanimous vote the house approved Representative Ernest R. Dexter's bill which appropriates \$750,000 for the erection of a new main building and library at the Mt. Pleasant Normal School to replace buildings recently destroyed by fire.

* * *

The house has taken kindly to the suggestion contained in the governor's message, that provision be made for joint commissions to investigate the cause of crime, criminal procedure, and the disposition and treatment of criminals. Each of these commissions would be composed of four representatives, two senators, and one person, not a member of the legislature, to be appointed by the governor. They would make their investigation and report to the 1927 legislature. It is expected that they would recommend the simplification and codification of the criminal laws and the repeal of obsolete statutes.

* * *

The four subjects discussed in the foregoing paragraphs—namely, highway finance, the Grand Trunk deal, the Mt. Pleasant appropriation, and the commissions to report on various phases of the crime situation—were the only matters called to the attention of the legislature in the governor's message, and hence they are the only things which the legislature can consider unless the governor submits a second message permitting the legislature to take up other measures.

A resolution has been passed by both the house and senate requesting the governor to grant permission for the legislature to consider about sixteen other subjects, but it is doubtful if the governor will see fit to have these other matters taken up at this special session.

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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



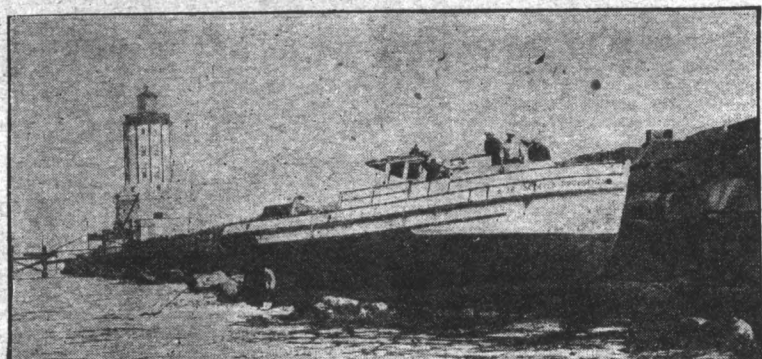
University of Iowa students watching the Foucault Pendulum which registers earth's rotation.



Dr. and Mrs. George T. Harding, parents of the last President Harding, are shown spending the winter's vacation at Daytona, Florida. Several public receptions were held in their honor.



Capt. Carl Graalfs (right) rescued Capt. Jenke Roos and crew when the latter's vessel was wrecked.



Here is the year's freak ship-wreck. The motor fishing boat, M-Della Providenza, when lost in the fog, took a flying leap onto rocks, where she was securely lodged.



The state police of Dresden, Germany, have adopted roller skates to make better time in cases of emergency, and to cover their beats more frequently and efficiently.



The boys of Emmett School, Chicago, recently took advantage of the heavy snow to practice their ability at sculpturing.



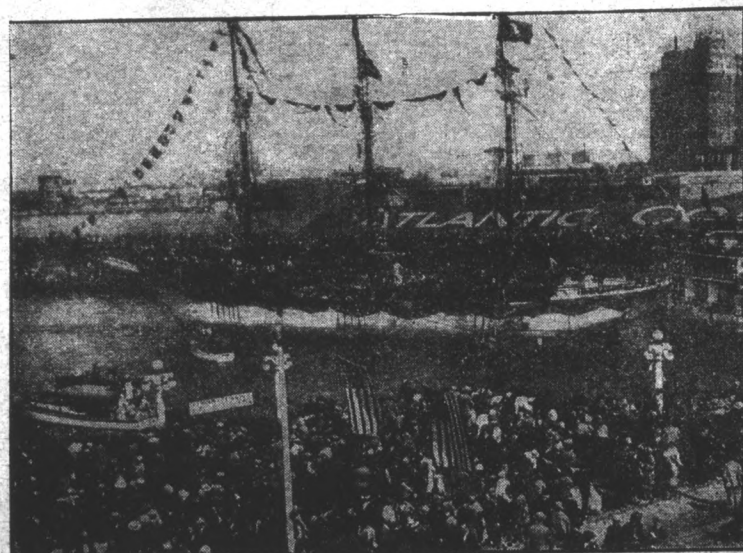
Richard F. Grant, president U. S. Chamber of Commerce, is credited with settling coal strike.



These American girl swimmers made new records during the National Woman's Swimming Contest at St. Augustine, Florida.



The only man to prove that he received broadcasting from foreign stations during International Week, was Francis R. Hoyt, of Connecticut, who used his patented device for proof.



The pirate ship commanded by King Gasparella captured Tampa, Florida, for purpose of holding annual Gasparella festival, at which parades, dances, and other festivities were prominent.

In Valhalla and Out

By George Ethelbert Walsh

DICK waited to hear no more. The stateroom he was in opened directly upon the deck. He slipped the catch noiselessly and stepped out. It was dark, and there was no one on that side of the yacht. In the gloom, he saw the dark outlines of trees and rocks, with the land rising abruptly from the water to a sort of peak, topped off by a low, rambling structure, whose chimneys stood silhouetted against the sky like gaunt fingers.

Lights twinkled here and there in the distance, some stationary, others moving, and voices broke the stillness occasionally, as one called to another. At his left, the phosphorescence of the ocean gleamed fitfully in the half light. The yacht had landed at a dock that jutted far out into the water.

Dick glanced at the end, measured the distance to the island, and decided that his safest way would be to drop overboard and swim ashore. The commotion in the cabin, caused by Marie's screams, had extended to the dock, and running feet could be heard approaching.

Climbing over the rail, he lowered himself with a rope until his feet touched the water. He shivered a little at the chill, and then dropped noiselessly in the cold brine and began swimming quietly toward the shore.

Marie's alarm after all helped him, for it drew the attention of the whole crew to the cabin, and by the time anyone thought of searching the outside of it Dick was pulling himself upon a rock, completely sheltered from view. He sat there wringing his clothes when Marie, accompanied by Brent, crossed the gangplank and landed on the dock. She was still protesting superstitiously that she had seen a ghost.

"He came right through the wall, Cap'n Brent," she moaned. "I nearly fainted when I saw him."

"You'd better not tell Mr. Cutler you saw a ghost on his yacht if you don't want to be fired," replied Brent. "Now get up to the house, or Miss Cutler will—"

"Captain," interrupted a voice out of the darkness, "What's all this noise about? Mr. Cutler sent me down to inquire."

Dick recognized the voice of Mr. Blake.

"Nothing but a hysterical woman," growled Brent. "She thought she saw something—a ghost—and she let out a shriek like a fog whistle. Hustle her up to her mistress. I got enough to do without looking after her."

"Oh, Mr. Blake," wailed Marie, "on my word and honor I saw something—a man—"

"Thought you said it was a ghost," jeered Brent.

"Well, sir, it was a man ghost—a tall young man, with dark hair and black eyes, with—a white face."

Brent laughed hoarsely. "We got a lot of dark men in the crew, Marie—good lookers, too."

"But I never saw him before; he was not in the crew. He was different—a gentleman."

Blake and the captain exchanged glances, and the latter finally said:

"Well, if he's aboard, Marie, I'll find him, and when I do I'll bring him up for you to identify. If he's a gentleman he won't try to frighten you again; but between you and me and the fishes, I don't believe there was anybody. If there was, it was one of the crew."

Brent turned and walked away. Marie shuddered, and murmured, "Oh, no, sir, he wasn't one of the crew. I know all of them."

"Go up to the house, Marie," Blake interrupted sharply. "Your mistress is waiting for you."

CHAPTER V.

In the darkness, Dick had little opportunity to explore his surroundings with any degree of satisfaction, and rather than risk discovery through

blundering, he contented himself with watching the yacht tied up at the dock until the moon came up. Then, with its rays making everything as clear as day, he climbed the rocks and cautiously made his way in the direction of the house.

It was a big rambling affair in the moonlight, low of roof, but spread out over so much ground that it bulked large and formidable. It blended so well with the rocks and trees that it seemed a part of the landscape, growing naturally, like a huge mushroom from the ground itself.

Light twinkled in different windows, but a portentous silence seemed to brood over it. There were no voices to break the silence; no laughter; no music; nothing of human origin.

Dick concluded that the occupants were so tired with their long sea trip that rest and sleep were demanding their attention. This conclusion seemed corroborated when the lights in the windows began to go out, one at a time, until the great building was wrapped in gloom.

The last light to be extinguished was

they began to talk.

"I tell you, Marie," Mr. Blake was saying, a little irritably, "you must be careful or you'll spoil the whole plan for us. If you appear too familiar with me, Miss Alice will take notice. It was risky for you to call me out. Suppose she'd caught you at my door?"

"What difference does it make if she did?" was the quick retort. "You love me, don't you? Then what else matters? Miss Cutler has her lovers. I don't see why I can't have mine, too."

"Don't talk that way, Marie," interrupted Blake harshly. "We can't be ordinary lovers—not here!"

"Why not? We were in the city. Why is it different down here? Isn't the moonlight beautiful?"

"Yes," replied Blake moodily. "It's a good night for sailing. Captain Brent will be out of sight long before morning."

"Where is he going?—not back home?"

"No, he'll hang around until I want him—out of sight, of course. I'll instruct him by wireless." He stopped suddenly, and asked, "How does Miss



on the upper floor in the front of the building. When it disappeared, Dick shivered slightly, as if left suddenly in the cold.

But almost immediately it flared up again, brighter than before. It seemed for an instant that an increase of its candle power had been miraculously given to it. It twinkled brilliantly for a moment, and then went out again.

This did not startle Dick; but when it appeared again and went out as before, he blinked. He stared at the window, watching for its reappearance. It came in time, twinkling an instant as before, and then went out for the last time.

"Looks like a signal of some kind," he mused. Then, recalling the words of Blake to Captain Brent, he swung around and glanced down at the dock. A peculiarly bright light was shining from the mast-head of the yacht, and as Dick looked it dipped three times and remained motionless.

"That's Brent answering," he said.

First up at the window and then down at the yacht, he glanced, watching for a renewal of the signals, but they were not repeated. The house was wrapped in darkness, and the lights on the yacht stationary.

But the latter did not remain so for long. While Dick looked, they began moving seaward, gliding through the darkness with an almost imperceptible motion. Captain Brent evidently had received his signal from Mr. Blake, and was leaving with the yacht for Marsh Inlet, there to wait for further orders by wireless.

"I wonder what it all means," Dick mused. "I suppose I ought to arouse old man Cutler, and tell him—"

He was suddenly cut short by two shadows moving across the moon-lit way in his direction. He had barely time to duck behind a clump of bushes before they were upon him. Dick caught sight of a man and woman, but their identity was uncertain until

Alice take it? She doesn't suspect anything, of course, does she?"

"No. Why should she? But in the morning—shrugging her shoulders—"it may be different. She was furious when she found the servants weren't here."

"Of course. I expected that, but she will blame me, and not you. That's why I am sending the yacht back—to get the servants—taking the responsibility upon myself, you see. Mr. Cutler may rave and tear around, but he'll quiet down. How's the medicine working? Did Alster say?"

"No, he doesn't tell me much. I don't know. But Miss Alice is worried about her uncle—more than about the servants."

"Too bad—for her sake." There was genuine sympathy in the voice, and Marie turned quickly and glanced at him.

"Why should you be sorry for her?" she asked, with awakening jealousy.

"Why!—Oh, no reason whatever."

Blake stammered. Then halting abruptly, he added: "We must go back now. You're lucky if you can reach your room without disturbing Miss Alice."

"Why go in?" Marie answered. "The moon is beautiful."

"Yes, but it's getting late. Come now, you must leave. I'll see you to the door. No, we'll say good night here."

It was a perfunctory kiss he gave her, but it awakened slumbering emotions in the girl. She flung both arms around his neck, and drawing his head down lavished kiss after kiss on his lips, cheeks and forehead.

"You're my man," she said emotionally. "You love me, and I love you. If you ever love any other woman, I'd die. No, I'd kill her—kill you. I'm that kind. Allan. You understand?"

"Don't make a scene, Marie," replied Blake, trying awkwardly to disengage the arms around his neck. "This is no

time for such talk. Of course we love each other."

"Are you sure—quite sure?" she demanded unexpectedly, looking him in the eyes.

"What a question!" he said rebukingly. "Why do you ask it?"

"Because," she replied slowly, "sometimes I think you—you care for Miss Alice—and if you had the money you would rather have her than me."

"The moonlight must have affected your brain, Marie," he laughed uneasily. "I can't imagine what else put such a notion in your head. I have to be pleasant and companionable to Miss Alice. I owe it to her because of my position with her uncle. That's all there is to it."

Either satisfied by this explanation or unwilling to pursue the subject further, Marie nodded, and they retraced their steps to the front door of the gloomy house. Dick waited until they had disappeared, and then drew a long breath of surprise.

"Things are getting as muggy and thick as the weather," he reflected aloud, "and that's saying a good deal, for there'll be a storm before morning."

This prediction proved true, and within half an hour the rain fell. Dick hurried down to the dock and found shelter in a boat-house filled with canoes and catamarans. In one of the former he curled up and fell asleep.

It was morning when he woke. The sun was shining directly in his eyes, pouring through an open doorway in which stood a figure that he did not instantly recognize. It was apparent from her eyes and face that she had seen him first, and had been dubiously watching him as he slept.

"Hello!" he said, sitting up with a grin and blinking at the strong rays of sunlight. "You got the surprise on me. I was out late last night. What time is it?"

"It's early," was the calm reply, "so you needn't apologize. The sun is just up."

"You rise with it?" he added, recognizing the speaker for the first time.

Alice Cutler nodded. She was dressed in an athletic outing suit, with her hair confined in a jaunty cap. "Yes," she replied, "I generally rise with the sun when down here, and take a paddle before breakfast."

Dick intercepted her glance, and smiled. "And I'm in your canoe," he said. "It's the one you wanted, isn't it?"

"Yes," she replied gravely when he attempted to climb out. "But never mind. I don't think I'll take a paddle this morning."

"I hope finding me here isn't going to spoil your morning's sport. I'll leave right away."

She sat down on an overturned row-boat, placing her feet squarely on the floor of the boathouse to give her body support, and in this attitude she remained silent for a few moments while Dick got to his feet and prepared to leave.

"Wait, please," she commanded. "You're the fisherman who rescued my bag from the river three days ago, aren't you?"

"Yes, Miss Cutler," he grinned, fishing in his pocket for her card; "and here's the reward you handed me."

She glanced indifferently at it, but a tiny frown creased her forehead. "Did you come as one of the crew?" she asked suddenly, and, as Dick thought, hopefully. "I can't imagine how else you got here."

"No," he answered frankly, "I smuggled myself aboard the yacht and came as a stowaway."

"Why?"

Dick shrugged his shoulders. A slow flush came into her cheeks. When he did not answer, she rose from the overturned boat. "I won't question you further," she added a little stiffly, "but now that you're on the island, I'll see

Activities of Al Acre—Slim Says It May Be Only a Dream? But It Has Possibilities

Frank R. Leet



that you're properly fed and housed. I'll see Mr. Blake and tell him."

Dick cut in with a laugh. "If you don't mind," he said, "I'd rather he didn't know I was here. As for feeding and housing me, I won't put you to that trouble. I brought enough food along to last several days, and I can sleep anywhere outdoors in this climate."

She was quiet again, watching him closely.

"That's all," he added, uneasy under her scrutiny. "I'll go now."

"Where will you go?"

"Oh, anywhere. I want to explore the island."

"Suppose," she began meaningly, "I forbade that."

"Why?" he asked in genuine surprise.

She did not answer for some time, but studied him from head to foot with slow, appraising eyes. Dick grew restless, and moved toward the door again.

"I suppose you know," she began quietly, "that we're practically alone on this island, that is, Uncle, Dr. Alster, Mr. Blake and my maid. The servants aren't here. It's a little mysterious to me. I don't understand it. They were supposed to have been here a week ago to have everything in readiness for us."

"If they were here how'd they get away?" Dick asked. "They couldn't go on strike and just walk off the island."

"No, and they had no boat—nothing but these canoes and rowboats, and they're all here."

"Queer!" mused Dick, his mind busy with the machinations of Mr. Blake and Captain Brent. "I can't account for it."

"You don't know anything about it, then?"

Dick turned a startled pair of eyes at his fair questioner, the blood mantling his cheeks at the expression in her face. She suspected him of being involved in some way with the mysterious disappearance of the servants.

"I see," he drawled affectedly to conceal his anger, "you believe I'm mixed up in some plot to deprive you of the services of your employees, and fearing that I've hidden them somewhere on the island, you don't want me to get out of your sight."

He hesitated a second, and then added defiantly: "Suppose I am! What would you do—attempt to hold me a prisoner?"

Again she refused to give him a direct answer, but after a pause countered with another question:

"Did you know the yacht left unexpectedly and very mysteriously in the night?"

"Yes, I saw it go," he replied, smiling. "At least I saw her lights moving out on the ocean, and I took it for granted it was leaving. When will it return?"

"Perhaps you can answer that question," she replied, "better than I. When will it return?"

Dick turned his back to her. All desire to confide in her, and tell her of the conversations he had overheard between Mr. Blake and Captain Brent, vanished. Her attitude of suspicion piqued and angered him.

"Ask Mr. Blake," he said, turning in the doorway. Then smiling mockingly, he added, "I'm going now; but I'll be somewhere on the island. With the yacht gone, even I can't get off."

CHAPTER VI.

Walking unchallenged from the boat-house, leaving Alice Cutler white and quiet behind, Dick made a complete tour of the island before any of the others were up.

It was a larger island than he had been led to think. In all it comprised at least several hundred acres, half of it low and flat, and the rest rough and rocky, with the south side ending in a precipitous bluff. The rambling house was built on the highest point, commanding an unobstructed view of the ocean in all directions.

The west side was somewhat sheltered, and a dock had been constructed inside an artificial stone breakwater that formed a safe basin for boats. It was in this basin that the Pelican had landed its passengers the night before.

In the early morning glow, the island was a shimmering jewel of rare beauty rising abruptly from the sea, half tropical and half temperate in its climate and vegetation. The air was neither sultry nor chilly, but of just the right temperature to soothe the jangled nerves without enervating the owner.

Part of the flat side was under cultivation, showing considerable expenditure of time and labor in advanced agriculture. Gardens of fruits and vegetables bloomed in the warm sunlight; trees bearing flowers and buds of future crops—tulips, oranges and lemons, along with cypresses and oaks—were planted in orderly array along the slopes of the hills and on the lower level; buildings and runs for poultry, game inclosures, pens for sheep and cows, and low, rambling barns and

sheds took up considerable space on the west and south sides.

But the north and east, which received the brunt of the storms and pounding seas, were left almost untouched by civilizing hands. Here was a touch of primitive nature—wild, rugged and untamed. The gray walls of rocks beat back the wildest surges of the sea, and the gnarled, twisted trees that grew on their sides and tops, were mute testimony to their long defiance of wind and waves.

Dick found this side of the island more to his taste. It was possible for one to seek shelter from the storms at any time in the caves, fissures and depressions between the rocks, and in an emergency one could find a spare living there. Sea birds had their rookeries in sheltered places, screeching and squawking intermittently the day long, and in the pools below, left there by the receding tide, whole schools of fish and crustaceans were caught.

"With an occasional raid on a hen coop and the dairy, I could live here like a king," Dick observed, whimsically smiling. "A veritable paradise flung down in the ocean."

Not exactly sure of his next move, and unwilling to force matters, Dick lazily explored the rough side of the island, hiding in the caves whenever any suspicious noise alarmed him, and otherwise enjoying himself to the utmost. In this way he spent the morning and early afternoon.

Toward sunset, he was watching the shimmer of the ocean on the north when a tiny speck, bobbing up and down on the waves, attracted his attention. He watched it indifferently at first, and then with more concern. He shaded his eyes with both hands, and came to his feet with an exclamation of surprise.

"It's somebody clinging to a life-raft!" he said.

He watched it a few moments longer, and then added, "He's nearly all in, and trying to reach the island."

Hurrying down the rocks, he reached the edge of the water. The shipwrecked man on the raft was swimming freely now, and with powerful strokes propelling his frail support toward the island. Dick waved his hands, and shouted:

"This way! I'll help you!"

There seemed to be a moment of indecision on the part of the swimmer, and then as if Dick's words had been the signal he threw up both hands, and called faintly:

"Help! Help!"

Dick lost no time in throwing off his superfluous garments and plunging in the sea. The surf was not heavy, and he had no great difficulty in reaching the exhausted swimmer. He caught the frail raft with a hand and began towing it in.

"Can you hang on to it?" he called.

The swimmer nodded, and across the raft eyed Dick rather curiously. He seemed far from exhausted, and as Dick recalled his recent powerful strokes, he wondered.

He was a seaman, with a round, bullet-like head, a scar across one cheek, and a squint in one eye. As most of his body was under water, Dick could only judge of its size and strength by the breadth of the shoulders, bull-like neck and great hair arms and hands.

"Shipwrecked?" he asked, between two rollers.

The seaman nodded. "What ship?"

Dick added a moment later.

"The yacht Pelican!"

Dick almost lost the power of his arms in his surprise, and a big roller tossed him back a few yards before he could recover from the shock.

They were in the worst of the breakers after that, and it took all their combined strength and skill to battle their way through them to the beach.

When they were finally tumbled ashore beyond the reach of the sucking water, Dick dragged himself to his feet and looked at the seaman.

"You say you're from the yacht Pelican?" he said. "What happened? Were you knocked overboard?"

"No, sir, I come to get help. I've been in the water for ten hours. Reckon I'd never made land if you hadn't seen me, sir. I was nearly in. What part of the coast is this?"

"The coast? This is an island—Val-halla!"

The man groaned and threw up his arms in despair. "God, then I ain't done no good!" he said. "That swim's all fur nothing. I thought I was swimmin' fur the mainland."

He appeared so genuinely grieved and disappointed that Dick said sympathetically, "It's too bad!! But tell me about the Pelican. Where is she? And what's happened to her?"

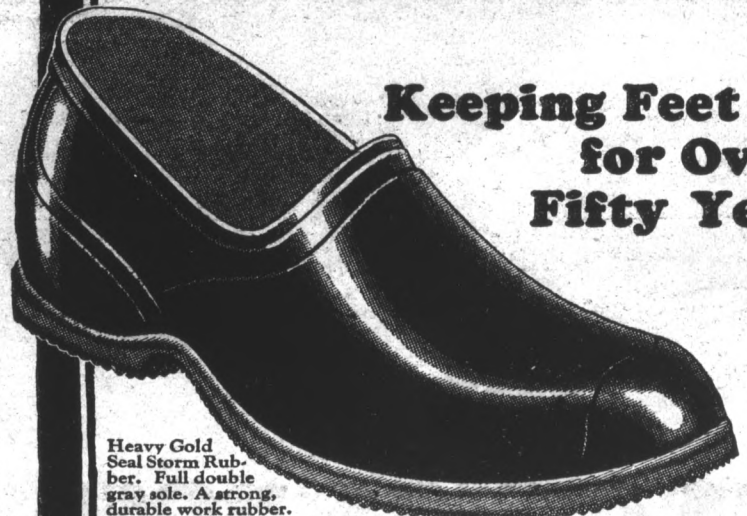
"The usual thing, sir. She ran on the shoals in the storm last night, an' she's goin' to pieces. Can't last twenty-four hours—doomed, sir. It's a pity, sir, she being such a fine boat, and—"

"Where was this?" Dick interrupted.

"Don't know, sir. The captain said he'd lost his reckonin', an' couldn't get

(Continued on page 325).

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Self-Renunciation

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE last week of Christ's life! One gets an idea of how the New Testament writers looked at this when he learns that one-third of the four gospels is devoted to the last week, and about one-seventh of the entire New Testament is given up to it. Without the events of the last week we should have a very abbreviated and incomplete gospel story. In fact, the good news would be without its greatest message.

On Sunday the triumphal entry into Jerusalem took place; on Monday, the cleansing of the temple for the second time; Tuesday a day of teaching; Wednesday was a day of rest and quiet, and on Thursday night the passover meal was celebrated, which was the beginning of the Lord's Supper. At this gathering the event of this week's lesson was enacted.

An old saying is to the effect that a skeleton sits at every feast. The skeleton was not absent from the first Lord's Supper. In the very midst of the sad, yet joyous, repast sits Judas, and at this time Judas planned to betray his Friend and Master. John says



that Satan (the small s is used deliberately) put the idea into Judas' mind. Certainly there is no better explanation. Then, the old contention about who was the best man, came to the surface once more. The men wrangled among themselves as to who would be the lucky man in the days to come, and would get the best political appointment.

And yet Jesus was calm through it all. He knew in whom He had believed. He was certain that God was His Father, and that all would be well. This is something that no amount of learning can beget in the soul. It must be born there in some other way. It is the triumph of religious certainty. He was aware of His power. Back of Him, about Him were infinite resources and He could draw on those resources. That also is true of us, but only a few sense this and fully grasp its meaning. Those who do are strong. They fear nothing. There is nothing to fear. "Perfect love casteth out fear."

NO matter where we go, we are never free from temptation, which means we are never free from danger. Some people assert that they have gotten past the temptation to sin. But they have not, because when they say that they show that they are tempted to lie, and they do not always resist the temptation. We never come to the place, if we are to believe the words of the saints in all centuries, where there is no temptation whatever. Life is an upward pull, all the way. Do you remember Ignorance in Pilgrim's Progress? We see Ignorance for the last time at the very end of his journey. Vain-hope ferries him over the river of death, and he goes to the gate and expects to be instantly admitted, as the others had been before him. But the watchman asks him for his certificate, and poor Ignorance fumbles in his bosom in vain. Then the king commanded "the two Shining Ones that conducted Christian and Hopeful to the City, to go out and take Ignorance and bind him hand and foot, and have him away. Then they took him up, and carried him through the air, to the door that I saw in the side of the hill, and put him in there. Then I saw that there was a way to hell, even from the gates of heaven, as well as from the City of Destruction!"

THE following looks like the greatest anti-climax in the New Testament. "Jesus, knowing that the Father

had given all things into His hands, and that He came forth from God, and goeth to God, riseth from supper, and layeth aside His garments, and took a towel and girded Himself," and proceeded to wash the disciples' feet. But is it anti-climax? Naturally one would expect something greater than such an humble piece of service, after reading the majestic words that Jesus came from God and was going to return to God. But, He had all his three years of teaching been telling people that self-denial, the forgetting of self, is the way to life. Self-renunciation, in other words. Some one of the disciples should have done this. But they had forgotten it, being full of their own little ambitions. Their Master did not hesitate.

Is self-renunciation the way to life? In short, the law of life? It looks that way, even apart from the teachings of the Galilean. Illustrations are all about us. Take plants, they live for others. The flower, with its perfume and its color, lives for the fruit that follows. The fruit lives for the seed, and the seed lives, then dies, that the next generation may be born. Everybody in the whole process seems to be thinking of somebody else.

This is vividly brought out in Drummond's "Ascent of Man." Take bees. All bees live for each other, or, more accurately, for the colony. To begin with, when the young queen flies away, she is fertilized high in the air by a pursuing male. In the instant that the love-embrace takes place, the male falls to the earth dead. He has given his life for the colony. But the queen is now able to become a mother to coming generations. The worker bees show the same spirit. A book I was reading some time ago states that worker bees literally wear themselves out in toil, shortening their lives by their unceasing labor. They are buffeted by the wind, their wings are often slit and ragged from collisions with leaves, but they do not stop. On moonlight nights they often work, that there may be plenty in the cupboard to eat, and that everybody may be happy. They do not propose to have the experience of Old Mother Hubbard. They give themselves in self-forgetful labor, and thus the colony lives, and thus we have honey on the table. This principle of the struggle for the life of others is to be found throughout nature.

JESUS states that this is also the prime principle of the kingdom. You cannot be a member of the kingdom, certainly not a profitable member of the kingdom, if you are unwilling to lose yourself. Love, says the Bible, is the fulfilling of the law, and that is because love forgets itself. This is what the Master did that day. To wash the feet of the guests is the labor of slaves, or house servants. It is done, or was at that time, very generally through the east, to ease the feet of the tired and hot traveler, in much the same way that we take the overcoat of our guest and hang it up. But it was menial toil, unbecoming a gentleman. Yet He did not hesitate to do this, as a vivid object lesson to the disciples. They, too, were to be willing to be servants. They were to forget themselves in their enthusiasm for humanity. "He that saveth his life shall lose it. He that loseth his life for my sake, the same shall find it." Does this really work out in life? Ask the bees. Ask the wheat crop. Ask the flowers in the garden. Ask the men whom you admire in history.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR MARCH 7.

SUBJECT:—Jesus washes His disciples' feet. John 13:1 to 15.

GOLDEN TEXT:—The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many. Matt. 20:28.

In Valhalla and Out

(Continued from page 323.)

it until sun-up. That's now. But a lot of good it will do him now that I've failed him!"

He let out another groan, and struggled to an upright sitting position. "You say this is an island?" he added. "You sure it ain't the mainland?"

"I'd hardly make a mistake like that," replied Dick. Then, "If the Pelican's on the rocks why doesn't she summon aid from the shore? She's equipped with wireless."

"Yes, sir, but it ain't working no more. The storm ripped the wires to pieces an' flooded the dynamos. No, sir, the cap'n can't send a message ashore. That's why I volunteered to swim it. I thought I could do it with this raft, but the tide and wind must have drifted me out of my course."

Dick nodded and said nothing. He was thinking hard. Was this a part of the mysterious plot? Or had the yacht been wrecked and the seaman risked his life in an attempt to get help before she went to pieces?

He eyed the man furtively. He recalled his extraordinary strength in battling the waves until he saw Dick, and then his subsequent collapse. The man, in spite of his appearance, did not seem so terribly exhausted. He was breathing almost normally.

"Can you walk?" Dick asked suddenly. "If so you'd better get up to the house and make a report to Mr. Cutler. It's his yacht—"

He stopped in the middle of his sentence, and stared up at the rocks that rose abruptly from the beach a few yards back from the water's edge. Standing on a projecting ledge within ear shot, as if she had just stepped out of the mouth of a sea cave that yawned back of her, was Alice Cutler. Dick was satisfied that she had been there for some time, and had listened to the sailor's story.

"There's Miss Cutler now," he added, pointing. "You can repeat your story to her, or," slowly, smiling—"perhaps she heard you."

"Yes, I heard," the girl replied gravely. "It won't be necessary to repeat it."

She began making her slippery descent from the rocks. Dick offered a hand to help her, but she ignored it.

"You were one of the sailors on the Pelican," she said, addressing the man. "Yes, I remember your face now. I didn't up there. You're a new man aren't you? Not one of the old crew that uncle had under Captain Johnston?"

"Yes, ma'am, this is my first cruise in the yacht." The man touched his forehead automatically as he spoke, but Dick thought he detected a bold leer in the eyes. "An I'm afraid, ma'am, it's the last."

"You have no idea where the yacht is?"

"If I had, ma'am, I'd tell you instantly. The cap'n didn't know either. Mebbe he does now. Pity I hadn't waited until daylight, an' then tried to reach land."

"Yes, it is a pity," replied Miss Cutler, with a peculiar drawl in her voice. "All right," she added briskly. "Go up to the house, and report to—Mr. Blake. Uncle's not up yet."

"Yes, ma'am!"

He touched his head again with a hand, and then slowly ambled away. Dick watched him in silence, expecting the girl to follow, but she remained standing until the sailor was out of sight. Then she slowly turned to him.

"I saw him swimming in," she said significantly, "but he didn't seem to need any help until you called. Then I noticed he lost his nerve. Rather strange, wasn't it?"

"Yes, it struck me so," replied Dick seriously. "Even when I hauled him in, I thought he had more strength than I. But the poor fellow may have been frightened. A night in the water would unnerve anyone."

"Do you think he was in the water all night?" she asked, a little bit too pointedly to suit Dick.

"Why—he said so. I couldn't say." She gazed at him with a challenging look in her eyes. Dick returned it with a smile of admiration, for with her windblown hair loose, and her eyes flashing with strange emotion, she made a picture of striking beauty. Suddenly she smiled.

"Perhaps I'm misjudging you," she said, "and was harsh with you this morning, but the day's happenings are getting on my nerves. Mr. Blake assumes all responsibility for the disappearance of the yacht last night."

"Yes, he sent it away," Dick replied. "How did you know that?" she asked sharply. "Are you in his confidence? I didn't suppose—speaking slowly—you were particularly good friends—not after what happened on the dock the other day."

Dick chuckled reminiscently. "You're quite right. We're not good friends."

"Then how'd you know he ordered the yacht away last night?"

"I happened to be strolling around when he sent the signals to Captain Brent."

"What signals? I don't understand."

He paused a moment in indecision. Then he shrugged his shoulders. "It may have been a coincidence," he admitted. "He, or someone else, flashed three bright lights from the yacht. After that the Pelican got under way. I took the lights as signals."

The girl frowned and watched him with grave, serious eyes. After a long pause, she asked:

"What were you doing in front of the house at that time of the night?"

"Oh, just hanging around," he answered lightly. "You see, I'd been pretty cramped in my narrow berth on the yacht, and needed a little exercise."

There was still doubt and suspicion in her eyes when, drawing a deep breath, she added, "Where were you on the yacht that nobody discovered you?"

"In—in—" he hesitated.

"Go on, please," she urged when he stopped.

"You wouldn't believe me if I told you," he answered, smiling. "It would sound a bit too—too improbable."

"Anything seems probable to me now. Go on."

"Well, it was in a secret compartment that only two persons in all the world know of, if we except the architects and builders."

She looked incredulous, but nodded her head. "Who were the two persons?"

"One was the former owner of the Pelican, and he's dead now."

"Mr. Van Ness, you mean?"

Dick nodded.

"And the other?" she added interrogatively.

"I don't think I'll mention the other's name," he replied, shrugging his shoulders. "Of course, you know it's I. That's sufficient."

"Yes, that's sufficient," she mused

thoughtfully. Then, raising her eyes to him, she added: "I wonder how you came in possession of the information, if what you tell me is true. I don't suppose you care to tell me."

"No, Miss Cutler, I'd rather not."

CHAPTER VII

Dick avoided the house and its occupants, though he hung around to spy and pick up any stray conversation that he could overhear. He had reached the point where he was willing to play the eavesdropper on the slightest provocation. The mystery of the whole affair puzzled him, and he wished to get the thing straight.

He was an uninvited guest on the island, and he did not intend to make himself a nuisance. There was something wrong up at the house. Mr. Cutler was at no time visible. Whether he was sick and confined to his bed, Dick could not learn.

Mr. Blake frequently came out and scurried around, sometimes alone, and at other times with Miss Cutler. Once Dick saw him with the rescued sailor, talking earnestly. But there was nothing suspicious in this. If the yacht had been wrecked, it would be natural for him to quiz the sailor to get all possible information from him.

Once the three of them walked to the edge of the highest bluff and scanned the ocean for some time. Dick watched them from a screened hiding place. Finally, at an order from Blake, the sailor left and returned to the house.

Blake and Alice remained standing a few moments, the wind tossing and whipping her skirts and golden hair. The man turned occasionally, and while he seemed to be talking to her Dick thought he eyed her greedily.

They sat down on a sheltered rock, still talking and looking seaward. A great desire to creep up behind and listen urged Dick onward, but the venture was too risky.

Suddenly another pair of eyes caught sight of them. Marie, from an upper window of the house, was watching them intently. Dick smiled and shook his head.

"Jealous!" he murmured. "A woman scorned is the worst enemy a man can have. I believe I'll court Marie for information."

(Continued next week.)



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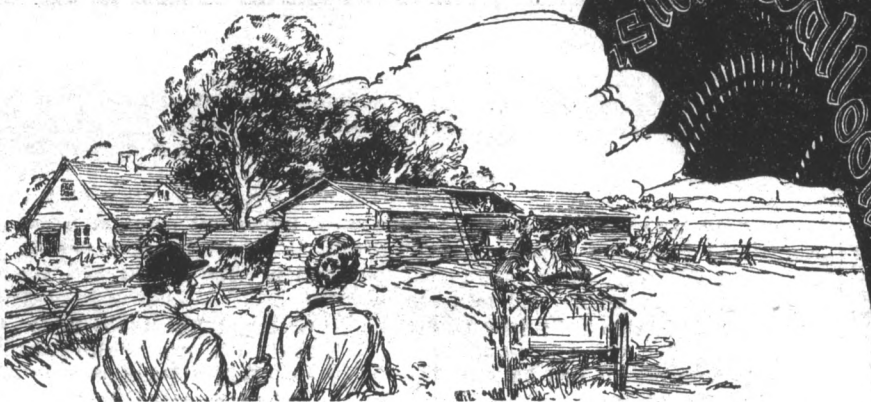
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Woman's Interests

What Shall We Eat?

To Serve Right Food, Economically and Attractively is Mother's All-Important Job

WAR was declared on Germany, and America was weighed and measured. Nothing short of a world catastrophe was necessary to point out to the American people their responsibility in the matter of health and well-being. While food cannot solve the entire problem of health, yet it is one part of the program which the housewife should give careful consideration. This matter of feeding the family may mean strong, healthy, erect individuals who are a joy unto themselves and an inspiration to others, or it may mean a malnourished family with many aches and ailments. A family, radiating with health and happiness, is mother's reward for spending time and energy in bringing together the right kind of foods, preparing these foods for the table and serving them attractively.

According to a recent magazine, ninety-five per cent of our mothers employ no domestic assistance, hence the importance of careful planning on the part of mother, and a close cooperation on the part of all members of the

By Julia E. Brekke

bran, milk and milk products, such as cheese, dried beans and peas, and entire grain products. The Michigan State Health Department advise that iodine salt be used in order to supply the iodine needed.

Minerals Hide in Vegetables.

These necessary minerals may be made available by using daily a variety of vegetables, fruits, entire grain products, and plenty of milk and eggs seasoned with iodine salt.

Another dietetic factor is the cellulose or bulk of the food. This is the fibre which serves as a framework for all fruits and vegetables, and since it is not digested it gives bulk to the food and helps to eliminate waste. Then there are the vitamins to be considered; these are growth promoting and health protective substances found in such foods as egg yolk, green vegetables, orange juice, and other fresh fruits, raw cabbage, and in many other foods. We can say that to avoid any dangers due to shortage of these pro-

and cook. Add the dry ingredients; cook thoroughly. Add the liquids, and when thickened add the potato and celery cubes. Reheat and serve. Other vegetables, such as carrots or turnips, or both, may be added to the mixture.

Cottage Pie.

1 lb. beef (cheap cut) 1/2 tsp. salt
6 potatoes (medium size) 1 lb. fat
1 carrot, diced Pepper
1 turnip, diced 1 cup meat stock
1 lb. chopped onion 2 tb. flour

Cut meat into small pieces; sear. Then cover with a generous amount of water and cook until meat is tender and the stock is reduced to about one cup. Drain stock and make a sauce by cooking chopped onions in the fat. Then add stock and seasoning and cook until smooth. Next add the cooked carrots and turnips.

The potatoes are cooked separately and mashed. Cover the bottom of the baking dish with a generous layer of the mashed potato, then add the vegetable and meat mixture. Cover the top with the remaining potato and bake until brown.

Not much is necessary to complete this meal. Whole wheat bread and butter and a fruit salad, or stewed fruit, may complete the meal.

To begin right the breakfast must be right. It is well to begin with a fruit, such as baked apples, stewed fruit or a fresh fruit. Then serve a cereal and preferably an entire grain cereal. The more hearty breakfast may also contain poached eggs on toast or some other protein dish, with some additional fuel food. Don't forget that Mary and Johnny must have their milk, so add a generous amount of whole milk to the cereal, and also serve milk as a drink.

Muffins, preferably made from entire grain flours, are a happy change to any breakfast menu.

Graham Gems.

1 cup graham meal 1 1/2 cups milk
1 cup white flour 1 egg
2 tb. sugar 2 tb. melted butter
1 tsp. salt 4 tsp. baking powder

Sift white flour with sugar, salt, and baking powder; mix in graham. Add milk, beaten egg and melted butter. Bake in hot oven in hot greased pans, about twenty-five minutes.

The resourceful housewife will leave nothing undone to make the meals from day to day adequate, interesting, and served in an attractive manner.

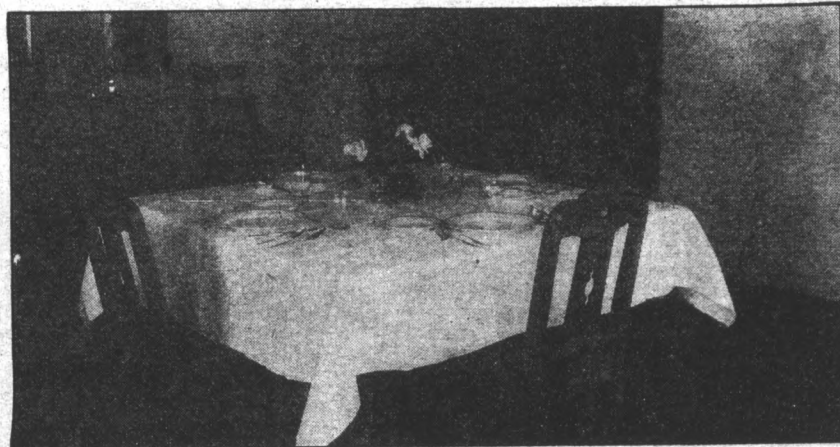
EARLY PANSIES ARE LARGEST.

PANSIES will bloom during the hot weather, but the blooms will be small. To have the fine large blooms we prize, the seeds must be planted early enough so that the plants will be in bloom while the weather is cool. I have planted the seeds in March, for they will not become weak and spindling from being grown inside like many plants do, provided they are not too badly crowded. If you have plenty of room you may pot them in tiny pots in March and set these on a bed of sand to keep from drying out too fast. The little clump of foliage will be sturdy by the time the weather is warm enough for them to be set out.—A. H.

HOME TIME-SAVERS.

A cement that will dry in ten or twelve hours and be as hard as stone, is made by mixing up ordinary cement, using waterglass instead of water. This cement can be used satisfactorily, even in freezing weather.

If you wish to make a small sewing bag or serving apron in a hurry, run a ribbon tape through one hem of a man's handkerchief.



A Well-appointed Table Adds Joy and Happiness to Any Meal.

family, for after all, mother should be a hostess to her family, rather than a servant who looks after every possible detail.

In planning meals one must consider the needs of the specific family. Where many of the members are engaged in occupations requiring much exercise in the out of doors, more fuel foods, such as starches, sugars and fats are needed. This is especially true of the farm family. But other foods are necessary to supplement and balance the above mentioned foods.

Children Need Tissue-building Foods.

A smaller quantity of the tissue-building foods, such as milk, eggs and meats, are required by the adult to keep the body in repair than by the children and invalids who are constantly building new tissues, as well as repairing the old ones. But our bodies are so complicated in form that starches, sugars, fats and proteins are not sufficient to supply all our needs. Certain minerals, as iron, calcium, phosphorus and iodine are equally important in the repair and functioning of the body. For this reason, the housewife must see that the menu contains a generous supply of milk, milk products and oranges, for these are some of the foods especially rich in calcium.

Dr. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, and others, tell us that every child should have at least one quart of milk each day, and every adult at least one pint each day, to supply the necessary lime or calcium. Some good sources of iron are egg yolks, greens, and entire grain products. Good sources of phosphorus are wheat

protective foods, the diet must contain a generous amount of milk, fresh vegetables, eggs, butter-fat, entire grain products, and some citrus fruits or tomatoes.

A pleasing combination of flavors is a most important point in menu planning. Can you imagine eating, with any relish, this insipid and colorless dinner?

Creamed Vegetable Soup
Boiled Fish with White Sauce
Boiled Potatoes
Baked Macaroni in Milk
Bread Butter
Vanilla Custard

Everything in the menu is bland. Try substituting something savory and tart, and see how your mental enjoyment of the meal in prospect goes up! For instance, put in a highly seasoned tomato sauce instead of the white sauce, a crisp lettuce and fruit salad in place of the macaroni.

Another factor to be considered is the price of the meal. Money can be saved by using foods that are in season, and by utilizing home-grown products. Why buy oranges and serve orange salad, when it is tomato time on the farm? Occasionally serve a mixed vegetable soup. The following recipe is inexpensive when these vegetables are in season or found in the store room, either in cans or common storage. With bread and butter and a simple dessert, this combination makes a palatable meal.

1 lb. chopped onions 1 qt. can tomatoes
2 lb. fat 1 cup celery stock
2 tb. flour 1/2 cup cooked celery
1 1/2 tsp. salt cubes or leaves
1-8 tsp. pepper 1 cup diced potatoes
1-8 tsp. soda cooked

Add the chopped onion to the fat

Urge for Better Farm Homes

Conference at Chicago Plans for Improvement of Rural Homes

A MOVEMENT is under way with an aim toward better farm homes. For a number of years, there has been a general better homes movement throughout the country. But this new movement is perhaps more direct, in that it will exert its entire effort toward improvement of rural homes.

There is little doubt but that every farm woman knows what she wants in her home, and how she wants it, but it is quite a different matter to get workable plans for such changes and additions. Then, too, every woman has her dream of a new home, but, not being an architect or an engineer, she cannot draw up workable plans for such a home.

With this demand in mind, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers called a conference, February 18-19, in Chicago, of all organizations interested in better farm homes. The American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Division of Building and Housing of U. S. Department of Commerce, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Bureau of Home Economics and Division of Agricultural Engineers of U. S. Department of Agriculture, American Home Economics Association, Better Homes of America, and American Agricultural Editors' Association, were represented.

William Draper Brinkloe, agricultural engineer, who has conducted farm homes contests for different magazines, said that he had found in his work, that a wash room, a thing unknown to city homes, was one of the things that farm women want. One woman wrote, "My wash room is so set that the men can enter it directly from out-of-doors and then go to any

part of the house without going through my kitchen. It gets on a woman's nerves to have men folks traipsing through the kitchen when she is fussed up, hurrying to serve a meal."

The bath room, he said, was another thing that farm women wanted incorporated in their homes. Ninety-eight per cent wanted this convenience, forty per cent called for hardwood floors, and fifty per cent had fireplaces, together with other heating plants. The six-room house was most popular, with the five-room house next, followed by the seven-room house.

The joint resolutions committee of this conference recommended that the following committees be appointed: Committee on house design, on remodeling farm homes, on fire prevention and protection, on farm home utilities, on furnishing and decoration, on landscaping, and on financing the building of farm homes.

These committees will attempt to work out plans whereby rural people may receive more complete information on how to make the farm home more comfortable, more convenient, and a better place to live.

Approximately \$50,000,000 in farm buildings were lost by preventable fires in 1925. Much of this loss could have been avoided by proper chimney construction, proving that a rural building code would be of economic value. A committee is already at work on such a code that will give the minimum requirements for good construction, and will serve as a guide to the farmer and rural builder in order that they may have reliable information upon which to base recommendations.

When You Buy Silk

Simple Tests Determine When Silk is all Silk

WITH the approach of spring, the stores are flooded with new textiles, new silks, and other materials. Womenkind just naturally turns her thoughts to new dresses, clothes, and draperies. And this year there is an abundance of lovely material, delicate in colors and beautiful in design, from which to choose.

When buying silks, one is almost invariably attracted first by the color and sheer beauty of the textile. Next, one thinks of design or fashion. Seldom does one choose a piece of silk for fabric alone. True silk has an unusual degree of softness. Its weight is lowest among textile fibers, and it will last for years, though given hard wear.

Silk Substitutes on the Market

Efforts to cheapen silk have tended to develop numerous processes which give the effects that pass for real qualities with the ordinary consumer. For this reason, a few simple tests are invaluable to the thrifty woman who is anxious to get the best value for her money.

Quality Determined by Weave.

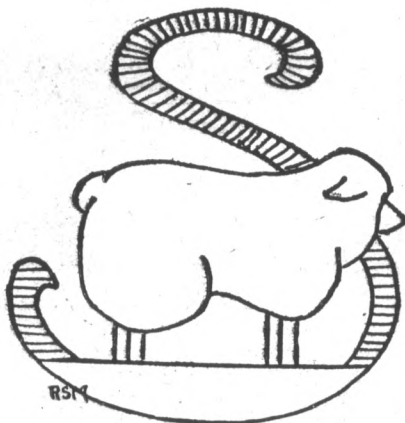
To test the weave, stretch the cloth lengthwise and crosswise over the thumbs. If the threads pull or shift, the silk will be apt to pull on the seams when made up.

A very sure way to test silk is to burn a sample of it. True silk burns slowly, the ashes curling up in little tiny balls on the edge of the burning material. An odor like burnt feathers is given off. If there is a large amount of ashes left, or if the sample retains its shape after the silk is burned, it contains weighting. A heavily weighted piece catches fire very slowly. The more weighting a silk contains, the weaker will be its fibers, and consequently its life will be shorter.

Artificial and imitation silks do not give off odor of burning feathers. When burned, they flame up more than

silk. They do not leave the droplet form of ashes found when burning true silk.

TELL-TALE 'N'IALS.



One whose name begins with S,
Does his best and never less;
He's as worth his board and keep,
As a wool-producing sheep!

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.

If fudge hardens before it can be poured from the pan, it may be treated like fondant and made into chocolate creams. To do this knead small amounts of the hardened mixture with buttered fingers until it is the consistency of fondant, and mold into balls.

If a teaspoon of peanut butter is added to powdered sugar frosting, it makes a delightful hurry-up filling for a cake.

What paint will you use this spring?

MANY house-owners today will answer that question by saying, "Paint made of Dutch Boy white-lead and pure linseed oil." Why?

Dutch Boy white-lead is pure white-lead, corroded from the metal, lead. It makes an all-lead paint which resists the attacks of the weather. It insures you against loss from decay. It increases the value of your farm.

If your farm buildings are beginning to look a bit weather-

worn and shabby, cover them now with Dutch Boy white-lead paint. It is reasonable in price. Only 100 pounds of Dutch Boy white-lead is required to make seven gallons of pure lead paint.

The real economy, however, in using this paint begins after you buy it. Dutch Boy white-lead paint gives a smooth, even film that is tough, durable, elastic—a film that does not crack or scale. It enables you to save the cost of repairs you would have to make sooner or later on unpainted and deteriorating property. It lengthens the period between repaintings. And each succeeding year the appearance and the condition of the house painted with white-lead make evident the superiority of a pure lead paint.

"Decorating the Home" is a new free booklet illustrated in color which suggests decorative treatments for exteriors and interiors. It will be sent you, along with a booklet which gives directions for painting wood, plaster, metal and masonry, if you write our nearest branch.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State Street; Buffalo, 116 Oak Street; Chicago, 900 West 18th Street; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street; San Francisco, 485 California Street; Pittsburgh, National Lead and Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.



You will see the figure of the Dutch Boy Painter on every keg of Dutch Boy white-lead. It guarantees a product of the highest quality. In addition to white-lead, there are also made under this trademark: red-lead, solder, babbitt metals, and flinting oil for use with white-lead in painting interiors.

Dutch Boy White-Lead Makes an All-Lead Paint

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The Michigan Farmer

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Of course, you know good old Musterole; how quickly, how easily it relieves rheumatic and neuralgic pain, sore joints and muscles, stiff neck and lumbago.

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CHILDREN'S MUSTEROLE is just good old Musterole in milder form. Unexcelled for the relief of croupy coughs and colds; it penetrates, soothes and relieves without the blister of the old-fashioned mustard plaster.

Keep a jar handy. It comes ready to apply instantly, without fuss or bother.
The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio



BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

MICHIGAN FARMER PATTERNS.

No. 435—One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires four yards of 40-inch material, with $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of 36-inch contrasting material.



No. 443—Girl's Underwaist and Drawers. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size eight requires 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material, with two yards of embroidery and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of insertion and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of edging.

No. 278—Stout model. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 54-inch material, with $\frac{5}{8}$ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

Send 13c to our Pattern Department for each of these patterns.

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No waste, when you buy Calumet. It's the finest leavener at the fairest price.

No waste, when you use Calumet. It has unusual leavening strength. Only half the ordinary amount is required. You never increase the quantity because it never decreases in leavening action.

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MAULE'S SEEDS
ONCE GROWN—ALWAYS GROWN

Blowin' March

By Hazel B. Girard

As a child, I had no use for March. It was always blowin' in with unassuming gestures and suave curtsies. Then, some of the old sages who had seen many Marches come and go, would say: "Oh, well, she came in like a lamb, she'll got out like a lion."

That prediction always bothered me considerably. I was afraid during those days of March, that our little white schoolhouse would blow away.

Then besides, it was March that slapped me in the face with its guttural breezes—and brought the big brown freckles that loomed up like myriads of Sphinxes. Back in those

I was a dozen years old anyway, before I finally got reconciled to March—that the going "out like a lion" was a mere simile, and that freckles were but sun kisses that weren't passed out to everybody. I realized that by wearing a large hat, patterned like a beach umbrella, I could evade much trouble; that a few freckles did not matter anyway—just showed that I was an R. F. D. girl and liked "the great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world."

Now, since I have gotten old enough to cook vitamins and calories, help to elect presidents, and do other worthwhile things, I like March better each passing year. It is a broadcaster announcing that the cold, dismal days of winter will soon be signing off, and that station S-P-R-I-N-G will entertain us. The Sunny Day's Orchestra will play "The Robin's Return," "The Bee March," and others. Then once again, the toil-scarred earth will appear on the panorama and we will look into the future at what lies ahead.

I recall a warm March day a few years ago when I was digging up some loose soil for the tomato seeds. I suddenly hoed up a toad that had been sleeping the winter months away down in the underground realm. To all appearances he was surprised to be so brought back to real life. And so I remember March as the month to plant tomatoes and other garden "doo-dads" that need all the time they can get to reach maturity.

It is the month when everyone is building potential air castles and chasing luminous rainbows; when the year's plans are "cut and dried." So, bless it, I say, for the "carry on" spirit and the vainglorious hopes that it instills within us each new summer.



An Old Auto Tire Makes Acrobats of Jack and Barbara Black. (A Winner).

old days, I used to secretly wash my face with strong home-made soap, thinking that it would put the dread intruders to exit. But alas, it never did anything but render severe pains in the face.



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

REMOVE PRINTING FROM SUGAR SACKS.

I have several sugar sacks that I would like to use for different purposes about the house. Can you tell me how to remove the printing from them?—Mrs. M. J. T.

To remove printing from sugar sacks so that they may be used for dish towels or other purposes, boil them in a tub with this solution:

Dissolve one box of lye, five cents worth of borax and salts of tartar each, in two gallons of hot water. Remove from fire and add five cents worth of dry ammonia. Use one cup of this solution to a boiler of suds in which the sacks are to be boiled. This solution is also good to bleach other things on wash day.

BRIGHTEN UP THE BRASS BED.

What can I do to remove the tarnish from my brass bed?—Mrs. A. M.

To clean a brass bed, mix two teaspoonfuls of salt in a half cup of vinegar. Rub this briskly over the brass, wash, and polish with a soft cloth.

MARMALADE FROM APPLES.

Please tell me how to make marmalade from apples. Also, I have some lard that has a burned taste and is strong. Can you tell me what to do with it?—Mrs. M. X.

For apple marmalade use seven pounds of apples to three oranges. Dice the oranges and shred the peel sep-

arately. Extract the juice from the apples by boiling with as little water as possible until soft. Mash and drain through a jelly bag. Add orange and peel, and cook for twenty minutes. Add five pounds of sugar, and cook until it jellies. Pack into jars and seal.

To clarify your lard, melt it in a large kettle. When hot, add two raw potatoes, peeled and quartered. Cook until they are dark brown. They will absorb the disagreeable taste. Remove the potatoes from the lard and store it in a cool, dry place.

MINCEMEAT UNCOOKED.

Has any of the readers ever made mince-meat by cooking the meat and adding the fruits uncooked?—Mrs. L.

If any of our readers have tried this method of making mince-meat, drop a card to this department, telling of your success.—M. C.

TO REMOVE STAINS FROM TABLE LINEN.

Please tell me how to remove tea and coffee stains from table linen.—Mrs. J. A. M.

To remove coffee stains from a table cloth, soak the stains in cold water and then immerse in the boiler with the other clothes. If the ordinary process of washing does not completely remove the stain, leave the cloth in the sun for a few days.

To remove tea stains from either cotton or linen, soak in a borax solution of from one-half to one teaspoonful of borax to one cup of water, then rinse. Lemon juice and sunlight are also effective for tea stains.



SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians.

Safe

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

MORE ABOUT GOITER.

IT is because goiter is so hard to cure, short of a surgical operation, yet so easy to prevent, that I remind you about it two or three times a year. Remember that there are some districts in Michigan in which residents are especially likely to develop goiter. Those are the districts in which the natural deposits of iodine are infinitesimal. In such districts goiter is quite common, but can be prevented by following the recommendations of the state department of health to use iodized salt, or in some other way take very small quantities of iodine in food or drink. This is especially important for girls approaching the age of puberty.

The gland that swells and makes "big neck" is the thyroid. The secretion of this gland, called thyrotoxin, is the substance which determines how readily your body will appropriate food for its own uses. It is likened to the action of a pair of bellows to a fire; the more it works the quicker the action. This being so you readily understand that any lack permits the body to increase in weight. You must remember that an enlargement of the thyroid gland into a goiter does not necessarily mean that more of this thyrotoxin is secreted.

The essential point to bear in mind is that in districts in which iodine is lacking in normal food and water, goiter is likely to occur in children, especially in young girls, unless prevented by its administration in small quantities at intervals.

I mentioned the thyrotoxin to bring out the explanation of why thyroid extract is used in patent medicines that are advertised as flesh reducers. Taken as a medicine, it makes the body burn up its fuel more quickly and thus consumes the extra fat. At first thought this seems very much to be desired. But those who have studied the subject find that there are many dangers connected with giving this powerful agent, some of which are much more to be feared than the discomfort of a few extra pounds of fat. Chief among them is the effect upon heart action, which may be very serious. As a physician I count the use of preparations of thyroid substance very valuable. They do sometimes serve a real purpose in weight reduction. They may be very useful in certain persons whose lives are handicapped because of a natural lack of these substances—those suffering with cretinism or myxedema. But, like two-edged swords, they may cut more ways than one, and only an experienced physician should be trusted with their administration.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

The Trick that Failed

SCOLD, scold, scold, that's what old Stingy Sparrow had done for a week. It was all because Tilly and Billy had hung up a crumb tray in the old cherry tree out in the garden. Here they put crumbs for the hungry birds who stayed in the north in the winter time.

"If I could only keep all the other birds out of the garden," thought Stingy Sparrow, "we could have all the crumbs ourselves."

Now, Stingy Sparrow was the leader of all the other Sparrows so he called a council of all the Sparrow family.

They met in the old shed in the far corner of the garden. A little door had been made in the peak of the roof,



When Billy Opened the Door, Out Flew All the Birds.

just large enough for the birds to fly in and out.

"If we could keep the other birds away, we could have all the crumbs to ourselves," Stingy Sparrow told the Sparrows when they had assembled.

"I have a plan," chirped Smarty Sparrow.

"Tell us, tell us," chirped the whole family of Sparrows.

"We will call a council of all the birds right here in the old shed," he said. "When they are all inside and busily chirping and chattering together,

er, we Sparrows will slip out one by one. When the last one is out I will close the door." Smarty Sparrow whispered that last so that not a single bird outside might hear the secret. "We will keep them in jail in the old shed, without any food, until they will promise to leave our crumb table alone."

"A fine plan," agreed all the Sparrows.

So the very next day a council of all the birds met in the old shed. One by one the Sparrows slipped out while the other birds were chirping and chattering together. When the last Sparrow was out, Smarty Sparrow closed the door and locked all the rest of the birds inside.

"Let us out, let us out," called all the birds inside, when they discovered the trick that the Sparrows had played on them.

"We will let you out when you promise to stay away from the crumb tray," said Stingy Sparrow.

"But the crumbs are ours, too," said the birds in the shed, and they would not promise.

The Sparrows went away.

"The birds will promise when they have to go without their dinners," they said.

Now, that very morning Tilly came over to Billy's house to slide down hill. Billy always kept his sled out in the old shed. When they went out to get it, out flew all the birds.

"The birds are planning a secret," said Tilly.

"I don't think so. See, they are very hungry," said Billy as the birds flew straight to the crumb tray.

The Sparrows never knew how the birds got out. But they were so ashamed that their scheme had failed, that they never tried such a trick again.



WHEN you can stretch out in bed and feel the easy, restful, buoyancy of a bedspring that fits your body—When you can feel the grateful relief that comes to a spine that is perfectly and properly supported—When your tired body, muscles, mind and nerves cease their restless throbbing and you feel the refreshing quiet of perfect, peaceful relaxation—then you know comfort—the comfort that comes with a FOSTER IDEAL because

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Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

Most Adaptable to New Spring Fabrics

No. 283—Slip-on Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material, with ½ yard of 36-inch contrasting and three yards of ribbon.

No. 234—Long-waisted Slip-on Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 17½ yards of 36-inch plain material, with 2¼ yards of 32-inch figured material.



No. 409—Dress with inverted plait. Cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 54-inch bordered material.

No. 196—Quickly made dress. Cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yards of 36-inch contrasting.

These patterns can be obtained through the Michigan Farmer Pattern Department, Detroit, Michigan, for 13c each. Enclose 13c extra when you order your pattern, and a copy of our large Pattern Catalogue will be sent to you.

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"Geneva" Chicks are prize winners. Early Layers. 20 Best Birds. From Heavy Laying, Healthy, Inspected flocks. Best strains, Martin Wyand, Parks and Holterman Barred Rocks, Sheppard Anconas, Tompkins and Owen Reds, etc.

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Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	5.00	9.25	15.50	45.50	74.00	144.00
Black Minorcas, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons	5.25	9.50	16.00	46.00	75.00	145.00
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Also Super-Quality "Geneva" Chicks from our Prize Winning Flocks. Get our Beautiful Catalog entitled "The Art of Poultry Raising." It's Free. It is full of valuable Poultry Information and shows our Birds and what they have actually done. 68 Birds Won 28 Ribbons in 1925. Buy Winning, Heavy Laying, Profit Paying "Geneva" Chicks for 1926. Wonderful Combination offer on "Geneva" Chicks, Brooder House and Store. Write us to-day. You take no chance when ordering "Geneva" Chicks. We strive to satisfy you. Ref. Bank of Geneva. Member I. B. C. A. Get full particulars about our "GENEVA" Chick Insurance Plan. THE GENEVA HATCHERIES, Box 22, GENEVA, INDIANA

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Assorted Chicks, 100, \$10

Heavy Assorted, 100, \$18 straight. Catalog Free. Model Hatchery, Box C, Monroe, Indiana

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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 DIARRHEA. This is our secret and 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. L. Reds, White Wyandottes.

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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%

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S. C. White, Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Anconas \$7.00 \$13.00 \$38.00 \$62.00 \$120.00
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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.

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Michigan accredited chicks from flocks which have stood careful inspection. Our White Leghorn Cock Bird won 1st at Eastern Michigan Poultry Show, 1926, in both production and exhibition classes. We won 1st in pullet class. Catalog free. Prices (post paid) on 25 50 100 500 1000

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Bar. Rocks, R. L. Reds, Anconas & Bl. Minorcas 4.25 8.00 15.00 72.50 130
White Rocks, White & S. L. Wyandottes 4.50 8.50 16.00 77.50 150
Assorted Chicks, \$12.00 per 100.
DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, BOX C, BIRMINGHAM, MICH.

ENGLISH
TYPE

WHITE LEGHORNS

MICH. STATE
ACCREDITED

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LEGHORNS

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

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

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WHITE LEGHORNS—2 grades. Best grade chicks from males from hens with known trapnest records of 245, 208, 200, 195, 200, 230, 194, 199, 195, 193, 205, 220, 201, 202, 214, 221, 211. Males' sire is from 307 egg dam with five generations—both grades—accredited by and 25% Hollywood strains. All males and females of over 250 eggs. 75% Tamed Michigan State College. We won 1st 3rd and 4th hens and Best Display in Utility class at Muskegon in 1926. Order Now. Information cheerfully furnished. Write for Circular with Prices.

PROGRESSIVE POULTRY FARMS
P. VER HAGE, MANAGER ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

Feeding For Hatchability

Make Eggs More Fertile Through Feed

By R. G. Kirby

MUCH of the success with the early hatches depends upon the condition of the hens when they laid the eggs. Buyers of quality baby chicks should realize that the price they pay is not high if they consider the cost of producing good eggs for a hatchery. The owner of breeding stock which is not forced for winter eggs is sacrificing much of the winter egg money in order to rest the birds for the production of hatchable eggs. He is feeding cockerels and keeping them in healthy breeding condition during the months preceding the mating season. If their eggs are not worth more for hatching purposes than their food value, it would pay better to force the birds for fall and winter eggs and sell infertile eggs in the spring.

Sunshine and feed containing vitamins is now considered essential to

have been layers of hatchable eggs may be the quantity of fresh green feed so plentiful in the spring. Adding this green feed to the ration of the breeding stock may be another way to increase the hatchability of eggs. Sprouted oats are probably the best form of green feed, but any type of succulent green feed which adds bulk and vitamins to the ration will be useful.

Milk Good to Feed.

We have usually found that our birds, receiving plenty of milk to drink, have laid eggs of higher hatchability than the flocks receiving no milk, but with twenty per cent meat scrap in the dry mash. Hens with all the milk they can drink are still allowed ten per cent meat scrap in the laying mash to keep up production.

Exercise is a factor in keeping hens healthy, and the healthy hens have the best chance to place a vigorous spark of life into their eggs. Feed the scratch grain in litter so they will have to dig. Let them out on the range as often as possible, as this naturally stimulates their activities.

Hens that are naturally overfat, even with the best of balanced rations, are apt to be beef type culls which should be marketed. These overfat hens are apt to produce eggs low in fertility and hatchability.



Entertaining a Seventeen-pound Black Jersey Prize Winner.

THE SECRET OF SECURING FERTILE EGGS.

the production of hatchable eggs. At the Wisconsin station they have found that eggs vary in vitamin content. Hens in direct sunshine, with cod liver oil in the ration, were found to produce eggs which may have nine times the vitamin content of the eggs produced by hens lacking sunshine and cod liver oil.

Sunshine Valuable.

That is why it has always paid to turn the breeding stock out to range as early as possible. It has given them a chance to absorb more of the direct rays of the sun. It will pay poultrymen to build their laying houses so as to use as much pure raw sunshine as possible. Possibly the glass substitutes which do not filter out the violet rays will be used instead of glass where poultry house windows are needed. In houses now deficient in light, cod liver oil can be used as a substitute for pure sunshine. Even if the cod liver oil is used, it will doubtless pay to furnish as much sunshine as possible. This year sunny days have been scarce in some sections and, in spite of the best kind of poultry houses, the cod liver oil will still be of value in improving the condition of the breeding stock.

Cod liver oil can be given in the mash, using one pound of the oil to 100 pounds of the mash. Another method recently used by some poultrymen consists in feeding cod liver oil with semi-solid buttermilk or cottage cheese.

In either case, one part of the cod liver oil is mixed with sixteen parts of the semi-solid buttermilk or cottage cheese by weight. It mixes very easily and some poultrymen like it much better than mixing the oil with scratch grain. Allowing four pounds of this milk and oil mixture to 100 hens each day has produced good results. If a feed of that kind will increase the hatchability of eggs, it is equivalent to a great increase in egg production. At present so many eggs are wasted because of the great number of chicks that die in the shells. It would greatly decrease the cost of replacing pullet flocks, if less eggs were required to produce the required number of pullets in both farm and commercial flocks.

Another reason that free-range flocks

WHY does the hen cackle after laying? From close observation of the habits and natural instincts of the fowls, several of the leading poultrymen have come to the conclusion that the hen cackles before and after laying to notify the cock bird of her whereabouts. When a hen has laid, her cackle is different from that before laying, and this difference is understood by the cock.

Nature intended every egg to hatch, and hatch a strong and vigorous chick intended to live. Man must assist nature; he has learned this in agriculture and other lines. He must assist nature to get the best results from poultry. It seems impossible to expect all fertile eggs from pens of from twelve to fifteen hens or more. Nature never intended such matings.

The cock bird is naturally of a gallant nature and will starve himself looking after their wants. He is used up in a short time, both from the want of the proper amount of feed, and worrying over the welfare of his mates. Of course, the fewer the hens to a pen, the larger will be the percentage of fertile and hatchable eggs, and strong, livable chicks, but by employing the proper system it has been demonstrated that one cock bird can head a pen of from fifteen to twenty hens, if kept separated from the flock in a pen by himself.

Method is Economical.

The system explained below can be put to use by anyone who raises poultry at a minimum outlay of labor and expense, and when practiced according to instructions will not fail to work, and produce a strong chick from every egg.

To put the system in practice, divide your pen in half. Use the nest boxes to form part of the partition. Elevate the nest boxes two feet from the floor, boarding up the space underneath. Then tack chicken netting on top of the boxes to the height of about three feet. The pen is thus divided, one pen for the hens, the other for the cock bird. Then there is the trap nest part of the system which prevents those hens that have laid from coming back into their own pen, but are compelled to enter the cock's pen.

Arrange a hinged door in the nest

Get My Special Low Price

On This Wonderful Incubator

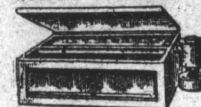
140 EGG SIZE
\$12.45

Freight prepaid east of Rockies and allowed to points beyond

The DETROIT is scientifically constructed to give big hatches of lustrous, fast growing chicks. Temperature is automatically regulated by a Miller type trip burner that acts directly on the flame. Heat is held in and cold kept out by double walls having dead air spaces between them. Every part of the hatching chamber is evenly heated—the hollow square hot water tank has rounded elbows that prevent cold corners. These are only a few of the features that make the Detroit such a big hatching incubator. Write for catalog giving full and detailed description and get the almost unbelievable bargain price.

Big Combination Offer

Detroit - Alliance Incubators and Brooders



My record smashing combination offer is the talk of the country. Write for it today and learn what tremendous savings you can secure by ordering both machines at one time. Read my unconditional guarantee. Complete satisfaction or your money back is the only basis upon which I make a sale. Drop me a card tonight. I'll answer by return mail.

Bert Coleman, President
Detroit - Alliance Incubator Company
Dept. 193 Detroit, Mich.

140 Egg Incubator \$13.75 30 Days Trial

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

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

Order direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1926 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 1000 eggs.

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 114, Racine, Wis.

Take No Risk 30 Days Trial

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

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

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

103-DEGREE Incubator

Patented Two-Circuit, Hot Water Heating System and Tiling Chimney—world's two greatest incubator improvements. Temperature, ventilation and moisture just right day and night without constant watching.

More and better chicks. Money-Back Guarantee. Write today for beautiful free book and liberal FREE Trial Offer.

103-Degree Incubator Co.
Box 38 Crown Point, Ind.

\$13.95 Champion Belle City \$21.95

140-Egg Incubator 230-Egg

80 Egg Size \$11.95; Copper Hot-Water Tanks—Self-Regulating Safety Lamp—Big Tester—Thermometer and Holder. My Double-Walled Hot-Water Belle City Brooders are Guaranteed to raise the chicks. Save \$1.95—Order incubator and brooder both. Send only for 80 Egg and 80 Chick Size \$15.95
140 Egg and 140 Chick Size 19.95
230 Egg and 230 Chick Size 29.95

Freight Prepaid East of Rockies and allowed West. Orders shipped day received. If in a hurry, add only 45c for each machine and I will ship Express Prepaid. Saves Valuable Time—Gets machines to you in 2 to 5 days.

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

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

Belle City Incubator Co. Box 14 Racine, Wis.

entrance, hinging it on the inside so the hens can enter, but not return. This door may be made of a wood frame, covered with mesh-wire; knock out the back of the nest box and replace by a similar door, hinging this one on the outside. In this way the hens must enter the cock's pen after laying. Place platforms in front of the nests so the hens can walk in and out with ease.

This very simple but practical device enables the poultryman to secure all fertile eggs, as it keeps the cock bird more active and in good condition otherwise. At the close of the day a glance at the pens will determine the layers and non-layers, as those that have laid will be found in the cock's pen, and those that have not will be in their own quarters. A record should be taken of the layers before returning them to their own pen.—F. R. Teppen.

HOUSE FOR THREE HUNDRED CHICKS.

Do you have good plans for brooder house? If you have, will you please send one to me? I would like one which would hold 300 chicks.—I. S.

You can obtain plans for a colony brooder house for 300 chicks from the Michigan State College Poultry Department, East Lansing, Michigan. These plans are prepared for free distribution, and from them you can easily build a portable colony house containing all the modern methods for ventilating the house and furnishing the chicks with plenty of pure sunshine, not filtered through glass.

ROUP AND CHICKEN-POX.

Can you tell me the trouble with our hens? Eyes and nose get watery, mouth and throat fill up with hard matter substance, eyes swell shut, full of the hard substance. Then some develop no more than just black scabs on their heads. They eat and linger along a week or two before they die. Some will be over it in a few days. If this is roup, could birds that were brought into the flock carry the disease, and they be immune? Will disposing of the fowls, and a thorough disinfecting of the hen houses, be so we could get chickens right away and not cause any farther trouble?—I. B.

The flock may have a combination of roup and chicken pox. Birds with mild cases of chicken pox may be cured by painting the sores with iodine. Roup is a very general term. A bird might be very sick, with both eyes swollen shut and the throat filled with canker, and not be worth trying to save. It might be only a mild case, easily treated with commercial disinfectant.

For colds, remove the mucous as far as possible from the eyes and nostrils with tissue paper. Inject commercial disinfectant or potassium permanganate solution into the nostrils with a medicine dropper. Surgery is required when the head of a bird becomes packed with the tough, leathery matter which is caused by roup.

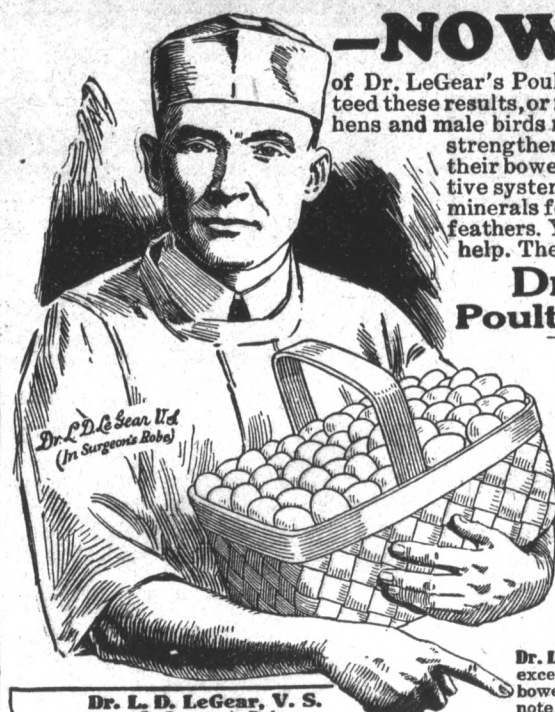
Chicken pox, roup and other diseases can be introduced into a flock with newly purchased birds. It often pays to isolate such birds for a week or ten days after purchase, to see if they are apparently in good condition.

BEET PULP FOR HENS.

I would like to know if beet pulp would be good for chickens in winter? By soaking a little and mixing it with a mash for a noon feed, would it pay then?—B. H. C.

Dried beet pulp is occasionally used in a poultry ration as a substitute for green feed. It is appetizing to the birds and adds a succulent bulky feed to the ration. I think it should be fed moderately and not used so extensively that the hens fail to eat plenty of the laying mash containing the elements for egg production. If used as a noon feed about the same as mangels or cabbages it should produce good results.

Get More Eggs—Get Better Fertility—NOW



More eggs—better fertility, bring maximum poultry profits. Every user of Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription is guaranteed these results, or money back. It will give your hens and male birds needed tonics for the blood—strengthen their vital organs—keep their bowels regulated, and their digestive systems toned up and will provide minerals for the blood, bone tissues and feathers. Your chickens must have this help. The easiest, surest way is to use

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders are a wonderful tonic, appetizer, condition powder and animal regulator. Keep horses, mules, dairy cattle and live stock healthy and at proper weight. This is the same prescription used by Dr. LeGear for 30 years in his practice as a Veterinary Surgeon.

Every farmer should have these additional Dr. LeGear aids. Dr. LeGear's Lice Powder—unequaled for ridding nests, poultry and live stock of lice, mites, fleas, etc.

Dr. LeGear's Chick Diarrhea Tablets—unequaled for white diarrhea and other bowel troubles in baby chicks. Try it and note the quick result.

Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder—an unexcelled antiseptic dry dressing for cuts and open sores on live stock.

Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S.
In Surgeon's Robe
Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, 1892
34 years' Veterinary Practice.
Noted authority on ailments of Stock and Poultry.

Free Dr. LeGear's valuable Poultry Book. At your dealer's or send us four cents in stamps. Address Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Ask your dealer for Dr. LeGear's Poultry and Stock Remedies

KEYSTONE HATCHERY

HIGHEST PRODUCTION QUALITY

That is what you get in KEYSTONE CHICKS. CONTEST WINNERS bred for heavy egg production, vigor and health.

	Postpaid prices	50	100	500	1000	Heavy Assorted.
Foreman Strain Barred Rocks	\$10.50	\$20	\$95	\$185	100,	\$13; 500,
Selected Barred Rocks	8.75	17	80	155	\$65.	Assorted, all
Extra Select S. & R. C. Reds	9.50	18	85	165	varieties, 1 0 0	
Selected S. & R. C. Reds	8.50	16	75	145	\$12; 500,	\$60.
White Wyandottes	9.50	18	85	165	Order direct from	this ad., or get
Tancred American White Leghorns	8.00	15	70	135	Catalog at once.	
Utility Eng. Barron White Leghorns	6.50	12	65	105		

CAPITAL KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Dept. 50, LANSING, MICHIGAN. Member I. B. C. A.

HICKSVILLE HATCHERY

"YOU CAN DO BETTER AT HICKSVILLE." 250,000 Choice Quality Chicks for 1926. Hatched from selected and carefully culled flocks of heavy laying, pure-bred hens on free range, housed and fed to insure the utmost vigor in the chicks. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	\$7.00	\$13	\$62	\$118	\$00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	8.00	15	72	130	\$00
White & Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16	75	140	\$00
Assorted Chicks, \$10 per 100.					

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

HIGH EGG BRED CHICKS

BIG, FLUFFY, PURE-BRED CHICKS hatched from healthy, bred-to-lay parent stock on free range, inspected and culled. Leading Strains: HOLLYWOOD, TANCRED, PARKS, SHEPPARD, ARISTOCRAT, PURDUE, MARTIN, etc. Ask About Our Trapnest Stock. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

	Postpaid prices	50	100	300	500	1000
White, Buff & Brown Leghorns	\$7.00	\$13	\$38	\$60	\$118	\$00
Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Anconas	8.00	15	43	70	138	
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	8.50	16	47	75	148	
Light Mixed, 100, \$10; 500, \$47; 1000, \$90.						

Heavy Mixed, 100, \$13; 500, \$60; 1000, \$118. Order direct from these prices or get Catalog. Bank Reference. PAYNE FARM HATCHERIES, Dept. A, Payne, Ohio

BIG HUSKY CHICKS

FROM STATE ACCREDITED FLOCKS EXCLUSIVELY.

Strong, Healthy Chicks from these selected flocks. Inspected and Culled by expert State Inspectors. Carefully selected for heavy laying abilities.

ENGLISH, BARRON AND TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, SHEPPARD ANCONAS, BARRED ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS and Assorted Mixed Chicks. Postpaid and Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. Bank Reference. Write me at once for Circular and full price particulars.

WINSTROM HATCHERY, Albert Winstrom, Prop., Box C-6, Zeeland, Michigan.

HUNDERMAN CHICKS

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

	Prepaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7	\$13	\$62.50	\$120	
Barred Rocks & S. C. R. I. Reds	4.75	8	15	72.50	140	

Mixed Chicks—\$10 per hundred. Free catalog. 100% Live Delivery prepaid. 10% down books your order. Our Chicks are Michigan State Accredited.

HUNDERMAN BROS., R. R. No. 3, Box 50, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

DUNDEE PURE BRED CHICKS

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

DUNDEE HATCHERY
BOX A., - DUNDEE, MICHIGAN.

HOLLAND HATCHERY

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



Some M. C. Letters

That W. B. Did Not Get

Dear Uncle Frank:

I hope you don't object to my calling you that, because I'm not a Merry Circle, but hope to be in the near future.

The object of this letter is to tell you how much I enjoy the Boys' and Girls' Letter Box. I read it every week. In the discussions, I have often wondered why the boys and girls "spit" at each other like "cats and dogs."

It would seem nice to me, for them

you very, very much for it. I stuck to our "work to win" motto, to get it.

What say, Uncle Frank, let's talk about evolution for a change. Seems to me that discussions are getting dull lately. There's a lot of talk about evolution nowadays, so let's join in and beat the scientists to it.

Say, where have the rest of the boys gone to? No wonder everything is dull, only the girls are doing the talking! If you boys would wake up and do something, there would be a little life to our page. 'Smatter with ya, froze up? I guess that's what's the trouble with you. So come on, fellows. I know we can drown out the girls if we try.

Well, I've got to get my solid geometry lesson for tomorrow, or I'll have to stand up the corner, which "ain't very pleasant."—Edward Trutsch, M. C., Allegan, Mich.

It's funny, but every time we cut out haggling about knickers and bobbed hair, some folks think things are dull. I wonder if a discussion on evolution would evolve. Let's try it. I'm glad that you like the pencil. It pays to "work and wip," doesn't it?

Dear Uncle Frank:

Uncle Frank, you were right when you said, "Some folks throw fits over what others do." For example, a girl got her hair cut boy bob on her own judgment. She, of course, did not look well. Some people think it something terrible, and just throw fits over it, as you said. She did not get it cut to please everybody. You cannot please everyone. Let her have experience, as mother always says. Experience is always the best teacher. Boys and girls have clear ideas, and rather strong ones, too. They have to break the door sometimes to let them escape.

Best regards to M. C. and friends, Dellice Ratzloff, Mason, Mich.

Yes, it seems that often others concern us more than we do ourselves. It is easier to look out upon other's faults than in upon our own. Experience is the best teacher, but the wise one uses the experience of others as much as possible to guide him.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Say, what if we have a "picture scramble?" Instead of writing letters, send in your name and address on the back of a picture of oneself. Then scramble the pictures, and send them out. I'm sure it would be heaps of fun. All those that get the picture should write a letter to the person who address is on the picture. What do you say?

"Peter" sure wrote a good letter. It's

always the way—a person always comes back and is himself, after trying to be something different. "Bonnie Blue Eyes" sure is a good writer. I agree with her in every way. I hope we get many more such letters on our page. Love to cousins and Uncle.—Clover.

I doubt whether it is "always the way." Many never come, and quite a few of us never find ourselves. To know how to be oneself is quite an asset. We'll try a picture scramble some time, but I do not think that it will prove as popular as the letter scramble, because so many have pictures that they think do not look like them.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Friendly criticism is never objectionable, and usually beneficial. I, for one, welcome it, especially when it comes from a compeer; but when some disgruntled interloper with a mental complex presumes to intrude upon our friendly Circle with venomous criticisms aimed at our best writer, it moves me to retaliation.

If poor, busy Mrs. E. B. C. had been able to comprehend "White Amaranth's" beautiful message, couched, as it was, in dignified phrases that gave one a feeling of exaltation, and allowed him to forget momentarily the slack speech and slangy phrases so deplorably universal today, instead of going to the dictionary and other sources of information in an effort to find flaws, I venture to predict her criticism would have found more favor in the eyes of those interested in good literature.

It is a lamentable fact that people of mediocre intellect resent the abilities of their superiors, and find some satisfaction in holding them up to the ridicule of their kind which, sad to say, is too often in the majority.

It is a significant fact that those letters containing slang and by-words escaped her criticism altogether. Thus, by elimination, stamping them with her approval.

But take heart, "White Amaranth," a man's worth is judged not more by his friends than by his enemies, and



Harley J. Mackin Says that this Gobbler is an Ugly One.

no one ever yet stood for the highest and best but that the mob tried to drag him down to their despicable level. Forge on; I expect some day to hear from you in a larger sphere.—Another of White Amaranth's friends, Dorothy Unterkircher, M. C., Bronson, Mich.

You are rather hard on those of "mediocre" intellect. Often it is hard to tell who has a mediocre intellect. Sometimes the "uneducated" are the most educated. However, it is a worthy ambition to excel in good language.

Dear Uncle Frank:

"White Amaranth," I acknowledge your supreme right in using every baffling, stupendous expression in Webster's complete dictionary, if you like. I frequently indulge myself in such things. But I maintain that sixty per cent of the American population don't harass themselves by learning the meaning of any more words than is actually needed in pursuing their daily life. (Maybe I should have said lives). After all, what is language for, unless to make known to each other our daily wants, ideas, ideals, likes, and dislikes? We want something. Why express that want in a lot of flowery words, when a few simple, direct ones are sufficient, and so much easier handled, and understood?

Poets, other writers, and such people, need a large vocabulary to round out and beautify that which they write, but if one simply asks to have a light put out, why waste breath by saying,

Tancred and Tom Barron S.C. White Leghorn CHICKS

Michigan State Accredited Chicks Are Better Chicks

All our flocks are individually inspected by the Michigan State College of Agriculture—individually leg-banded with state sealed and numbered leg band. Insures highest quality. 150 Finest Tancred Males and Finest Large Tom Barron Males now head our flocks. Best blood lines in the country.

Order From This Ad—Low Prices

100-\$15; 500-\$72.50; 1000-\$140. 100% live healthy delivery guaranteed. Every order gets my personal attention. This is our twelfth season. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY
R. R. 12, Box M, Holland, Mich.

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.

BLOOD TESTED PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

	per	50	100	500	1000
B. P. Rocks (Selected)	\$8.00	\$15	\$22.00	\$145	
R. I. Reds	8.00	15	22.00	145	
S. C. Anconas	7.00	13	22.50	125	
S. C. White Leghorns	7.00	13	22.50	125	

"Chicks with a future."

RICHARDSON HATCHERY
DUNDEE, MICH.

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 Matings contain direct blood lines of 304 and 306-egg champions. Males are from hens with 200 to 292-egg records. Many sires closely related to Tancred's 330-egg hen. FREE Catalog tells all. Write for copy.

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



S. Harkema and Son, Holland, Mich.

Pure - Bred Baby Chicks

MICH. STATE ACCREDITED

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

Box M **MICHIGAN** Holland, Mich.
Poultry Farm

BOS Quality Class A CHICKS

From Michigan Accredited and State-inspected stock; S. C. English White and Brown Leghorns 12c; Sheppard's Anconas 13c; Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds 14c; Assorted Chicks 10c. No money down with order. Pay full amount ten days before chicks are shipped. Also C. O. D. Bank references. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free.

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

MICH. STATE CERTIFIED CHICKS

From Pedigreed, Blood-tested, Trapped S. C. White Leghorns. Every bird in our flock is Michigan State CERTIFIED, a step higher in the scale of good chicks than Accredited Stock. Write at once for your copy of the "Story of Sunrise Farm." Describes in detail our better flocks and chicks, and how you can make a big success with poultry. Copy FREE.

Route 10 W. S. HANNAH & SON Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Box M, **SUNRISE FARM**

--B-A-B-Y C-H-I-X--

HEAVIES AND LEGHORNS

Hatched from eggs of HENS on range
TWELVE BREEDS-SEPARATE FARMS

Write for Prices of the kind you want

Booklet in Response

ALLEGAN HATCHERY On M-89 ALLEGAN, MICH.

A Talk to Boys

Some Thoughts by David Starr Jordan Worth Remembering

WE have received some remarkable messages in our series of "Successful Talks for Farm Boys," but perhaps none more arresting than the following striking appeal from Dr. David Starr Jordan, former president of Stanford University of California. We hope every farm boy who reads the Michigan Farmer will give what Dr. Jordan says, at least two careful readings:

Your first duty in life is toward your afterself. So live that the man you ought to be may, in his time, be possible, be actual.

Far away in the years he is waiting his turn. His body, his brain, his soul, are in your boyish hands. He cannot help himself.

What will you leave for him?

Will it be a brain unspoiled by lust or dissipation; a mind trained to think and act; a nervous system true as a dial in its response to the truth about you? Will you, Boy, let him come as a man among men in his time?

Or will you throw away his inheritance before he has had the chance to touch it? Will you turn over to him a brain distorted, a mind diseased, a will untrained to action, a spinal cord grown through and through with "the devil-grass, wild oats?"

Will you let him come and take your place, gaining through your experience, happy in your friendships, hallowed through your joys, building on them his own?

This is your problem in life—the problem which is vastly more to you than any or all others. How will you meet it, as a man or as a fool? It comes before you today and every day, and the hour of your choice is the crisis in your destiny!—David Starr Jordan.

"extinguish the light." Do you "get me?"

This is an age of simplicity. "White Amaranth," and one of action. When men act, they have no time for speech, and when they do have to talk, they want a brief, direct mode of talking. I hope I haven't said too much. These are just my thoughts on the English language, I expect they are fallible in a good many ways.—Iola E. Hardy.

Wouldn't it be good practice if more people harassed themselves by learning more words? Language is a means for self-expression. The better the means, the better the expression.

HOW ABOUT HIGH SCHOOL?

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have read the boys' and girls' page of the Michigan Farmer for several years, and have been very much interested in the letters that have appeared, and being a teacher I shall await with interest the letters on "Should we go to High School?" for I well remember when I was a boy on a farm in Michigan, I wanted to go to high school, and finally did go, and graduated from the high school. Then I was not satisfied and went to the university, from which I graduated with two degrees, and I have often wondered if it were not the undoing of a good farmer, and the making of only a teacher.—Yours sincerely, E. H. Harriman.

P. S.—I met an old lady the other day who used to entertain Abraham Lincoln with hot biscuits and honey, and she said he was very fond of them. I think there are members of the Merry Circle who agree with Lincoln, that biscuits and honey are all right.—E. H. H.

Mr. Harriman is the head of the science department in an Illinois high school. The subject he mentions will be the subject of this week's contest.

HIGH SCHOOL CONTEST.

I HAVE received a letter from a Merry Circle requesting a contest in which the discussion will be, "Should we go to High School?" Another letter in this column on the high school subject will be interesting. Everyone who takes part in this contest should read that letter. We will use the above quoted subject for this contest. Please try to keep your discussion within 250 words, and do not forget to put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of your paper.

Everyone sending in a good reply to this contest will get a membership to the Merry Circle, if not now a Merry Circle, but the ten who write the best papers will get prizes in addition, as follows: The first two, handy pencil boxes; the next three, pocket dictionaries; the next five handsome pocket pencils. These prizes are worth working for.

Send your contest paper to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before March 12, as the contest closes then.

CONTEST WINNERS.

WELL, I got some good hints on actions, and hereafter, if I'll follow them, I'll be perfect. The trouble is to follow the advice others give one.

We picked the winners of the best papers submitted, as follows:

Pencil Boxes.

Guilford Rothfuss, M. C., Norvell, Mich.

Mamie Balich, M. C., R. 1, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Albert Faber, M. C., R. 3, Hudsonville, Mich.

Herbert Hauck, M. C., R. 3, Birch Run, Mich.

Christine Zeck, M. C., R. 1, Algonac, Mich.

Pencils.

Joy Bradshaw, M. C., Engadine, Mich.

Fred Hauck, Birch Run, Mich.

Esther Allen, M. C., Shelby, Mich.

I. D. Christensen, R. 2, Box 7, Edmore, Mich.

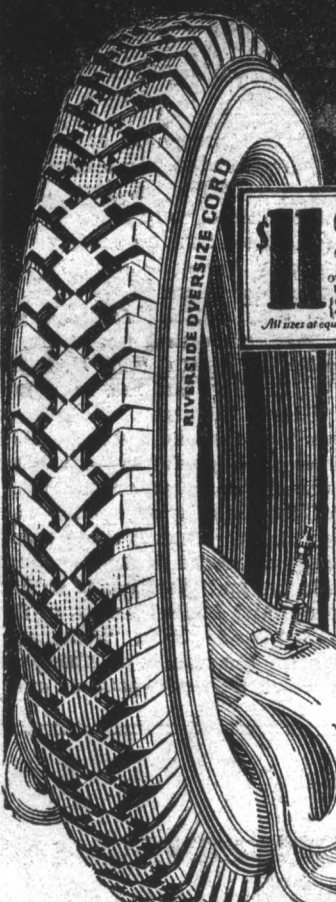
Erna Werner, Engadine, Mich.

Please don't forget that we have the Merry Circle Fund building up now, for the purpose of buying a radio for the Crippled Children's Home near Farmington. A nickel from each Merry Circle would build the fund up quickly. Have you sent in your nickel yet?

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Pure Bred

BABY CHICKS

Michigan Accredited

We have not only selected our breeding stock and mated our birds for best results, but we have joined the Michigan Accredited Association. An inspector from the Agricultural College approves every bird. This work is for your protection and gives you the most up-to-date in baby chicks. Write for literature and price list. Our chicks cost no more and you can feel safe. 100% live delivery. Write today.

Get Our Illustrated Literature

We have prepared a big, illustrated circular which tells all about our chicks. It is worth your while to get it if you expect to buy chicks this year.

PRICES: Our prices are reasonable. Our chicks are good. Write today.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY, 2501 Geddes Road, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Diligent Chicks Did It & Will Do It For You

High in quality, low in price. Never before did I get so many eggs in winter time, writes one customer. Our stock culled by the very best experts. Do not pay fancy prices for chicks that are not better. Ten years of honest dealing behind us. Pulletts after May first.

	500	100	50	25
S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$57.50	\$12.00	\$6.25	\$3.25
Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	72.50	15.00	7.75	4.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds.....	72.50	15.00	7.75	4.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas.....	62.50	13.00	6.75	3.50
Mixed Chicks.....	42.50	9.00	4.75	2.50

DILIGENT HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Harm J. Knoll, R. No. 11, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

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FROM MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED FLOCKS.

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WE HATCH WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS AND ANCONAS.

Send at once for copy of our new 1926 Catalog fully describing our matings, and giving some interesting and valuable information on the care of Chicks and how to raise poultry for profit.

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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

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Write for special prices on large numbers. Pine Bay Chicks are vigorous, easily raised. Parent stock reared in Michigan climate is healthy and hardy. Send for free descriptive catalog and price list. 100% Live Delivery. Guaranteed. Parcel Post paid.

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Barred Rocks & Reds

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

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MILAN, MICHIGAN.

SEND NO MONEY FOR SILVER LAKE CHICKS

We ship C. O. D. and guarantee 100% live delivery of sturdy, pure-bred chicks. White, Buff, Leghorns, 13c; Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Anconas, 14c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., 15c; Black Minor., 15c; Mixed, 10c. Less than 100 chicks, 1c each more. SILVER LAKE HATCHERY, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

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20,000 Weekly. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on— 50 100 500
White, Buff & Brown Leghorns... \$7 \$12 \$58
Barred Rocks, Bl. Minorcas, Anconas... 7 1/2 14 65
White & Buff Rocks, R. Reds... 8 15 79
White Wyandottes, Buff Oringtons... 8 15 79
Mixed, \$10 per 100. Heavy Mixed... 7 12 69
Order from this ad. Save time. Fine Free Catalog.
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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. At it 33 yrs. Fine new 100 page book and catalog free. R.F. Neubert Co., Box 814, Mankato, Minn.

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

LOOK!

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

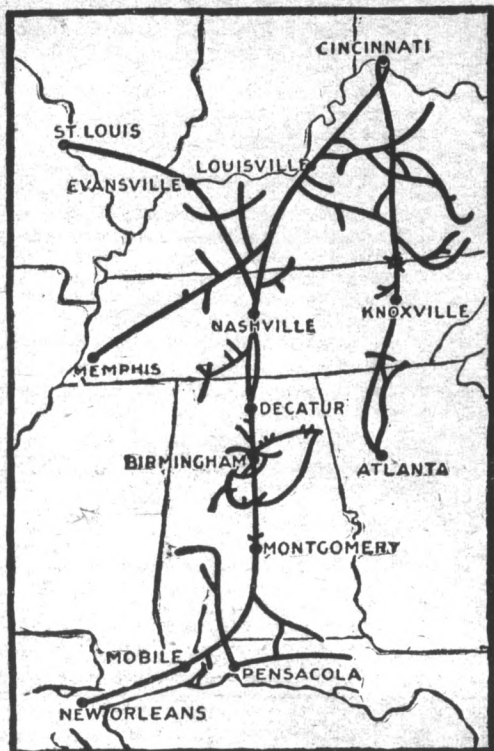
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We breed them bigger. Better winter layers. Trap-nested, pedigreed. Chicks and eggs at farmers' prices. Send for free illustrated catalog full of useful poultry facts. A. W. WAUCKER, Gobles, Mich.

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For 16 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.

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Town Line FARM Michigan State Accredited Chicks 10c and Up

Tancred, Barron and Hollywood strains of S. C. White Leghorns from 260-290-egg foundation stock. Anconas, Sheppard's Strain direct. Extra selected Dark Brown Leghorn and Barred Rocks. All flocks milk fed. Every breeder passed by inspectors under supervision of Michigan State College. All chicks Newtown hatched. When you order Town Line chicks you get the advantage of a "Personal Service" few hatcheries can duplicate. Our Free Catalog Describes our egg contest records and show winnings. Write for it today. J. H. GEERLINGS, Owner, R. F. D. 1, Box M, ZEELAND, MICH.



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Buy Our State Accredited CHICKS. Big Discount on Early Orders

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

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



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

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

Varieties	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns (Tancred)	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13	\$62	Write
Barred Rocks (Parks strain)	4.75	8.00	15	72	for
S. C. & R. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.25	8.00	15	72	Special
Special Matings Higher Mixed Chicks \$10 per 100. All heavies \$12. Free Prices.					

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

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EXCLUSIVELY. STATE ACCREDITED FLOCKS AND HATCHERY. Some Males from hens with records up to 295 eggs per year. Contest record flocks. Pedigreed Tancred Males. Only really choice, vigorous Chicks of this breeding, give us your order this season. Chick prices selected, strong, vigorous and healthy hens are mated to produce our Chicks. If you want very moderate considering Quality, and we will make every effort to please and satisfy you. Get Catalog and full price details before buying elsewhere.

STAR HATCHERY, L. Tinselt, Prop. Box D. HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

Quality Grains Are Shown

Michigan Farmers See International Exhibits

THE number of entries and of farms represented at the Grain Show at the fifteenth annual meeting of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, were about the same as a year ago, but the quality of the entries was better, especially if we except the corn classes.

Those distinguished samples which placed among the first ten at the 1925 International Grain and Hay Show were on display, but not in competition. Those Michigan farmers who were unable to attend the International thus had an opportunity to see some prize winning samples, and thus get an idea of the quality of entries at the Chicago show. Among those samples on display were the first prize samples of Rosen rye and Field beans exhibited by George and Louis Hutzler, of South Manitou Island; John Wilk, of St. Louis, grew the sample of Manchu soybeans which won sweepstakes over all

Michigan, Rev. Elmer Vaughn, of Hanover, won first on Turner's Golden Cross, a variety developed by D. E. Turner, of Mosherville. Many will recall that Rev. Vaughn surprised us last year by winning first place in the ten-ear class. 1925 was the first time he exhibited corn with us. We were glad to see him back again this year. Second in this class was won by Milo Robinson.

In the ten-ear White Cap class, we find four boys from Hanover. The community around this town has long been interested in good corn, and these boys show us that interest is still keen for good seed corn. Jesse Armstrong won first, and Richard Wooden second, both having Falk's White Cap, a variety developed by Mr. Falks in that locality.

In the ten-ear Yellow Dent class, for the balance of the state, first place was won by a sample of Pickett corn grown



These Men Are Spraying their Bean Crop to Control the Mexican Bean Beetle. This Insect is Slowly working its Way Toward Michigan, and Likely will be Found in this State in 1926.

soybean entries—this is quite a feather for Michigan, as comparatively little is done with soybeans in this state. Another first prize sample was the Scotch green peas exhibited by Martin Peterson, of Bruce's Crossing, in the Upper Peninsula. There were, also, red and white wheat, flax, red kidney beans and alsike samples, which placed among the first ten in their respective classes.

In order to make it a real farmers' show, professional exhibitors were requested not to make entries, and only one entry in a given class from one farm was allowed. This resulted in twice as many farmers getting in on the money this year as did last year, somewhat over seventy-five farms having samples which won prize money. As a result, a number of new names appear among the prize winners this year. This is very gratifying to us, and we are hoping that a larger number of farmers will compete next year.

This year, as last, the corn samples were not all that could be desired. Not only in the crib do we find mouldy and dead ears of corn, but, also, is it found in corn saved for seed. And some of this poor corn could be found in a large number of the entries. In fact, most of the placing was determined by the seed "condition" of that corn.

Pearl Smith, of Mulliken, who has been growing Duncan corn for seed for several years, won first place in the ten-ear class of yellow dent for southern Michigan. This sample was a good one, free from injury, and with good-type kernels. It, also, won the sweepstakes, being the best ten ears of corn in the show. Second place in this class went to Milo Robinson, another well-known seed corn grower, of Union City, on a sample of Pickett. This variety of corn is usually very-typp and hard to beat in the show.

In the fifty-ear class for southern

by D. R. Geddes, of Saginaw; A. P. Shankel, of Wheeler, won second place.

D. A. Geddes, of Swan Creek, was first in the fifty-ear class (this was Pickett corn), and P. P. Perden & Son, of Chesaning, won second, with corn which they have been developing for their section.

The single ear class was open to all the state. An ear of Duncan won for Pearl Smith—looks as though Mr. Smith must have some pretty good corn, doesn't it? D. R. Geddes' single ear of Pickett placed second.

Red Rock wheat upheld its reputation by winning first for C. D. Finkbeiner, of Clinton, and second for A. J. Lutz, of Saline. Mr. Finkbeiner's name is familiar around the show. Growing a high quality of Red Rock is a matter of pride with him, and his samples always make a creditable showing.

In the white wheat class, a new name heads the list: Kalk Brothers, of Fremont, winning first, and H. L. Houghton, of Alto, winning second.

A sample of Wisconsin Pedigree barley weighing fifty-three and one-half pounds per bushel, of excellent color, and free, of course, from mixtures, won first place for D. A. Geddes, of Swan Creek.

The Fairgrove district made a strong bid in this class, second, third, and fourth places going to Henry Lane, F. H. Mantey, and W. R. Kirk, respectively. They didn't have quite as good color as the first prize sample.

The Upper Peninsula can grow large yields of oats, plump and heavy, but usually off color. But this year Paul Stindt, of Topaz, had some Wolverines which had nothing wrong with the color. They weighed forty-one and one-half pounds per bushel and won the class. Jesse Pickett, who furnished the original source of Wolverine oats, won second.

PINCONNING BOOSTERS' CLUB ACCOMPLISHES THINGS.

CHOOSING a definite goal each year, the Pinconning Boosters' Club, an organization of farmers and merchants, have been accomplishing wonderful results for northern Bay county since its organization two years ago. It has again demonstrated the value of team work between farmer and merchant in the building up of a prosperous, contented community.

At the third annual meeting some astonishing facts were revealed. It was disclosed that forty pure-bred dairy sires had been brought into this territory since the organization of the club. A cow testing association fostered by the club is about to enter its third year. Farmers are constantly rubbing elbows with merchants, and each are learning more about their own business because of these contacts. A genuine community spirit is being built up which is a power for getting for Pinconning what it deserves, materially as well as genuine contentment.

When the organization was started two years ago, the first force enlisted to assist it in its agricultural program was the agricultural department of the New York Central Lines. Through this department, contact with the Michigan State College was established and much aid was obtained from that source.

A series of educational meetings were held each year—one every three weeks—at which some authority discussed a certain phase of farming or community building. These meetings, held in the community opera house, were very largely attended. In fact, empty seats were always at a premium.

Each year a definite objective was chosen, and the addresses were usually pointed in that direction. The first year, a cow testing association for the community was the goal, and by May 1, 1924, it became an actuality and twenty-six farmers in the vicinity were getting the benefit of this indispensable agency in efficient dairying. The next year, the Boosters' Club concentrated its effort on pure-bred dairy sires. Besides focussing the subject matter of the meetings on this project, it induced the agricultural department of the Michigan Central Railroad to lease three pure-bred sires, free of charge, to three communities widely apart, as object lessons. It also arranged for a campaign during the summer in which the merchants gave numbered tickets to their farmer patrons with each purchase, the holder of the lucky number to be given a valuable pure-bred dairy sire. As a result of all of this work, at least forty pure-bred dairy sires have been added to the herds of this vicinity since the campaign opened.

This year, the third, the Boosters' Club have chosen for their objective the securing of the services of a county agricultural agent for Bay county. The following are the officers: Dr. J. L. Millard, president; J. R. Fotheringham, treasurer; S. M. Perry, secretary.

FEED SOW CAREFULLY.

DON'T feed the sow for the first twenty-four hours after farrowing. She should, however, have all the lukewarm water that she desires. One should gradually increase her ration of light feeds of bran and ground grains, so that in ten days or two weeks she will be receiving a normal feed.

COST OF PASTURING SHEEP.

Having more pasture than I can use, I plan to rent to neighbors. Would like to know what it would be worth to pasture sheep.—M. J. E.

Animals consume food practically in proportion to their live weight. Rations are based on 1,000 pounds of live weight. Larger animals consume more and smaller ones less. The old rule is that ten sheep will eat as much as

one cow, and this, on the average, is approximately correct. Ten large sheep will require more food than a 1,000-pound cow and, on the other hand, a 1,500-pound cow will require more food than ten small sheep.

If the sheep are the large, coarse wool breeds, you should get more for pasturing them per head than you would the small, fine wools. If it is worth, say fifty cents per week to pasture a 1,000-pound cow, then it is worth five cents to pasture a 100-pound sheep, but, if the sheep weighs 200 pounds, then it is worth ten cents a week to pasture each sheep.

FRESH LAID STALE EGGS.

Can you explain why some fresh eggs are strong after they are cooked and you cut into the yolks the odor is like a spoiled egg, and yet they are gathered every day.—F. W.

There is such a thing as fresh laid stale eggs, although, fortunately, they do not occur often. This is caused by fully developed eggs remaining in the warm body of the hen for several days. One hen in a flock might be in this condition and cause all the trouble. The bird can be located with the trap nest, or note the appearance of the egg and try to locate the bird in that way by watching nests and gathering the eggs at frequent intervals. A hen with this oviduct trouble should be killed and used for meat to avoid the risk of marketing stale eggs. Eating strong flavored feed, or too much strong fish scrap might flavor the eggs.

FOUR COUNTY HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATIONS MEET.

A NOTEWORTHY fact regarding the 1926 annual meetings of four of Michigan's live County Holstein Associations is, that the main interest in each case centered around the Boys' and Girls' Calf Club work, and exhibiting Holsteins at the county fair.

In Eaton county the board of directors was authorized to provide a suitable trophy for the champion calf club exhibitor at the Charlotte Fair. Officers elected were: G. T. Warren, of Dimondale, president; A. N. Loucks, Charlotte, secretary-treasurer. Loucks was also chosen as county sales manager.

Getting the whole county under state and federal supervision for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis was the main project bitten off by the Gratiot County Association. Gratiot breeders realize that Holstein progress will be inhibited as long as TB. test work is deferred. The old officers were re-elected as follows: President, F. B. Himes, of Perrinton; secretary-treasurer, George D. Clarke, of Ithaca. Mr. Clarke was elected county sales manager. Glen Boyd, of St. Louis, was chosen as calf club deputy.

Visible evidence of interest in the calf club project in Jackson county was evidenced by a fine silver cup provided by the County Holstein Association for the lucky exhibitor of the grand champion calf club female at the Jackson Fair. The runner-up is to have the choice of a year's subscription to a dairy or breed publication. Another cup is offered for the breeder exhibiting the best five head, four females, one bull; the cup to become the permanent possession of the exhibitor winning it two times, if he is also the breeder of the females, otherwise he must win the cup three times to own it. Officers elected were: President, Ben L. Smith, of Rives Junction; secretary-treasurer and sales manager, A. H. Perrine, of Rives Junction. The meeting was helped to success by a hefty feed.

Washtenaw county breeders also pulled off a feed—a banquet held in the evening at Saline. Members of the association put on a musical program following the banquet. The main features of the speechifying was a report by Hugh Austin of his trip to the National Dairy Show. Each year the Washtenaw County Holstein Association sends to the show the boy who has been outstanding in calf club work and Hugh won the trip last fall. The old officers, after making a show of "maidenly modesty" were prevailed upon to carry on. President, Wm. Austin, of Saline; secretary, Walter Spalding, of Chelsea; treasurer, Frank Geiger, of Rushton. Austin was later chosen as county sales manager.

State Secretary J. G. Hays assisted on the program of each of these four meetings.



Canada's Cattle

"Take the Cream"

LIVE stock breeders in Canada grow rich. The men who farm in your easily-reached neighbor country find every encouragement for raising high quality beef and dairy cattle.

At the great National Dairy Exposition at Indianapolis in October, 1925, the most coveted prize offered—first award for State Herd—was captured by Canadian Holsteins. The Senior and Grand Champion Female was a Canadian cow. Likewise, the Junior Champion Bull came from Canada. Of 24 animals entered by 10 Canadian breeders and shown against approximately 300 of the best dairy type animals produced in North America, 18 won individual prizes. The uniform high quality of the exhibit from Canada was conceded by all and was very generally commented upon.

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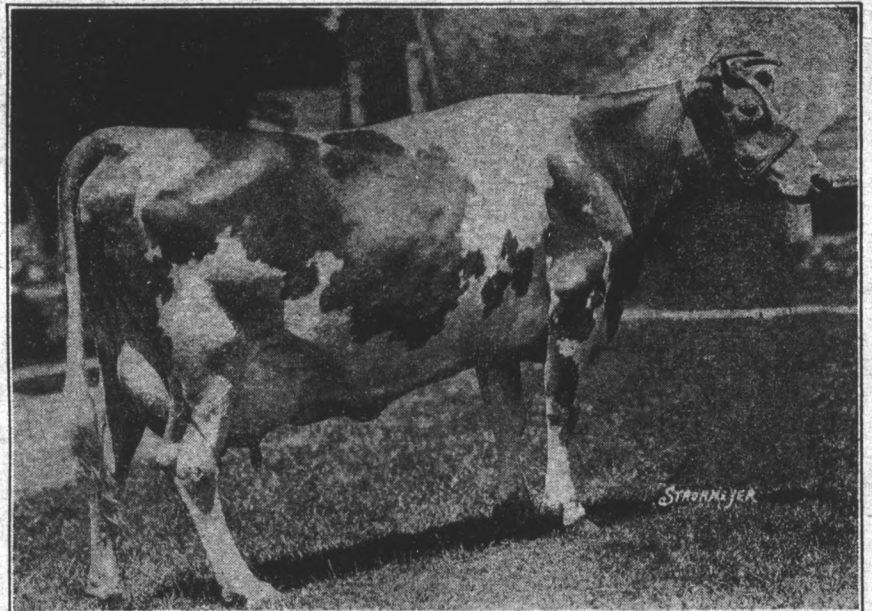
Suggests a Forward Step

By W. F. Taylor

TRULY, this subject has a familiar sound. Few days have passed within the last twenty years, in which the writer has not thought about it. Nor has he tried to keep his thoughts to himself. The subject, however, is by no means exhausted, though much progress has been made. The talks that we institute workers used to give, about the importance of a dairy breed, the value of the pure-bred sire, and the worth of a rightly balanced ration, were usually correct in as far as we know today, though broader knowledge and added experience are giving a more practical interpretation

tion is not right. It is comparatively easy to assemble a herd of cows that look well and produce well. But to discover a desirable sire is not so easy. There are literally thousands of bulls in the country that are not worthy the places they occupy. Again, many excellent bulls are slaughtered a year or two before their value is known. If we are to make the progress that we should make in the development of our herds, the matter of the sire must receive more careful and intelligent attention.

First, his breeding should be right; second, he should look right, and third,



The Sire of this World's Record Guernsey Cow was Bought for \$150. He Has Eleven Daughters that Have Made Fourteen Records.

to the general rules upon which we once based our dairy talks.

Then, too, in some respects, we find ourselves shifting the emphasis. For example, we have heard many men say, "I don't care how a cow looks so long as she produces well. I keep cows to produce milk and butter-fat, and the thing that makes them look good to me, is the profit they make above the cost of feed." Perhaps the writer may have said something like this himself, but if he did, he was certainly wrong, for it does matter very much to the wise dairy breeder, how his cows look.

In order to produce milk, economically, the cow must use as little of the feed as possible in support of her body. This means that her body, in its conformation, must be adapted to the object for which she is kept. Generally speaking, the dual purpose cow has not proven practical, because all through her life she must nourish body weight and form that are not needed in the production of milk. To do this requires extra feed, which returns no value, except as it is reflected in beef steers, or in the worth of her body after her work is finished. Since beef is often worth less than cost of production, the dual purpose cow is not very popular.

We often hear it said, "You cannot judge a cow by looking at her. The only practical way is to test her." And while this is largely true, as it relates to her performance at the pail, it is certainly not true, if we would measure her value as a mother of a part of the future herd. The writer is fully resolved that he will not keep a cow very long in his herd whose conforma-

we should let him live long enough to know whether or not he is right. His daughters will tell.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the "Cooperative Bull Association." There are only a few really great sires, and they are worth a lot of money. No small dairyman can afford to own a bull good enough for his herd, but he can unite with his neighbors and together they can purchase one that in time will greatly increase their profits. The buying of the bull is usually a matter requiring more care and better judgment than is apt to be employed. Many bulls are sold at high prices because they happen to be closely related to some great dairy sire; but too often, inferior cows are bred to these sires, and very ordinary calves result. The males sell solely on the reputation of their sire. They are used with less discrimination, and so it happens that the third generation develops many poor cows and sires that should on no account be used for breeding purposes.

Here, in Oceana county, we have been breeding Jerseys for many years. Much progress has been made, and a considerable number of cows and heifers have been recorded in the "Register of Merit" class. We have a county Jersey Cattle Club which will continue to live. However, it will live longer and serve better if we conclude to take a forward step that has been in the mind of the writer for some time. In our judgment, the members of this club should elect a committee whose duty it is to inspect every pure-bred animal not already recorded, and pass judgment upon it. And if it does not measure up to a standard fixed by the club, the owner should agree not to



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register it. When a man buys a purebred animal, and pays a good price for it, he has a right to expect value received for his money. A regulation like the above, would give at least some assurance to the buyer, and it would go a long way in the improvement of the animals belonging to members of the association.

This article is long enough, but in closing may we re-state briefly the things that are uppermost in our minds. First, if one would build a profitable dairy herd, the cows used in the foundation should be right, and look right. They should look right because, though there are many exceptions, the rule is that good dairy performance goes naturally with good dairy conformation. Therefore, attention to this matter in the beginning, will save the breeder from disappointments later on.

Second, time and experience establish more and more firmly our consciousness of the importance of wisdom and care in the selection of a sire.

Third, in securing profitable production, steady improvement in the herd, and final success, proper care and proper feeding, rank in importance with right methods of breeding.

Finally, I recall a declaration from the good old Book, "He that endureth unto the end shall be saved."

EVERY FARM SHOULD HAVE A SILO.

THERE is nothing that the farmer may construct on the farm that will pay higher dividends than a good silo. A few years ago there was a great agitation among county agent, extension workers, and farm periodicals for the silo. As a result of this publicity, many farmers constructed silos. However, a few of the better farmers did not do so. The silo is no longer in the experimental stage. It is here to stay, and every farmer should investigate its merits.

One farmer told the writer that the silo combines more good things, and brings greater profits, than any other building on the farm; provides a cheap and convenient place to store all of the crop; utilizes waste-products—especially roughages; makes it possible to keep more live stock and supply the farm with manure; insures succulent feed in the winter, and in dry spells when pastures fail; provides a balanced ration; and saves time in feeding and caring for stock. Exclusive of the fine things enumerated above, it also enables the farmer to clear the land early in the fall for plowing; saves feed in producing beef, butter and milk, and acts as a tonic and appetizer for the farm animals.

In building the silo it is recommended that one do not try to be cheap. Build for the future should be the motto. Good material, such as tile, brick, or cement, should be used. Make it high enough, and not too wide. If it is wide and not deep, there is danger that some of the silage may spoil because of not taking enough from the top each day.—H. Holt.

The announced price of milk to the members of the dairymen's league of New York state for the month of January is \$2.39. This is on a basic price of three per cent milk delivered in the base zone of 200 to 210 miles from New York City.

In protection of our supply of milk, the whole proceeding must naturally start at the farm. Unless clean milk is produced, it is impossible to deliver a product that thoroughly satisfies the people who consume it.

About one-third of the counties of the country, having the most badly tuberculous affected herds of cattle, have eradication work under way. Two of these counties where the infection was very serious, have been able to reduce the number of diseased cattle to less than one-half of one per cent and have been admitted to the modified accredited area.

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44% = 075 lbs. of
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PUT a De Laval side-by-side with any other separator of approximate capacity. Mix 20 gallons of milk thoroughly and let it stay at normal room temperature of 70°. Run half through each machine. Wash the bowl and tinware of each in its own skim-milk. Then run the De Laval skim-milk through the other machine and vice versa. Weigh and test for butter-fat the cream each machine gets from the other's skim-milk.

When you do this you will know beyond question of doubt that the De Laval skims cleaner, is easier to turn and is more profitable to own.

Above are the results of such a test between a De Laval and another new separator. Note that the other machine left 25 times more butter-fat in the skim-milk than the De Laval did.

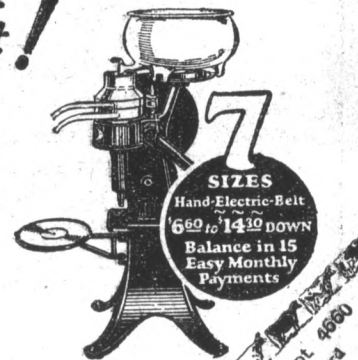
The new De Laval is the best separator made in 48 years of De Laval manufacture and leadership. It has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier and lasts longer.

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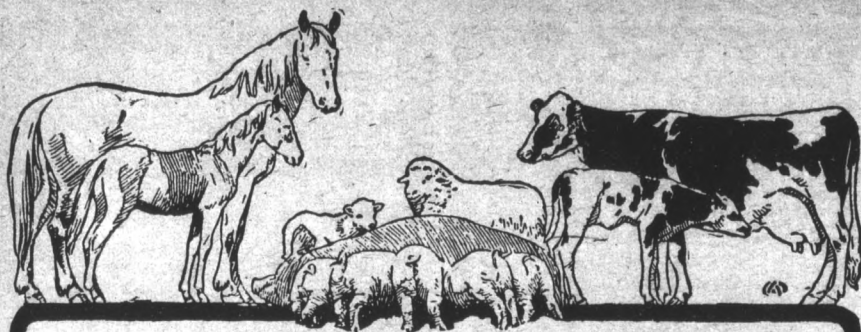
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Fit your team for spring work with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. It gives them strength and endurance. You can feel it on the lines.



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Acid Stomachs Take Profits

Minerals Needed to Overcome Dangers in Modern Feeding

By J. Murphy

ANIMAL husbandry is older than the Bible, but intensive live stock production has progressed more in the past fifty years than during the entire previous history of civilization. When grandfather raised live stock they grazed and grew on succulent, mineral-rich summer pastures, and wintered through as best they could on dry forage and icycles. This system made grandfather prosperous, because land sold for a song, labor was cheap, and he had no overhead.

Today forced production, rapid growth and healthy animals are necessary to make expenses, and a return

eral. While valuable in its place, an excess amount of it puts an added burden on the organs in disposing of it. A small excess is readily excreted, but the animal body apparently cannot distinguish between magnesium and calcium, and in an effort to throw off the excess magnesium, it frequently excretes so much calcium that not enough is left for normal body processes.

When excess acid is present, it encourages magnesium infiltration into the tissues, causing hardening of the arteries, rheumatism, and paralysis. This condition is gradually becoming more serious among humans, and hardening of the arteries, paralysis, gall stones, and allied troubles are gradually increasing. These are the ills of modern civilization, and like our live stock troubles, they have developed with modern intense feeding on rich rations without the proper mineral balance. Alkalies are needed to counteract the excess acid, together with a plentiful supply of calcium salts to balance up the wastage caused by the excretion of magnesium.

Finally, intensive growth requires a stronger, stouter, more rapidly developing skeleton. The mineral content of milk is a good indication of how modern live stock feeding has forced growth beyond natural tendencies. Cows milk contains .7 per cent of mineral matter, and the calf fed on this milk doubles its weight in forty-five days. Sows milk has .8 per cent of mineral matter, but a pig doubles its weight in nine days. While rabbit milk has 2.5 per cent mineral and their young naturally doubles its weight in six days.

In nature, a cow gave only enough milk each year to feed one calf. Now she must give enough to feed ten. The pig originally did not double its weight much faster than a calf. Man has forced it to grow nearly as fast as a rabbit.

These conditions require extra minerals, which as yet natural development has not provided. Consequently man, in forcing intense production, must furnish not only the protein, the carbohydrates, and the fats, but also



Some of J. P. Spitler's Hampshires Out For a Little Exercise.

on a big investment. Heavy feeding on mineral-poor concentrates has overbalanced the natural growth and production of fifty years ago, and animals break down, fail to breed, and succumb to diseases, unless all the raw materials for intense production are supplied.

Normal development of the animal's system has not kept pace with the artificial growing conditions to which they have been subjected.

Just as folks suffer with an acid stomach after a big holiday dinner, so the breeding down of proteins in the digestion of modern rations produce an excess of acid. Just as continued heavy eating will produce gout, so the continued feeding of heavy rations throw such a burden of excess waste on the organs that rheumatism frequently results. This excess acid in the system is one of the problems of modern live stock raising. It frequently causes sterility because conception will not take place when an acid reaction is present in the womb.

Most disease germs thrive in an acid media, and a continued acid excess is a most favorable condition for disease. This unnatural condition promotes the growth of disease bacteria and encourages common infections, such as garget, scours, abortions, hemorrhagic septicemia, and tuberculosis. These diseases and many others, thrive in an acid media, and one of the best safeguards against their invasion is the maintenance of an alkaline reaction in the intestines, the blood, and the tissues. Heavy producing cows frequently produce acid milk. This, of course, is only an indication of the condition of the system. Normal milk is slightly alkaline. Feeding calcium carbonate and hardwood ashes to cows producing acid milk will remedy the condition in from ten to fourteen days. These alkalies will counteract the excess acid in the system, and will frequently bring a shy breeder back to a normal reproductive condition.

Modern rations, both for live stock and human beings, carries an excess amount of magnesium. Much of our soil, and most of our common feeds contain a large proportion of this min-



In Several Districts of the State He is Growing in Favor.

the minerals, to make this intense production possible. The cow producing ten times the natural amount of milk must have a vastly increased supply of minerals, because one-sixteenth of the total solids in milk are mineral matter. The pig growing five times as fast as nature intended, must have an added supply of minerals to furnish the skeleton to carry this growth. The sheep, which naturally feed on mineral-rich roughage, must have additional minerals when intensely fed on mineral-poor concentrates. These minerals must be supplied for three spe-

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FREIGHT PAID BOTH WAYS
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You don't have to take our word. For 30 days, try any size—from the small, 1-cow separator, to large 850 lb. capacity. Test it. Compare it. When you find it the best separator, for the least money, you ever saw or used, you may pay balance in cash or easy monthly payments. The American is sold only direct at

FACTORY PRICES

You get a separator that turns easily, gets all the cream, is sanitary and easy to clean. Prices as low as \$24.95. Installment as little as \$2.15 a month.

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American Separator Co.
Box 24-K
Bainbridge, N. Y.
Dept. 24-K 1929 W. 43rd St. Chicago, Ill.



50-BOSS SAVES MILK!
So-Boss Cow Hobbles & Tail Holder. Prevents cows kicking or switching tail. 75c—hardware stores or sent prepaid. SIMONSEN IRON WORKS, Sioux Rapids, Ia.

CATTLE

FOR SALE Guernsey Bulls from young cows now on A. R. Test.
WOOD-GUERNSEY, Niles, Mich.

"The Michigan State Herds"

An illustrated booklet of 50 pages, just off the press, records a few of the achievements of the pure-bred Holstein herds owned by the State of Michigan, and gives a brief history of their development. The Michigan State Herds include some of the best known herds of the breed, herds which have long been famous and which will continue to do their part in making Holstein history in the years to come.

Send for your copy of this booklet.



Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

HOME OF MICHIGAN'S GRAND CHAMPION HOLSTEIN BULL, COUNT VEEMAN SEGIS PIEBE, DAM

a 1273 lb. cow. Sister, is America's Champion butter pioneer.

Send for special sale list of his calves.

LAKEFIELD FARMS
CLARKSTON, MICH.

Will Exchange registered Silver Black Foxes with farmers for herd of registered Holsteins or Guernseys, or good grades. Want 20 to 25 cows. Heifers fresh, or to freshen. Also herd sire. Buy or trade. Priced right. **FRED C. FEIERABEND, 14086 Mound Ave., North Detroit, Mich.**

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

FINANCIAL KING JERSEYS

For sale, excellent bull calves from R. of M. dams. **COLDWATER JERSEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.**

Sophie Tormentor---St. Mawes Jerseys Bulls from Register of Merit Dams making around 600 lbs. fat and up. Also a few cows and heifers. **J. K. HATFIELD, Remus, Mich.**

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

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

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE. Send for our latest circular. Ravine Farm, breeders of Pure-bred Jersey Cattle, Prairie View, Ill.

Bellevue Stock Farm, Merrill, Michigan. Private Dispersion Sale of Reg. Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. We are offering our entire herd, consisting of twenty females and one herd sire. Write for prices and description. **RUSSELL BROS., 453 Glenwood Ave., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.**

HEREFORD STEERS

68 Wt. around 800 lbs. 80 Wt. around 750 lbs.
82 Wt. around 650 lbs. 44 Wt. around 600 lbs.
94 Wt. around 525 lbs. 50 Wt. around 450 lbs.
Good quality, dark reds, dohorned, well marked Hereford steers. Good stocker order. The best type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice from any bunch. **VAN D. BALDWIN, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.**

cific purposes, to counteract excess acid, to build bone and tissue, and to counteract magnesium infiltration. Calcium carbonate and unleached hardwood ashes furnish the alkalies, bone meal, and calcium phosphate precipitate furnish the bone-building material, and all of these furnish the excess calcium required to counteract magnesium infiltration. Common salt, of course, is necessary, and iodine is required where goiter and hairlessness are prevalent.

Above all, a successful mineral feed must be digestible, and properly balanced to be effective under the foregoing conditions. Sawdust and feathers can be mixed so as to show a satisfactory analysis for a perfectly balanced ration, but common sense would indicate to any farmer that they could not be of value as a feed because they are indigestible. So, too, ground rock is largely indigestible, and in addition usually carries a harmful percentage of sulphates. Ordinary agricultural limestone usually runs high in magnesium and when used as a feed will intensify the over-supply of this ingredient. Ground rock mixtures may form a concrete in the digestive tract and cause serious difficulty, and even death.

The best results can be secured by making a mineral ration, usually of pure sterilized bone meal as a base. Calcium phosphate precipitate will furnish additional calcium and phosphorus, particularly for young animals. Calcium carbonate and wood ashes will furnish the alkali and supply additional calcium to the ration. A small proportion of common salt will help to make these ingredients palatable and digestible. Iodide not to exceed one-tenth of one per cent, added to this mixture, will prevent goiter and hairlessness. Adding a little charcoal may be an advantage because it will absorb the carbon dioxide liberated when the calcium carbonate is digested, and thereby prevent intestinal distress.

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SANILAC HERDS DOING WELL.

THERE were twenty-eight herds containing 291 cows in the Sanilac No. 1 Testing Association for February. Ernest Woodruff is owner of the high herd. This herd consists of six Holstein cows, and produced an average of 1,420.5 pounds of milk and 48.18 pounds of butter-fat during the month. Alba Musselman had high cow in butter-fat, a Holstein producing 2,100 pounds of milk and 79.8 pounds of butter-fat. Mr. Woodruff had a grade Holstein that produced 2,262 pounds of milk and 74.6 pounds of butter-fat. Twelve cows produced over 50 pounds of butter-fat; ten produced from forty to fifty pounds. Ten cows produced over 1,250 pounds of milk, and twenty-two produced over 1,000 pounds of milk. Five three-time milkers were tested during the month.—M. B. Beebe, Tester.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Cheboygan Co., Feb. 27.—Live stock is looking fine. There is plenty of feed. Hay is selling at \$16@23 per ton; dairy butter 50c; eggs 40c; dressed beef 11@12c; no hogs are being offered at present. The general agricultural outlook is unusually good for this time of the year. The seed potato farmers are planning on a larger acreage than usual. The high prices received for seed stock has been quite remunerative. This has encouraged them to put in a larger acreage this year.—F. W. B.

Hillsdale Co., Feb. 26.—Rain removed most of our snow, but there are signs of its returning. Farmers are busy overhauling machinery for spring work. Some are marketing wheat. There is a large number of lambs on feed, but few cattle are being fitted. There is a large inquiry for dairy cows. No farm real estate sales at this time. There is plenty of all feeds excepting hay. Corn is especially plentiful, but some of it is damaged. There is very little hired help. More tractors are being bought, but little inquiry for horses.—E. R. G.

Kalkaska Co., Feb. 26.—Live stock as a rule, looks fine. There is a larger percentage being wintered than ever before. We have about fourteen inches of snow. The state roads are open and there is plenty of travel for this season of the year. Potatoes bring \$2 per bushel. Feed seems adequate, there being plenty of hay, straw, and ensilage. Some grain may have to be imported. We have had a beautiful winter, and everything indicates an early spring.—A. H. W.

Branch Co., Feb. 26.—Snow is about all gone. Farmers will follow about the usual routine of planting. Not so many public sales as during the past few years. Those being held show good prices. Brood sows are selling as high as \$100. Not much grain going to market, nor much live stock on feed here. The late-sown wheat is not looking very good. Fat hogs are bringing 13c; butter-fat 43c; eggs 26c. Some farmers are dissatisfied, and always will be.

Missaukee Co., Feb. 26.—Nothing is going on here, excepting getting out wood, and waiting for spring. The snow is not as deep as usual, and it has not been real cold at any time. Beans are \$3.75 per cwt; potatoes \$3, and not many moving. Feed is getting scarce. Hay brings \$20@25 per ton, and straw \$12. About the usual amount of planting will be done this spring. Very few farmers are hiring help.—H. E. M.

Osceola Co., Feb. 26.—Everything is coming fine here. Potatoes bring \$1.80 per bushel; eggs 36c; butter 40c; wheat \$1.60. Not as many cattle are being fed this winter as usual. Hay was a short crop. This being a fine resort country, real estate is going to take a boom here this coming summer. There are seventy-seven lakes in our county, and also some of the finest farming land in Michigan. Corn was a bumper crop with us last year. Some of it, however, spoiled on account of wet weather. This has been a fine winter here. Autos have been on the road at all times. We have much game here, deer, rabbits, pheasants, partridge and bear.—A. J.

SHORTHORNS

Cows with calves, bred heifers and bulls. Will make very attractive prices for the next 60 days. Over 100 head of well-bred cattle to select from. Herd founded at a time when we can afford to sell at farmers' prices. Write to Supt. **GOTTFREDSON FARMS, Ypsilanti, Mich.**

Milking Shorthorn daughter of high U. S. butterfat 4-yr.-old cow. Mo. of March, 1925. Price \$125. Also others. **IRVIN DOAN & SONS, Crosswile, Mich.**

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

FOR SALE One White Registered Milkstrain Polled Shorthorn Bull Calr. Paul Quack, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Reg. Shorthorns 3 cows due in June, 6c lb.; 6 heifers, 3 bred and 3 open, 8½c lb.; 6 bulls, 7 to 10 mo. old., \$75 each. **SONLEY BROS., St. Louis, Mich.**

HOGS

LAKEFIELD FARMS DUROGS
Bred sows and gilts. Fall boars and gilts.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

Duroc Jerseys Choice fall boars with type, quality and breeding. Inspection solicited. **F. J. DRODT, Monroe, Mich.**

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. Five 250-lb. gilts due in April at \$55 each. **CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.**

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.**

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.**

Poland China Gilts good ones, bred for spring farrow. Cholera immune. Registered free. **WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich.**

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS for sale. Bred gilts weighing 400 lbs. at \$75. Also fall pigs, either sex. **A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.**

SHEEP

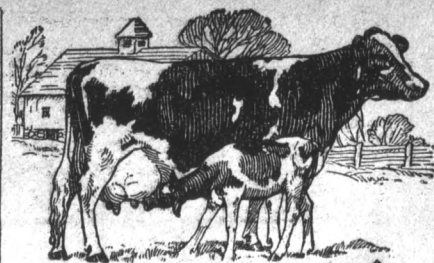
SHEEP FOR SALE

Having sold our ranch, we will sell our flock of 250 breeding ewes. They are a good strong bunch of exceptionally good shearers, bred to commence lambing May 1st. **R. C. GREEN & SONS, Lapeer, Mich.** Phone 385 M.

SHROPSHIRE of the Woolly type, bred to any 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.



At Calving
Cows need help

From A. J. Olson, Barnum, Wisconsin
Jan. 9, 1925

"I have been feeding Kow-Kare to put my cows in good condition for calving. I find Kow-Kare a wonderful remedy for this. It also increases the milk flow. It is the only remedy I look for, for cow ailments and I always aim to feed it about two weeks before freshening."

No wonder so many cows have serious trouble at calf birth. Housed in during the long winter months, little opportunity to exercise, dry, hard-to-digest winter foods—how could they be expected to have the extra vitality a cow ought to have as she approaches the severe strain of calving.

Thousands of dairymen have learned the value of special assistance at this critical time. They have found that by giving a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare with the feed two weeks before and after calving, the cow freshens without trouble of any sort and produces a vigorous calf.

Kow-Kare has saved hundreds of dollars for many cow owners at calving time. For over thirty years dairymen have used this famous medicine for treating cow troubles and for increasing milk-flow.

Our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor" tells the important part Kow-Kare plays in the treatment of Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, etc. Write for your copy.

Kow-Kare is sold by feed stores, general stores and druggists—or we send it by mail, postpaid. \$1.25 and 65c sizes. Order a can today.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.

Dept. D Lyndonville, Vt.

Bag Balm
10-ounce
can, 60c



An all medicine
invigorator
that
works wonders
with
COWS

SHROPSHIRE My entire flock of 21 ewes and 10 ewe lambs, bred for April lambs. Prices right. **CARL TOPLIFF, Eaton Rapids, Mich.**

Shropshires Am offering 8 bred ewes and 6 choice ewe lambs at reasonable prices. **C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.**

HORSES

WILDWOOD FARMS BELGIANS

We will sell in the Michigan Horse Breeders Sale to be held March 10th, at the M.S.C., East Lansing, the Belgian Stallion (LeRoy Pelletier 13665), born April 8th, 1924. This horse is sired by the International Grand Champion Stallion, George Henry.

Write us for catalog and particulars.

WILDWOOD FARMS
ORION, MICH.

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' Association, 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 116651, 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.**



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, March 2.

Wheat.

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

Chicago.—May \$1.58% @ 1.58%; July at \$1.39% @ 1.39%.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.72 @ 1.73.

Corn.

Detroit.—New, No. 3 yellow at 74c; No. 4 yellow 69c; No. 5 yellow 64c.

Chicago.—May 77% @ 77% c; July at 80% c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 44c; No. 3, 43c.

Chicago.—May 40% @ 40% c; July at 41% @ 41% c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 84c.

Chicago.—May 85% @ 85% c; July at 86% c.

Toledo.—84c.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.15.

Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked \$4.60 @ 4.65 per cwt; red kidneys \$9.25 @ 9.50.

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

Barley

Malting 72c; feeding 67c.

Seeds

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$21; alsike \$17; timothy \$3.40.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—Buckwheat \$1.60 @ 1.65.

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 \$31 @ 32; standard middlings at \$37; fine middlings \$35; cracked corn \$37; coarse cornmeal at \$35; chop \$31 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

The break in wheat prices in the past week was the most drastic in a long while. Milling demand was fairly active, and export buying increased on the decline, but eastern speculative operators exerted much pressure and forced liquidation of long holdings. The stock of contract wheat in position for delivery on the Chicago market is extremely small, and the total visible supply at all markets is below normal. The visible is not decreasing with unusual speed, but the size and location of commercial supplies makes the market susceptible to bullish influences. The combined acreage in winter wheat in eleven countries that have reported to date is 3.1 per cent less than last year, and two per cent less than in 1924. The condition of the crop is obscure, but seems to be more favorable in the United States than last year, and it is fairly good in Europe.

RYE

The rye market still lacks special strength. Receipts are moderate, but export demand for the available surplus is very narrow and the visible supply continues to increase, thus adding to the burden which must be carried on speculative shoulders. The crop year is too far advanced to indicate any close clean-up of stocks before the next harvest. The acreage in rye in eight countries that have reported to date is 10.6 per cent less than last year.

OATS

Oats prices have been rather stable in the last few days. Primary receipts continue light, but total demand is not brisk, and the reductions in the visible supply are too small to be exciting. The visible now contains 60,279,000 bushels. If it should decrease in the next three months equal to the most rapid decrease in the corresponding period in either of the last dozen years, it would still be large enough to prevent any pinch in commercial supplies before the next harvest.

CORN

Corn prices held within narrow limits in the last week. Primary receipts have been liberal, and demand has not been aggressive, so that the visible supply continues to increase. Speculative buying has been barely sufficient to absorb this load. The poor quality of the receipts checks the cash demand.

The corn surplus sections still have

a large quantity of corn available for shipment if prices should become more attractive. Some of this grain will have to be shipped before the seeding season begins, so that primary receipts will continue ample. Terminal elevators have accumulated about as much low grade grain as they care to handle. The large new crop in Argentina is rapidly approaching harvest, spoiling any prospect of big exports from the United States. All these conditions make a sustained advance in corn prices extremely difficult.

SEEDS

Prices on all seeds are well maintained and demand is reported as better than at this time in either of the past two years. Red clover is in good demand, but growers are still taking sweet clover seed in liberal quantities at prices which are the lowest in three years. Alsike clover seed costs more than at any time since 1920, and the high prices are causing some substitution.

FEEDS

Demand for feed has dropped off and the market has weakened. Declines in prices of coarse grains have increased the feeding of corn and oats to the exclusion of the higher-priced concentrates.

BEANS

The market continues quiet, with some price concessions being made in pea beans. The red kidneys are also tending lower. The demand is only fair and the supply is moderate. The Chicago market shows a little more life than the one in New York.

HAY

Demand for hay is small, and the market held barely steady last week in spite of light receipts. Farmers will market more freely as the end of the feeding season approaches, so that stronger prices are not likely unless unseasonable weather develops. The mild winter to date has conserved the hay supply, so that stocks which looked meagre last fall have been more than sufficient for the demand.

EGGS

Fresh egg prices were marked down to a new low level for the season last week. Consumption has been stimulated by the cheap costs, and daily receipts have been well cleared in spite of being larger than last year, and, in addition, substantially more storage

eggs are being used than at this time a year ago. Distribution at the four leading markets thus far in February has been nearly forty per cent larger than in February, 1925. Receipts recently have fallen behind the corresponding weeks last year for the first time since November. Production should continue to increase from week to week. Prices are not yet at the low point for the spring season, although they may not have far to go before reaching a level at which the flush supplies can be absorbed.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts at 25 @ 25 1/2 c; extras at 32 1/2 @ 33 1/2 c; ordinary firsts 24c; miscellaneous 24 1/2 c; dirties 21 @ 22c; chicks at 20c. Live poultry, hens 28c; springers 31c; roosters 21c; ducks 32c; geese 20c; turkeys 35c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded at 27 1/2 c. Live poultry, heavy springers 32c; light springers at 26c; heavy hens 30c; light hens at 26c; geese 22 @ 23c; ducks 36 @ 37c; turkeys 42c.

BUTTER

The butter market held firm at unchanged prices last week. Receipts of fresh butter are still running fully 10 per cent larger than a year ago, but consumption is broad enough to absorb the current receipts and, in addition, use up some of the storage stock. Butter prices are not firmly entrenched at the present level, however. With the fresh production continuing to increase, supplies to be moved into consumptive channels are large, and as the season advances, holders of butter stored last year are eager to unload.

Should demand slow down, stocks would accumulate and prices tumble. Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 43 1/2 c; New York 46c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 43 @ 43 1/2 c per pound.

APPLES

Apple prices weakened last week at both shipping and distributing markets. Supplies continue liberal, and demand is slow. Michigan and Illinois A-2 1/2-inch Jonathans are held at \$4.50 @ 5.50 per barrel at Chicago. Washington Delicious, extra fancy, large to very large size, bring \$3.75 @ 4 a box.

POTATOES

Potato markets strengthened last week and prices were marked higher. Shipments are not as large as a year ago. The outlook for old potatoes still to be marketed favors higher prices. The preliminary estimate of early po-

tato acreage shows only 181,000 acres in ten important states, compared with 197,600 last year and 227,400 acres two years ago. The crop in the south has been delayed by rainy weather, so that the shipping season will be later, and old potatoes will meet less competition than usual. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3.65 @ 3.75 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

WOOL

The wool market is a slow affair at present. Some mills are taking moderate quantities from dealers, but buying of goods since the opening of the heavyweight season has been listless, so that manufacturers feel no strong urge to acquire raw material. Foreign markets are stable, stocks of wool in this country are light, and buying of goods for the next heavyweight season is expected to start soon, so that the general situation appears healthy. No buying basis has been established in the west as yet, although some sales of Arizona wools at \$1.02 @ 1.12, clean, landed at Boston, are reported. Sales of fleece wools from eastern states have been made at slightly lower prices than those quoted recently. Ohio delaine, in the grease, is now listed at Boston at 50 @ 52c, with half, three-eighths and quarter-blood at 51 @ 52c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Light fowls, particularly Leghorn hens, were in better demand in Grand Rapids this week, but heavy fowls were easier as a result of more liberal supplies of fat hens which have stopped laying. Eggs were in moderate supply and steady, and butterfat was steady to firm. Heavy hens 22 @ 27c; light hens 20 @ 24c; eggs 28 @ 30c; butterfat 46 @ 47c lb; potatoes \$2 @ 2.25 bu; parsnips \$1 @ 1.25 bu; onions \$1 bu; carrots \$1 bu; cabbage 2c lb; radishes 50 @ 55c dozen bunches; lettuce 12c lb; beans \$3.75 per cwt; wheat \$1.56 bu; pork 15 @ 16 1/2 c; beef 10 @ 14c; veal 15 @ 16c; wool 35c lb.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

First class cabbage and parsnips were cleaned up early, and there was a good demand for carrots, parsley and horseradish. The supply of potatoes was not large, and buying was a little slow. All grades of apples were fair sellers. The demand for poultry was limited and only fair for eggs.

Apples \$1 @ 2.50 bu; beets 75c @ \$1 bu; carrots \$2.25 bu; collards 75c bu; cabbage, green \$2 @ 2.25 bu; red \$1.50 @ 1.75 bu; dry onions \$1.40 @ 1.75 bu; root parsley \$2.50 bu; curly parsley 50c dozen bunches; potatoes \$2.25 @ 2.60 bu; winter radishes 75c @ \$1 bu; topped turnips 75c @ \$1.25 bu; local celery 50c @ \$1 dozen; parsnips \$1.75 @ 2.25 bu; winter squash \$2 bu; bagas 75c bu; pop corn \$2 @ 2.50 bu; butter 50 @ 55c; honey \$1 @ 1.15 per 5-lb. pail; horseradish \$2 @ 4.50 bu; eggs, retail 40 @ 50c; hens, wholesale 30 @ 32c; retail 32 @ 35c; colored springers, whole-wholesale 28c; veal 18c; dressed hens sale 30c; retail 35c; Leghorn hens, 40c; dressed springers 38 @ 40c.

VETERINARY.

Cows in Poor Condition.—I have a chance to buy two Jersey cows, six and eight years of age. Due to ill health of owner, and long distance to sire, these cows haven't been fresh for a period of three years. The six-year-old one has had but one calf. The owner tells me they come in heat regularly. Due to a shortage of feed, they are in a starved condition. They both give a little milk yet. The question is, could these cows be bred now and make cows, or have they been neglected too long? Dairymen differ on this subject, so am asking you. Z. F. McC. —As a rule, the longer cows go without being bred, the harder it is to get them with calf. It would probably take a year to get the cows back in good dairy condition. The older the cow, the less chances there are of entirely overcoming a starved run-down condition. No doubt, if they could be got with calf, with proper care and feed, they would still make a creditable showing.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

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, March 2.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 21,000. Market on heavy weight butchers 10 @ 15c higher than Monday's average; lighter weights steady at yesterday's close, or 25c lower than best prices; packers doing little; 240-325 lbs. \$11.85 @ 12.50; good 200-225-lb. weight \$12.75 @ 13.15; sorted 180 lbs. down, mostly \$13.20 @ 13.50; top 150 lbs. up \$13.75; 160 lbs. up at \$13.70; packing sows at \$10.20 @ 10.90; bulk of better killing pigs at \$13.50 @ 13.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 11,000. Market on fat steers is strong to 15c higher; mostly 10 @ 15c up; she stock steady to strong; best yearlings, early \$11; heavy held at \$11; bulk steers \$10; other classes \$9 @ 10.25; generally steady; vealers at \$11 @ 12.50; mostly \$11 @ 12; outsiders \$12.50 @ 13.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 19,000. Market fat lambs opening active; strong to 25c higher; packers now bidding weak to slightly lower; few sales handy weight lambs \$15 @ 15.25; several double decks \$14 @ 14.25; clipped lambs \$12 @ 12.50; heavy down to \$10.50; fat sheep and shearing lambs steady; fat ewes up to \$9; average around 72 lbs. at \$14.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 391. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings, dry fed \$9.00 @ 10.50. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00 @ 10.00. 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 @ 6.25. 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 @ 7.00. Milkers and springers \$45.00 @ 85.00.

Veal Calves.

Receipts 657. Market steady. Best \$15.50 @ 16.00. Others 7.50 @ 15.00.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,223. Market is 25 @ 50c higher. Best \$14.25 @ 14.50. Fair lambs 12.50 @ 13.50. Light and common 10.00 @ 12.50. Fair and good sheep 7.00 @ 8.50. Culls and common 3.00 @ 4.75.

Hogs.

Receipts 1,230. Market slow. Mixed grades \$13.40 @ 13.50. Roughs 10.50. Pigs and lights 13.75 @ 14.00. Stags 7.50.

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 3,200. Hogs closing steady; heavy \$12.50 @ 13.50; medium \$13.50 @ 14; light weight \$14 @ 14.50; lights and pigs at \$14.50; packing sows and roughs \$10.75 @ 11.

Cattle.

Receipts 1,250. Market is steady. Steers 1100 lbs. up \$8.50 @ 10.25; steers 1100 lbs. down \$6.50 @ 10; heifers \$5.50 @ 9; cows \$2.50 @ 7.25; bulls \$5 @ 7.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,000. Best lambs \$14.75 @ 15; yearlings \$11.50 @ 12.75; best aged wethers \$9 @ 10; best ewes \$8 @ 9.

Calves.

Receipts 350. Top \$16 @ 16.25; culls \$13 down.

Constipation.—I would like to know what caused the death of my dog. She seemed to have something in her throat at first, and ran around eating wood and grass, and barking as if it were in pain. It seemed to be crazy, as it would chase everything and try

to kill chickens. It acted as if it had fits that night, and died. Would it be that it ate too much meat? I opened her up but could see nothing wrong. A. M.—The symptoms you describe could have been brought on by constipation. Meat, if spoiled, might also have been responsible.

WOLVERINE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN

BLOOD SAFE 100% BRED FOR SIZE, TYPE AND EGG

BABY CHICKS

MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED



Wolverine Leghorns have large topped 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.

Wingarden 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 Wingarden Strain Chicks. Send for copy at once.

Wingarden Farms & Hatchery, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.

THEY BEAR INSPECTION
Reliable
Poultry Farm



Reliable Chicks

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

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

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 2 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	26.....\$2.08	\$6.24
11......88	2.56	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

OPPORTUNITIES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA are better now than ever for the man of moderate means who desires to establish a home on a few acres that will insure him a good living in a delightful country. Lands are reasonable in price and terms attractive. Crops best suited for different localities are well proved. Efficient marketing organizations are at your service. Southern California has a climate you will like—an enjoyable twelve months open season. There are thousands of miles of paved roads. Seaside and mountain resorts offer recreation for everybody. Let me mail you our illustrated folder containing dependable information on Southern California. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 912 Ky. Exchange, Chicago.

SNOW, ICE AND A LONG, cold winter saps the energy of the northern farmer, while down south cattle are grazing, the farmers are planting strawberries, potatoes and truck crops, which will be sold on early high-priced markets before the northern spring begins. Why not move to the country where farming pays? No hard winters, expensive living, nor fuel bills. Fine old 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.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY to buy on very favorable terms, improved irrigated farms owned by American Beet Sugar Company, at Lamar, Colorado. Only ten per cent cash and balance spread over 34% years at 6% per cent interest. Lands very productive, averaging per acre, 3 tons alfalfa, 10 tons beets, 50 bushels barley, 77 bushels oats, and 47 bushels winter wheat. Ideal conditions for dairying and constant markets. Beet sugar factories contract with growers for beets at good prices. Feeding live stock profitable. Fine schools and churches. Good roads and wonderful climate. For detailed information write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 909 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Two lots with buildings, and 25 acres of land adjoining, in small village, 30 miles north of Grand Rapids, 2 blocks from trunk line. 8-room house, flowing well, chicken house for 200 hens, small barn, chance for milk routes. Ideal truck farm for right party. Reasonable. Write for terms. J. H. Moore, 170 Parkhurst Pl. E., 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, 22½ 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.

NEAR MARION, OSCEOLA COUNTY—100-acre, level, good soil; barn worth \$2,000, other buildings. Bargain price \$5,000. Easy payments. Herbert Bamber, Highland, Mich.

IMPROVED 80, clear, Trade for farm further south. Address Sam Lantz, Leslie, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 acres clay loam soil, no waste land. 20 acres beech and maple timber. No 1 buildings, 9 in all. One mile from Rose City, Ogemaw Co. Write me, Will explain. Geo. Campbell, Rose City, Mich.

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.

118 ACRES, 20 timber, clay loam, brick house, barns, on pavement. Old couple will sell, \$80 per acre, no trade. Terms: best buy in Southern Michigan. E. O. Loveland, Milan, Mich.

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 2371-7.

GOOD FARM, level timber, lake, orchard. R. W. Anderson, Clarkston.

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

OLD MONEY WANTED—Will pay \$100.00 for 1894 Dime S. Mint, \$50 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel (not Buffalo). Big premiums paid for all rare coins. Send 4c for Large Coin Folder. May mean much profit to you. Numismatic Co., Dept. M. Ft. Worth, Texas.

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.

MARI—MARI—We do contract digging and sell mari digging machinery, featuring the Musselman Bucket. Pioneer Mari Co., East Lansing, Mich.

CEDAR POSTS, direct from forest to user. Ask for delivered price. E. Doty, Atlanta, Mich.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED seed corn and oats. Clement's white cap yellow dent, and Duncan's yellow dent. Fire-dried, on racks, ear-tested and germination guaranteed. From high-yielding stock. Registered and Certified Worthy oats, a stiff straw and high-yielding variety, developed by the Michigan State College. All seeds grown under inspection of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. Michigan's largest producer of seed corn. Paul C. Clement, Britton, Michigan.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS—Varieties Charleston and Jersey Wakefields, Succession, Flat Dutch and Copenhagen Market. Prices, parcel postpaid, 250, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Express collect, 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000, \$1.25 per 1,000; 10,000 and over, \$1.00 per 1,000. We guarantee to ship promptly a good-sized plant that will please you. Tifton Potato Company, Inc., Tifton, Ga.

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. 50 Flowering Gladioli Bulbs \$1.00. Catalog Free. Box 304, Westhauer's Nurseries, Sawyer, Michigan.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE, ONION and hardy field-grown Tomato Plants. Guarantee safe arrival. Shipped anywhere United States, \$1.75 thousand. Our plants grow vegetables 30 days earlier than tender home-grown plants. Postal card will bring proof and descriptive price list. Carlisle Produce Co., Inc., Valdosta, Ga.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—leading varieties. Onion, Beet, Lettuce. Postpaid, 100, 30c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.50. Not prepaid, 5,000, \$4.50; 10,000, \$8.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. F. Jamison, Summerville, S. C.

SEED CORN—90-day Yellow, 93-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.

NEW ALBOTREA sweet clover, just out from Wisconsin Experiment Station. Wonderful for pasture and hay. New pedigree barley. Four new leaders in oats. Red clover, timothy, alsike, alfalfa seeds. Write for circular. H. E. Krueger, Beaver Dam, Wis.

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.

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 V. 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.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Plant some for home garden or commercial field. Washington and other varieties. Write for descriptive price list. J. C. Dunham, Lawton, Mich.

MILLIONS, Cabbage, Tomato and Onion Plants, \$1, 1000. Catalogue free. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Georgia.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, \$2.50 per bushel. White blossom. (Unhulled). Bags extra. S. E. Bell, Glennie, Mich.

CERTIFIED Wisconsin pedigree barley, improved robust beans, Fritz Mantey, Fairgrove, Mich.

GLADIOLUS BULBS—100 for \$1.00. Price list free. Colvin's Glad Gardens, Berrien Springs, Michigan.

CERTIFIED WOLVERINE OATS—Michigan's leading variety. C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton, Mich.

ASPARAGUS—Washington Rust-proof. Good sturdy roots, \$1.25 hundred; \$9.00 thousand. Prepaid. Kennel's, Sadsburyville, Pa.

PET STOCK

FOR SALE—Female English Shepard pups, 3 mos. old, \$5. Orders taken for male pups, \$7, to be shipped when old enough. All pups are from my own heel-driving dogs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Earl White, Live Stock Dealer, Arcade, N. Y.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIES—natural heelers. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

SELECT YOUR SILVER AND BLACK FOXES from Fur Bred Strains, Raccoon, Mink and Muskrats. We can start and stock your fur farm. Booking orders now for fall delivery. Levering Fur Farm, Levering, Mich.

RABBITS—Real Flemish Giants. Bucks, 3 months old, weight 6 lbs., \$2.00 each. From stock weighing 15 to 17 lbs. Leonard Norton, Three Rivers, 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.

KENTUCKY NATURAL LEAF SMOKING TOBACCO—5 pounds \$2.00; 10 pounds \$3.50; cash with order. Postage prepaid. Tobacco Club, Mayfield, Ky.

POULTRY

12-WEEK-OLD PULLETS—heavy egg-laying strain. S. C. White Leghorns \$1.80. Barred Plymouth Rocks \$1.90. S. C. Rhode Island Reds \$2.00. Hatching eggs \$10 per 100. Pine Hatchery, 803 Pine St., Alma, Mich. Mrs. O. G. Erway, Mgr.

PEDIGREE "Tancred" White Leghorns. State Fair Winning Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas. Prices right. Write, Fenner Bailey, Montgomery, Mich.

WE PAY MORE for poultry, eggs and veal. A trial shipment will convince you. East Coast Poultry Co., Eastern Market, Detroit, Mich.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for hatching, from our heavy laying strain, \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 50, \$9.00 per 100. F. E. Fogle, Okemos, Mich.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS—Good supply. Exceptionally fine, dark red birds. Weeley S. Hawley, R. No. 3, Ludington, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, R. C. Cockerels, \$3 to \$5; pullets, \$3 each. Burt Sisson, Inlay 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.

ACCREDITED CHICKS—Low Prices. Leading varieties. From flocks officially endorsed for high average egg production. Foremost egg strains. Live delivery. Catalog Free. Smith Brothers Hatcheries, Box 119, Mexico, Missouri.

500 ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN LAYING PULLETS, \$1.50. O. A. Bramer, Palo, 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.

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 40c 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.

STURDY CHICKS—Blood tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea, also State Accredited. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, and White Wyandottes. Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Hillsdale, Mich.

WHITTAKER'S TRAPNESTED RHODE ISLAND REDS—Both Combs. Michigan State Accredited. Bloodtested. Michigan's Greatest color and egg strain. Chicks and Eggs. Sixteenth Annual Catalog Free. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS—EGGS—Official records back of them 207-203. Winners, laying contests and shows. State Accredited. Good color. Lots of eggs. G. Caball, Hudsonville, Mich.

PURE-BRED CHICKS from State Accredited Stock. Fourteen varieties. Poultry Manual Free. Stouffer Egg Farms, Route 26, Mount Morris, Illinois.

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.

CHICKS—State Accredited English White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Black Minorcas. Circular. Hillside Hatchery, R. 3, Holland, 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 Prize Tom, 40 lbs. Excellent big range-grown young toms and females, soon laying. This quality scarce. Shiek Farm, Oxford, Mich.

CONTROL THE CORN BORER with White Holland turkeys. I have the best. Also Toulouse Geese. Alden Whitcomb, Byron Center, Mich.

TURKEY EGGS—all breeds. Strictly pure-bred. Booking orders for early spring delivery. Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Bealsville, Ohio.

TWO PURE-BRED TURKEY HENS—Mammoth Bronze White Holland. Price moderate. Write Axel Erickson, R. 2, Corney, Mich.

FOR BRONZE TURKEYS—Toulouse Geese, write M. B. Noble, Saline, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TO WORK—preferable for Adventist, herdman or farm manager, or other work. Experienced. Single man. Address Box 832, Michigan Farmer.

SINGLE MAN WANTS WORK on poultry farm. Address John Dermertes, 2252 21st St., Detroit, Mich.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—good first-class dirt farmer, married, for 205-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 AT ONCE—Blacksmith for stock farm. Must be a good horse-doer, married man, with small or no family. Modern house and garden furnished. Give age, reference and salary wanted in first letter. Wildwood Farms, Orion, Mich.

WANTED—Married man with small family, by year on farm. Must be good hand with poultry, live stock and machinery. Box No. 274, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Experienced single man for farm work. Oscar Paul, R. No. 6, Ann Arbor, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

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.

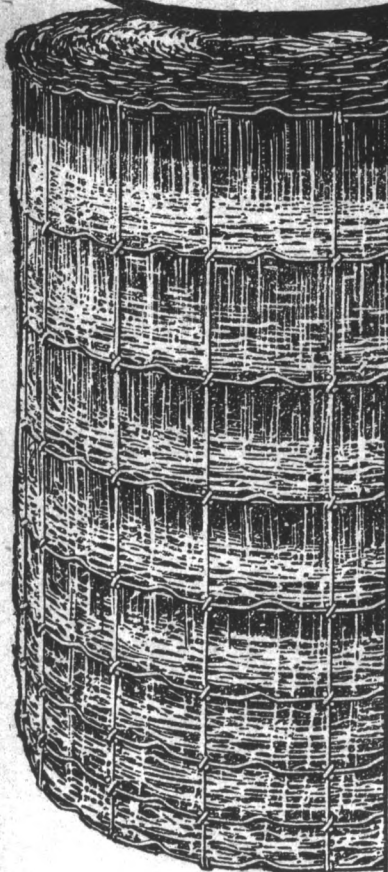
WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders, cleaner, etc. Bigler Company X 683, Springfield, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents to handle milking machines, cream separators, lighting plants. W. F. Wolf, Milford, Mich.

MAKE MONEY by selling baby chicks. We pay liberal commission. Shadyawn Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich.

SELL GUARANTEED PAINT to home owners; freight prepaid. Big pay; no investment. Experience unnecessary; exclusive territory. Nationally known company. We deliver and collect. Box 4027 Station "A," Kansas City, Mo.

Always look for the
RED STRAND
(top wire)



New
RED STRAND
Fence is *different*

Nationally recognized experts and agricultural colleges have carefully compared galvanized wire with this new "Galvannealed" wire. What they have found out is very interesting to fence buyers who want the most value for their money. (Copy of "Official Proof of Test" mailed free upon request).

The new patented "Galvannealed" fabric is entirely different from the ordinary galvanized kind. In appearance, there does not seem to be a great deal of difference but in lasting qualities you'll soon see the real value of RED STRAND.

The new RED STRAND fence is made from steel which contains copper. This makes it resist rust at least twice as long as fence made from steel without copper. Then also the makers of RED STRAND devised and patented, the "Galvannealed" process which applies an extra heavy zinc coating to the wire. Because of the copper-bearing steel and the patented process of "Galvannealed" protection, this new fence is different from all others—that's why it far outlasts the ordinary galvanized kind.

You would expect that the patented "Galvannealed" fence, because of its extra quality, costs more than the regular standard fence prices. That is not the case—in fact, it really costs only one-third or one-half as much in the long run, considering the many extra years of service RED STRAND fence will give you.

Always look for the RED STRAND (top-wire), it stands for fence that will be in service and give satisfaction long after ordinary galvanized fences have to be replaced.

Last Chance to share in this \$1500.00 in Cash

Believing that better fenced farms are worth more money and make more money for their owners, we also want the opinion of farmers on this important subject, so we are offering 75 cash prizes for the best letters or stories about "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm."

Anybody may enter this Contest who lives on or owns a farm. **CONTEST CLOSES APRIL 5, 1926.**

Here's your last chance to share in this \$1500 in cash. All you need to do is to write a letter or story about your experience with fence—you know all about its advantages and benefits—why not try for one of these 75 cash awards? Any member of your family may enter this Contest—with your help even your children have a good chance of winning one of these cash prizes.

Write for FREE Contest Blank

The first thing to do is write for Free Contest Blank—it tells all about "The Rules of Contest"—"List of Cash Prizes," "What to write about," etc. Each Contest Blank has

space provided for your story or letter. It's easy to earn some of this money. Every cash award is worth the time it takes to write about your fence experience. The \$1,500 will be divided among 75 farmers or their families for the best and most complete set of ideas on "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm."

See the list of 75 Cash Prizes—the first prize is \$500.; the second, \$250.; the third, \$150.; the fourth, \$100., and so on to the 75th prize. Who will not

be interested in sharing this money, when it only requires a short time to write down your ideas? The 75 prize winners will be selected and judged by the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, and prominent agricultural authorities.

There are many interesting and important things you can write about, such as: *A Farm must be well fenced, otherwise crops cannot be properly rotated or hogged down; Delayed fence building usually costs several times what it saves; Loose animals may die from over-feeding; Valuable females may be bred to scrub males; Ownership disputes often arise over strayed stock; Damaged crops mean hard feelings among neighbors and sometimes damages to pay.* These are only a few points that you are familiar with—you know of many others.

Write for Free Contest Blank today. We'll also send our latest Red Strand Catalog which contains a lot of good fencing suggestions, also a copy of "Official Proof of Tests" folder—these will greatly help you in writing your letter or story on "The Advantages of a Well Fenced Farm." The first thing to do is get a Contest Blank—write for it NOW.

LIST OF 75 CASH PRIZES

1st Cash Prize (Capital)	\$500.00
2nd Cash Prize.....	250.00
3rd Cash Prize.....	150.00
4th Cash Prize.....	100.00
5th Cash Prize.....	75.00
6th Cash Prize.....	50.00
7th Cash Prize.....	35.00
8th Cash Prize.....	25.00
9th Cash Prize.....	20.00
10th Cash Prize.....	15.00
11th Cash Prize.....	10.00
12th to 50th prizes at	
\$5.00 each.....	195.00
51st to 75th prizes at	
\$3.00 each.....	75.00
Total.....	\$1500.00

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
4963 Industrial St. PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

Try for a
Prize

75
CASH
PRIZES

Contest Closes
April 5, 1926