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LIVE STOCK
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Whole Number 4708

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1926

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GIVE STATES POWER TO QUARANTINE.

A BILL designed to counteract the effects of the supreme court decision holding that states cannot quarantine against agricultural pests, has been introduced by Senator Walsh, of Montana.

Senator Jones, of Washington, has introduced a joint resolution to amend the plant quarantine act, so as to allow the states to quarantine against the shipment therein, or through of plants, plant products or other articles found to be infested or diseased, when not covered by a quarantine established by the secretary of agriculture.

POTATO ACREAGE FOR 1926.

GROWERS are planning to increase the acreage of potatoes 4.3 per cent above the 1925 acreage, according to reports to the department of agriculture. This increase, however, will be in the south and west, as no in-

crease is at present contemplated in the northern potato states east of the Mississippi river. This is regarded as a reasonably safe and conservative acreage, but it is feared that with this "intentions to plant" survey in view, many growers in the north and east may change their minds and overplant, with resulting over-production and unprofitable prices next season.

READY FOR BIDS ON MUSCLE SHOALS.

THE joint congressional committee on Muscle Shoals is organized ready to receive bids. It is expected that bids for leasing the Muscle Shoals nitrate and power plants will be received from several responsible parties, including the Union Carbide Company, American Nitrogen Products Company, and Henry Ford.

The resolution under which the committee must be guided in conducting its negotiations specifically requires the production of nitrates in sufficient

quantities for farm needs at a reasonable price. The manufacture, sale and distribution of commercial fertilizers to farmers constitute one of the principal considerations of the agreement.

News of the Week

Prof. Thomas C. Trueblood, who has been head of the public speaking department of the University of Michigan for fifty years, has tendered his resignation. He is seventy years old.

Battalions of Syrian women are appearing in the ranks of the insurgents fighting against the French near Damascus.

The United States, Japan, and Germany have been elected members of a mixed commission to consider disarmament by the League of Nations.

One hundred and fifty families have been driven out by floods at Oil City, Pennsylvania.

An idol unearthed in Jalisco, Mexico, indicates that the Chinese may have ruled in Mexico in past ages.

Nine people fainted in Houston, Texas, on March 22, on account of heat.

Albert L. Stephens, one of the outstanding men in the lumber industry of this state, died at Grosse Pointe recently.

The Coolidge farm, near Plymouth, Vt., where the President's father died recently, has been rented to Linn Cady, who will occupy the old house in which the President's father was born. The white house in which the President was born will be left unoccupied for the present. The farm consists of 225 acres.

Unless China removes the mines, and other obstructions, from the Taku channel, which are dangerous to foreign ships, the United States and other countries will intervene.

Over 100,000 Michigan service men have let their war insurance lapse.

It is reported that Henry Ford will make a new bid for Muscle Shoals.

At Landing, Illinois, a short distance from Chicago, a prayer campaign has been effective in lessening the road-house nuisance nearby. Questionable road houses had been interfering with the religious and moral life of the community.

The North Dakota Grain Growers' Association will buy, lease or build, 250 elevators to handle the 1926 crop.

It is reported that the wreck of an excursion train near San Jose, Costa Rica, caused the death of 300 people.

The first female statue has been unearthed in Mesopotamia. It is a statue of Goddess Bau, and dates back to 2200 B. C.

Exports of automobiles rank third highest in the country. Cotton and oil are first and second respectively.

Prof. Perry Byerly, seismologist of the University of California, claims that the center of the earth is composed of metal.

Mrs. A. Montgomery Ward has given the Northwestern University \$4,000,000 to erect a Montgomery Ward building on its Chicago campus.

Paper made by a new process will be used by the government in making our dollar bills. It is expected that the bills will wear better because of this.

The discovery of lead near Ogden, Utah, has made that town look like the mining towns of the days of '49, say old-timers.

One hundred and twelve have been indicted at Cleveland in a nation-wide alcohol plot. The indictments involve millionaires, and government employees.

Stubby, the most decorated dog of the World War, died at Washington recently. He was a mongrel that was in the thick of all major engagements with the twenty-sixth division.

Brazil vetoed the plan to give Germany a seat in the League of Nations. Further consideration of the matter has been left for the September session of the League.

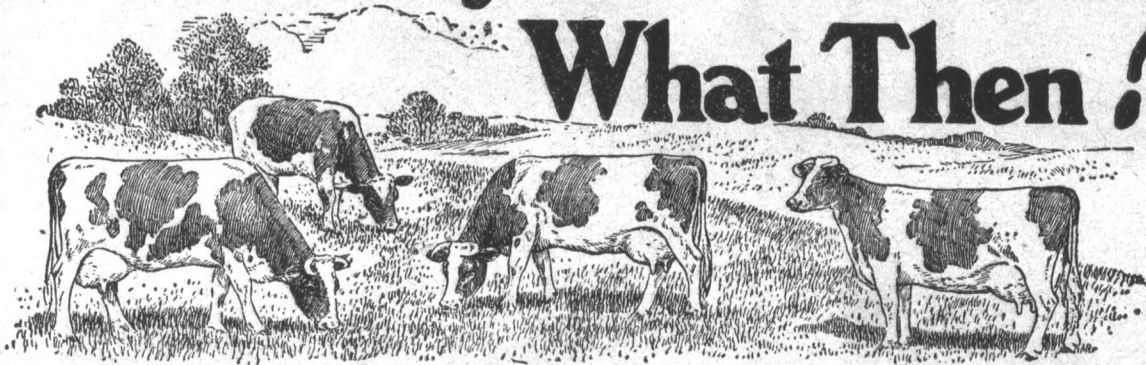
Great Anti-saloon League rallies will be held in various states throughout the nation. What will be the largest state gathering of the dries since the adoption of the eighteenth amendment will be held in Detroit on April 22-27.

A huge airport of 600 acres has been acquired on Grosse Ile by Detroit airplane interests.

The King and Queen of Rumania are at odds over the return of Prince Carol, who recently renounced his right to the throne.

George Eastman, prominent camera manufacturer, at seventy-two years of age, has started on a trip to hunt wild animals in Africa.

When They Go On Grass? What Then?

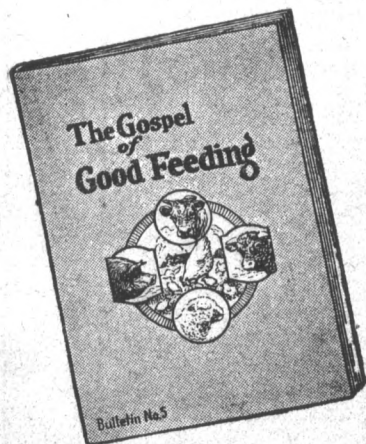


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Very soon your cows will go to fresh pasture. They like it and it stimulates them. It is good as far as it goes, but they cannot eat enough to maintain their condition and their full flow of milk on grass alone.

In 100 pounds of average pasture grass there is 3.7 pounds of digestible protein, but only 15.9 pounds of total digestible feed. That is not enough. Your cows would have to eat 150 to 170 pounds of grass a day. They cannot graze or hold 100 pounds.

The Voice of Authority

By Prof. W. J. Fraser, Illinois Experiment Station: "It would require 30 acres of pasture to support an ordinary cow. To graze this area she would have to travel 30 miles a day and have a muzzle two feet wide."

By Prof. Hopper, Kentucky Experiment Station: "I clipped 100 pounds of bluegrass and it filled three gunny sacks." A cow cannot hold this much grass.

Your cows will go right on making milk but they will not make it all out of grass. They will draw protein, fat and mineral matter from their own bodies to fill the milk pail. They will get poor, exhaust themselves, become unprofitable and go dry weeks or months before they should.

Give your cows a balanced grain mixture with their grass. Feed three to eight pounds daily per cow according to yield. Grass is laxative, therefore you should avoid laxative concentrates. The following ration is one of the best you can feed:

Corn Gluten Feed 300 pounds; ground corn 300 pounds; ground oats 200 pounds; wheat bran 200 pounds. Start this ration when cows go to pasture and they will go through the summer and into the fall—in fine condition and full production.

This Valuable Book Free

"The Gospel of Good Feeding" is a brand new book of 64 pages. It gives you the newest ideas on feeding. It will help you to make more money—day in and day out—summer and winter. It contains 28 rations for dairy cows, steers, hogs, sheep and poultry.

Mail the Coupon for a Free Copy of this very helpful book, and be sure to give the name of your dealer.

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VOLUME CLXVI

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
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NUMBER XIV

This Book Farmer Makes Good

He Sold Over \$15,000 Worth of Products From Forty Acres the Past Season

BOOK farmers have an unsavory reputation. Because of this attitude of dirt farmers, one often hesitates to give notice of worthwhile things done by men who have secured much of their knowledge of farming from other places than the field of hard knocks. But the success of Arnold Haener has been so unusual that it deserves notice.

He migrated to this country from the little republic of Switzerland many years ago, and until recently worked in the automobile factories of Detroit. Back in 1911 he was the first person to drive a heavy truck to the Pacific coast, a feat, due to the condition of the roads at that time, that called for unusual ability and courage.

About four years ago Mr. Haener started his farming business on forty acres of land a short distance out of the village of New Boston, in southern Wayne county. What he knew about the business of farming at that time was gleaned from books, farm papers, bulletins, and from interviews with the county agent. Immediately upon taking over his "forty" he began studying intensively every phase of the lines of production in which he thought to engage.

He was thorough. One year he planted a vineyard. Besides reading all the literature he could find upon the subject of grapes, he took his family in the automobile and spent a couple of weeks in the grape region of New York state, gathering all the experience he could from practical men. His vineyard shows that he knows more about growing grapes than does the average person who has spent a life time at the business.

From the close application of his

mind to the general problems of the farmer, he early concluded that a high degree of fertility was a basic requirement of good farming. To prove that he believed in this matter of plant feeding, the first year on the farm he hauled seventy-five truck loads of refuse from the garbage reduction plant at French Landing, to cover his entire forty acres. Each of these truck loads made above twelve spreader loads. In other words, he put on this land (which the preceding year grew corn at the rate of twenty-five baskets full per acre) over twenty spreaders full of this splendid fertilizing material per acre. While this opportunity is

not available to everyone, it has been to literally hundreds of other farmers who have not availed themselves of the chance to build the producing capacity of their farms with this garbage refuse. Arnold Haener took advantage of an opportunity.

Again, he concluded early that he would not complicate his business by getting too many lines of farming started. Rather, he would give close attention to a few things. So he started with early potatoes and winter rhubarb, although he has a young apple orchard of 800 trees that has already started bearing because of the high state of fertility of the land, and a

five-acre vineyard, mentioned above, from which he sold a fine bunch of fruit last year.

His success with potatoes has been in growing early stock for the Detroit market. He is now specializing in Cobblers. Last year he had seventeen acres that yielded, according to measured areas, from 260 to considerably over 300 bushels per acre, depending much upon the time of digging. He plants certified seed as early as the weather permits him to get it in. The rows are forty inches apart and the hills thirteen inches in the rows. The seed is cut and the cut surface is dusted with lime. He sprays thoroughly for both bugs and diseases, and gives the usual cultivation, most careful attention being given to have the seed-bed in the highest condition at the time of planting. The 1925 crop was all harvested by the first of September. Not a single bushel of this crop was sold for less than two dollars per bushel.

The other big income producer on this forty-acre farm is rhubarb. This is harvested in the winter time from forcing cellars. These cellars are inexpensive structures twenty-eight feet wide, and the three on this farm have a total length of 400 feet. The side walls are about three feet high, and the ridge pole about seven; it being supported by posts. Half way between the ridge and the walls are plates, also held in position by posts. Matched roofing is laid lengthwise from the ridge to the walls and nailed. On these boards is placed a layer of light roofing paper and over this is spread a foot or so of the garbage refuse mentioned early in this story. There

(Continued on page 463).



Mr. Haener Loaded Down with Rhubarb Stalks Grown on Land that a Few Years Ago Would Produce Scarcely 25 Baskets of Corn Per Acre.

Safety First on the Farm

Preventive Measures that Save Much on the Overhead

By Henry R. Zelle

THE Doughboys and Devil Dogs didn't wear tin derbies and gas masks to try and scare Heinie. No, they wore these encumbrances for the same reason that a farmer wears a large straw hat when working out in the fields during the heat of summer. And the reason was self-protection, or safety first. Sherman gave a first-class definition of war, but the leaders in the last titanic struggle took every possible precaution to protect their men, for these precautions meant higher efficiency in the business of fighting.

And today industry recognizes that Safety First means more efficient production. About the first thing you see on entering any large plant is a large safety bulletin board. Just as Safety First is of vital importance in industry, so it is on the farm.

The hazard we find most on the farm comes under what is classed as poor housekeeping in industrial plants. Old boards and scraps of lumber containing nails are frequently left lying around, and usually the nails are turned up. Now, a rusty nail puncture very often means blood poisoning, so

piling up this old lumber not only makes the farm look better, but it is a big factor in preventing accidents to men and stock. If rushed with work so that you haven't time to pile up the boards, you can at least turn down the nails.

The next hazard to consider is ladders. Too often ladders are left where last used, exposed to the elements, until needed elsewhere. Now, a ladder may look perfectly sound, and yet the rounds may be decayed where they pass through the sides. The surest protection against this is to keep the ladders well painted and to hang them up, either in the barn or under a shed when not in use.

Another hazardous practice is nailing strips across the ladder to replace broken rounds. There are attachments on the market which permit the safe repair of ladders, and by using these, broken rounds can easily and safely be replaced.

Are your ladders fitted with non-skid shoes or spikes? If not, then you

are certainly tempting fate. All ladders for outdoor use, or for work in the barns, should have spike feet. These spike feet can easily be made by any blacksmith, or even by the farmer himself. They are made from three-eighths by two-inch flat iron, bent to go on both sides of the foot of the ladder, and a spike point welded on the end. For use indoors, or on roofs, there is a cork ladder foot which is first-class and insures safety.

A good pair of goggles should be on every farm, and worn while grinding scythes, sickles, mowing machine knives, and the plow disks. Goggles will prevent any chips of steel which might be thrown off, from entering your eyes, and thereby causing severe pain, or even blindness.

Any engines, belts, circular saws, and other machinery on the farm should be guarded, and gears or drive chains on mowing, reaping or planting machines should be protected by a guard. Now, these guards do not have to be elaborate, and can be built by

any farmer. The real purpose of guarding machinery isn't to make it fool-proof, but to prevent the worker being hurt, should he slip, or for a few seconds forget to watch out.

There are a few general principles worth noting: Loose boards should be nailed down, broken floors repaired, broken window panes reglazed, and doors with broken or loose hinges put into first-class working order. Traps leading into the hay mow, etc., should have a railing around them. If you don't want to burn your barn down, make it a rule that only electric torches or lanterns can be taken into the barn. And be sure that inflammable material, such as gasoline and oils, are kept in a building some distance from the other out-buildings.

Safety First on the farm isn't foolishness, but is downright good common sense, for it means not only freedom from many accidents, but also more efficiency on the farm. Because you have never had an accident from any of the causes listed here, does not mean that you never will. Don't be a Mr. Chance Taker, but be a Safety First farmer.

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VOLUME CLXVI NUMBER FOURTEEN

DETROIT, APRIL 3, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Twenty Million Letters

WORD from the postmaster general at Washington tells us that during the past fiscal year 21,332,232 letters were received at the dead letter office, all of which would have been returned without expense had the senders written their names and addresses on the upper left-hand corners. Furthermore, in many of these letters were checks, stamps, drafts, money orders, commercial papers, valued at \$4,700,234.33.

The peculiar thing is, that this has happened in enlightened America, where the post office department, through various agencies has been carrying on a campaign of education trying to impress on the public the importance of giving a return address when mailing letters.

At the Michigan Farmer offices thousands of letters are received each week. In many of these, important questions are asked, but the author fails to sign his name. We do our best to learn who are the careless writers of these messages, but when we have failed, the best we can do is to file them in the waste paper basket. If a letter is worth writing, it is worth signing.

The Sweet Clover "Weed"

SOME thirty years ago a wide-awake Gratiot county farmer was severely criticized by his neighbors for planting sweet clover along the roadside. This man kept bees, and the sweet clover was seeded to furnish nectar for the honey gatherers. Despite the more general use of the plant during recent years, we still hear farmers protesting vigorously against the sowing of "this weed."

But, if ever a plant lacked the attributes of a weed, that plant is this

same sweet clover. More and more will it become an economic factor in our farming. When we seek to grow maximum yields at minimum cost, sweet clover will be used to a far greater extent for conditioning the soil, than it now is. This legume has proven a remarkable plant for improving run-down farms, and intelligent farmers everywhere are adopting it in their rotations. Where it has not been added to the rotation list, a small acreage should be tried out this very summer. Like other "sweets," this clover goes far in keeping smiles on the faces of farmers who grow it.

On Seeing Things

AT least six different reports of the hearings before the agricultural committee of congress on the matter of disposing of surplus farm products, have been received at this office. With two exceptions, each of these reports gives the reader a different impression of what transpired. Knowing personally the men who reported the sessions, and their attitude toward the surplus question, we are quite thoroughly convinced of the truth of the old saying that, "we see with our prejudices."

The two reports that agreed were written by men who had carefully trained themselves to set aside their own personal interests, and look upon a situation in an impersonal way. In other words, these men had formed the habit of looking upon things as they are.

This ability is a most useful one, especially to a farmer. He deals with many facts from which he is obliged to draw conclusions. If he sees clearly the facts, and analyzes situations truthfully, he is more certain to arrive at sound conclusions. If one could but know all the factors that go to make one man a success and another a failure, he likely would find this ability to see situations correctly, an important element in the successful man's make-up.

Life of Machinery

THE other day we read that an investigation in Ohio showed the average life of farm machinery to be eighteen years, over half a generation. This is a surprise to us, as we thought most farm machinery rusted out before that. It also surprised us because we did not think that the average farmer used such antiquated machinery.

If one will look back eighteen years he will realize the vast improvement made in machinery of all kinds. Farm equipment, as well as that of the factory, is becoming more efficient all the time, so if a fellow has some farm machinery about his place eighteen years old, it might pay him in the long run to trade it in on some of the later models.

Of course, this eighteen year average does not apply to automobiles or tractors. An auto eighteen years old would now have value as an antique. The other day we saw, on the streets of our city, the automobile capital of the world, a benzine buggy of the vintage of 1914. Its driver, at least, was up-to-date, for he had a sign on it which read, "The survival of the fittest."

That auto was taken care of. The survivor in farm machinery is that which is taken care of. Economy and good judgment is shown in using farm machinery as much as possible, and

in giving it good care. Neglect does not increase its efficiency.

And now, what has all this to do with the farm problem? Our thoughts are, that greater efficiency on the farm, due to the use of more and better machinery, will be the greatest contributing factor in its solution. Our reason for believing this is that the tendency of all human activities toward the use of mechanical help is to save time and labor, and to make money. Machinery, the results of inventive genius, has made America the greatest industrial nation on earth. And we feel sure that the same factors will make American agriculture the ideal toward which farmers of other nations might aspire. Therefore, it may be advisable at times to junk some machinery as factories have done, to install some other which will make production more efficient. Machinery is the best hired man the farmer can have.

Master Farmer's Club

THIS club, which was announced in these columns three weeks ago, is being promoted in this state for the purpose of honoring Michigan farmers who have made meritorious progress in their farm work and in community service. A jury of competent judges is being engaged to select the men who will receive Master Farmer honors this year. These selections will be made from nominations submitted to this office on or before May first. Nominations may be made by any county agent, teacher, banker, dealer, neighbor, member of the family, or by farmers themselves.

In determining a farmer's standing the score card method of judging will be employed. The score card to be used was published in the March sixth issue of this journal. Each nomination should be accompanied by one of these score cards, filled out by the party making the nomination. If a copy of that issue is not available, write to the Master Farmer Editor, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, and copies will be forwarded. It will be an unusual honor to any agricultural community to furnish a charter member to Michigan Master Farmer Club.

The Worth of a Picture

A GOOD picture is worth ten thousand words," so said a wise man centuries ago. And all down through the centuries, pictures have taken an important part in forming our impressions of the things about us.

Good pictures on the walls of the home have an unargued value, but the picture of which the home is the center, if well-planned, has an infinite value to the folks who live in that home, and to the community round about it.

In planning, planting, and arranging the home grounds that complete the picture of the home, the chief aim is to produce an effect that is pleasing to the eye. No farm home, regardless of its beauty, can look attractive, if the grounds about it are bleak and barren. The addition of a few shrubs, even though they may be those transplanted from the back wood-lot, will not only make the home picture more beautiful, but will add wealth to the country by creating a landscape to be admired by every passing motorist.

Spring is almost here, and now is the time to look over the home picture to see where it may be improved. A few shrubs here, a tree there, and

a few flowers by the path, will change the whole picture. A well-planted and well-cared-for home grounds may be worth as much to our guests in the way of a welcome, as the spoken words we send across our threshold.

Who Will They Marry?

THIS is a question which thoughtful parents of unmarried children are constantly asking themselves. It is not the spirit of American parents to dictate whom the children should marry. Here democracy prevails, and we believe the best interests of the future homes and the nation may be secured by a "hands off" policy.

Nevertheless, danger lurks when sentiment, unguided by sense, directs the pairing of our young folks. Children ought to be taught some facts about the marriage relations. They should have ideals in their minds, to act as protection against matings that are certain to bring grief. It is the observation of biologists that never in recorded history have two feeble-minded parents been known to produce normal children. More thought on matters of biological fitness for each other will augur for greater happiness in the days to come.

Syckle's Sick

MR. SYCKLE'S sick. He has an ingrowing disposition which the doctors say has recently broken out in German measles. Yes, that's a children's disease, but that is perfectly all right, as he has never grown up in many ways.

For instance, he still insists on putting his elbows on the table and eating his potatoes with his knife. He has used his knife so much that he has become very proficient with it. And I often have to implore him (order would perhaps be a better word) to leave the table and wash his hands again. He hates to get up in the morning worse than any boy I ever saw, and he is very fond of play, but work and he never get along together, although they ought to, because he never does anything to work. He hates to study, but likes to tell everybody about whatever notion comes in to his head.

The Saturday night bath is worse than house-cleaning to him. He splashes and grunts around like a hippopotamus, and the kitchen floor, after he gets through, really looks like that sort of animal had taken a bath.

He escaped the measles when he was a boy. But that is nothing unusual, as he escaped a lot of things which he should have had. If he had not escaped them, my job of trying to get him to act decently would not be so bad. It is hard enough to bring up three children, to find any delight in bringing up a husband, too. Husbands' mothers should be more strict in bringing up their boys, I think.

Hy likes sleep and the bed so well that he must be enjoying himself now. He says he is, having nothing to do but sleep. The only thing he doesn't like, he says, is that he is not allowed to eat as much as he would like to. I hope that, after he gets through with this, he will feel like getting up and doing something.

They say that there is a similarity between humans and the bee. I guess that is right. The women are the workers and the men are the drones. About the only time they sit up and take notice is when some "little queen" comes along. What would men do without women? We have to raise and care for them from the time they are born until they die.

Hy just called me for a drink. He said to say "Hello to the folks." The measly job of taking care of him keeps me quite busy, so I must close.

SOPHIA ABIGAIL SYCKLE.



Pop Corn Paid

But This Farmer Developed a Special Market

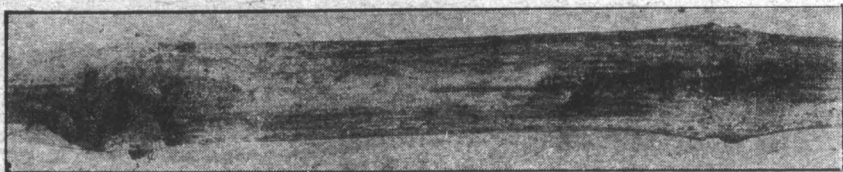
THERE are more ways than one to work a farm. These days, when it is not an easy thing to make the farm pay, a little initiative, or the working out of some original idea will often bring about the desired result. We recently saw a very good example of this principle applied on the farm of John Wenning, near Marine City. Mr. Wenning owns and operates a regular farm. Not far away are numerous summer resorts and small towns. Not long ago he conceived the idea of supplying the numerous pop corn stands round about, with their raw product, so he began to plant pop corn.

Last year five acres of his farm were planted and a little over 400 crates husked. He gives some special attention to the curing so that it may reach the popping stage as soon as possible, and delivers direct to the poppers all shelled and ready to pop. This makes considerable extra work, but the price of twelve dollars per

hundred pounds pays well for it, and shows up some real profits on the operation.

Ten to twelve hundred dollars can safely be counted on as a gross return for the five acres planted last year, and the market Mr. Wenning has developed is calling so insistently for more, that he will need to buy from other growers if he supplies the demand this year. This he finds difficulty in doing, as the farmers who grow pop corn for the market are not numerous in Michigan.

As with all specialty crops, high quality is desired in pop corn, and to insure this, Mr. Wenning uses only the best seed from the best varieties he can secure. He selects a field on his farm (preferably a clover sod, well manured) as he would for the regular corn crop, and fertilizes liberally with a complete high analysis commercial fertilizer.—Pope.



The Corn Borer Has Tunneled this Corn Stalk. Every Grower in Infested Areas Should Take Pains to Burn All Corn Refuse Before May 15.

Beware of October

Potato Growers Should Learn from Last Fall's Experience

By Jason Woodman

IN the Michigan Farmer of March 13 is an article on potato growing under my name. It is the abstract of a talk given at Purdue University one year ago last February. It referred especially to the season, and the crop of 1924 instead of 1925. I am not informed as to how the abstract found its way back to Michigan. I offer this explanation because of some embarrassing questions I have had asked me since the issue of the thirteenth was received by the readers of the Farmer.

We do not know what our potato yield was in 1925, for we do not know how many bushels were left by the digger, buried in the mud, or were thrown away because of frost injury. While the mention of last fall's experiences revive painful memories, I do wish to refer to the lessons potato growers learned, or should have learned, from what happened last year.

A number of times during the last few months, I have heard it said, that we never had such a fall in previous years, and that we shall never have another. For many years I have had a self-registering thermometer and a rain gauge. I have kept a record of extremes in temperature, of frost and freezing weather between April 1 and November 1, of the rainfall during the growing season, and some other weather data. By referring to these records, I find that during the last twenty-eight years there have been five, when there was an excessive rainfall during the last half of October, and three years when there was a heavy loss from frost injury in the case of potatoes harvested after October 20.

During the earlier years of my potato growing experience we dug with forks. Potato harvest began the earlier part of October, and as a rule was finished by the twentieth. It made but little difference if the ground was wet, and no difference if potato vines were green. The introduction of the mechanical digger caused many growers to delay harvest till frost had killed the vines, and for a number of years in this locality the larger portion of

the crops had been harvested after October 20, and many potatoes have been dug after the first of November. In a majority of years weather conditions have been favorable, with no loss, or only a slight loss of potatoes from frost injury. But in two years during the last eight, 1917 and 1925, there have been heavy losses. In 1917 the entire month of October was wet, making it impossible to use a digger. Something that never happened before or since. Last year the month of October up to the seventeenth, was ideal. Between the fourth and the evening of the sixteenth, the total rainfall was one-half of one inch, but the tops of sprayed potatoes were still green, and many growers took their customary risk and waited for a frost to kill the vines.

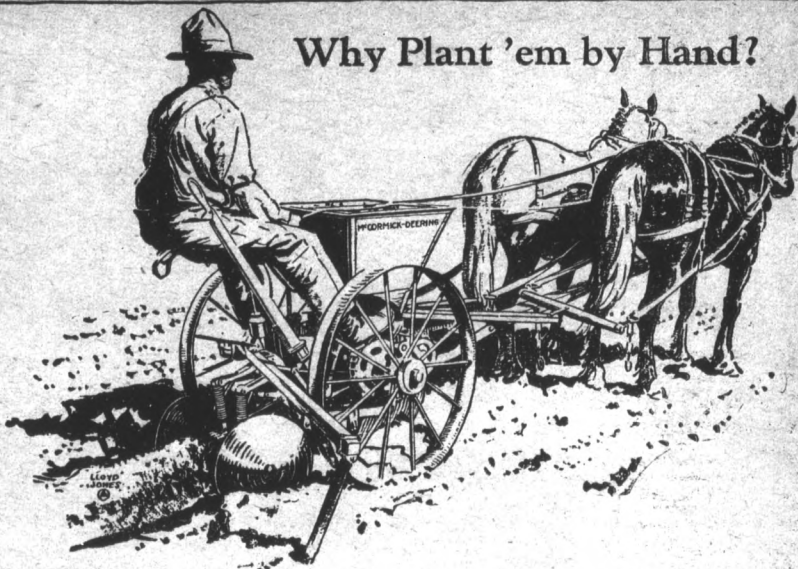
It is not necessary, and experience certainly has proved that it is not wise to depend on favorable weather for harvesting potatoes during the latter part of October and the early days of November, even in southern Michigan. A digger can be made to work, even when the tops are green and heavy. A "dump" hay rake, properly adjusted, can be used to "comb" the tops, so that they will go through the digger without clogging. It is suggested that green tops can be killed by spraying with chemicals; an idea that may have some value.

One thing is certain, in the future as in the past, there will be years when freezing weather will come during the latter part of October. Undug potatoes will be damaged, and growers will suffer loss. Another thing should not be forgotten, there is an hour more of daylight on October 10, than there is three weeks later.

"The wise man grasps opportunity by the forelock, for it is bald-headed behind," is an old saying that should be printed in capital letters on the top of the October page of every late potato grower's calendar.

A recent invention is a rubber frame to protect baby's milk bottle from breaking if it falls.

Why Plant 'em by Hand?



You Can Do It Better with the McCormick-Deering Planter!

Government Bulletin No. 1188 says: "It is significant that the yield of potatoes is less, and the cost of production greater on farms where planting is done by hand than on those planted with machines."

The McCormick-Deering potato planter handles cut seed and small whole seed with an accuracy as nearly one hundred per cent as it is possible to obtain with a mechanical planter. It possesses new and distinctively McCormick-Deering features, and employs the latest and approved principles of potato planter construction.

McCormick-Deering Potato Digger

The McCormick-Deering digger is made in a 6-ft. size for two horses and a 7-ft. size for four horses. The rear shaker thoroughly separates the potatoes from the dirt, and the vine turners throw vines and weeds to the side, leaving the potatoes in a clean row behind the digger.

Your local dealer can show you these McCormick-Deering planters and diggers. See him without delay

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You can put this big-value Fairbanks Wagon and Stock Scale on your farm at a very moderate cost, which large production of this scale makes possible. You can have this scale installed where it will be most convenient—give you the most service—right on your own farm.

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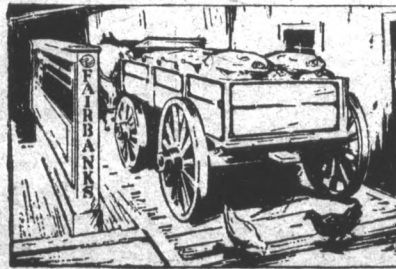
ing them on your own wagon scale.

This scale will save you time—make unnecessary the tedious trips to public scales. It will protect your profits in every buying and selling transaction.

Your dealer will be glad to show you the Fairbanks Scale, and explain the finely built mechanism that insures sustained accuracy and dependability.

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If the paint film has worn down thin, or if the paint film has broken, decay and deterioration threaten your house and other farm buildings, and they need painting, NOW! They need a covering of an all-lead paint made of Dutch Boy white-lead and pure linseed oil. This lead paint covers farm buildings with a moisture-proof film that is tough and elastic, and will not crack or scale.

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Dutch Boy white-lead paint is economical, reasonable in price. The economy of this paint lies in

its durability, which saves the cost of many repairs and frequent repaintings.

Write for new paint booklet

"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 that gives complete directions for painting wood, plaster, metal and masonry about the farm, if you will write our nearest branch for Booklets F.



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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 & Oil Co. of Pa., 316 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.

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For live stock troubles such as Barb Wire Cuts—Sore Shoulders—Collar Boils—Grease Heel—Caked Udders, or any wound—it has no equal.

Mr. Phillips wants every household to try his wonderful healing ointment. He wishes to send a liberal FREE TRIAL package of CORONA WOOL FAT to you. Write today for your FREE sample and booklet telling all about it. Address Mr. C. G. Phillips, CORONA MFG. CO., 255 Corona Bldg. KENTON, OHIO.

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Proves
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More
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WASHINGTON NEWS

FARMERS PATRONIZE FEDERAL CREDIT AGENCIES.

IN the annual report of the Federal Farm Loan Board just presented to congress, it is shown that credit requirements of agriculture have been met through the Federal Farm Loan system, including the intermediate credit banks to the extent of over \$2,000,000,000 since it was established.

WOULD PROVIDE LOCAL FARM LOAN AGENTS.

A BILL has been introduced in congress (H. R. 3,860) amending the farm loan act providing that a local agent may be appointed in counties where no local loan associations have been formed, or where one has been formed and is not functioning, whose duties will be to advise farmers as to how to take advantage of the act, assist them in making applications for loans, and make preliminary preparations, forward their papers to the bank in their district. It is believed that many more farmers would avail themselves of the privilege of making loans under the farm loan system. The agent would be permitted to charge a small fee for his services.

SURPLUS DISPOSAL HEARINGS CONTINUE.

HEARINGS on the proposed agricultural product disposal legislation have so far developed much evidence showing that agriculture in certain sections of the country, especially in the corn belt states, is in a serious situation. The price range of farm products is below that of industrial commodities and labor. The farmer's purchasing power is not on an equality with other groups.

It has been further shown by spokesmen for the corn belt committee of twenty-two, that transportation companies, industry and labor have been aided by special legislation. To this extent there is a unanimity of opinion. But beyond this point there is a wide difference in conclusions.

The admission was made by Charles E. Hurst, of Iowa, that the only immediate help that the corn grower

would receive from the bill, would be the proposed appropriation of \$100,000,000 from the \$250,000,000 revolving fund to purchase and remove corn from the market this spring, holding it over until next year, when there would be more hogs to feed it to. This led some of his hearers to raise the question in their minds as to why, if this be true, the corn belt farmers did not ask for a direct \$100,000,000 corn storage appropriation to stabilize their market, and drop the scheme to levy an equalization fee, or tax, on wheat, cotton, cattle and hogs. As the situation has developed, it is indicated that they would have had less opposition and made greater progress with their plan.

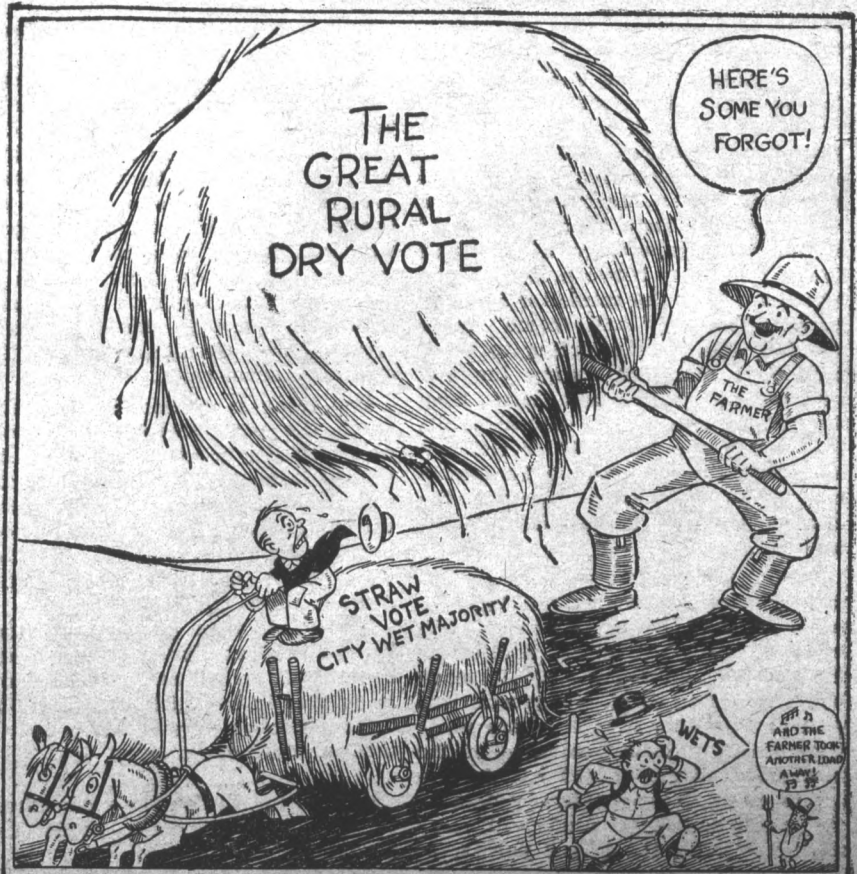
ADVISES ECONOMISTS ON TARIFF COMMISSION.

THAT partisanship has influenced appointments on the Federal Tariff Commission to a large degree, was the charge made by Prof. F. W. Taussig, the commission's first chairman, at the senate committee's hearings on the commission's administration of the tariff act. Abolition of the flexible tariff provision was advocated by Professor Taussig, who recommended that the number of commissioners be reduced from six to four, and that tariff experts be employed instead of politicians.

SEED BILL IS FAVORABLY REPORTED.

THE Ketcham bill requiring the coloring of imported clover and alfalfa seeds not suited to American conditions, has been reported favorably by the house sub-committee on interstate and foreign commerce. The amended bill prohibits importation of red clover or alfalfa seed unless such seeds are colored in such manner, and to such an extent, as the secretary of agriculture determines. When the secretary of agriculture determines that seeds of this type from any foreign country are not adapted to general use in the United States, their importation is prohibited unless at least ten per cent of the seeds in each container are stained red.

Getting in the Straw Vote Crop



LOSS FROM BARBERRY IS HEAVY.

AT the eighth annual meeting of the specialists engaged in barberry eradication, held in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, the relation of the common barberry to the spread of black stem rust and methods of eradicating the shrub was discussed. It is well known that the barberry is largely responsible for the spread of black stem rust of small grains. The department of specialists estimate that the average annual loss in the United States, due to black stem rust, from 1916 to 1923, was 50,000,000 bushels of small grains.

WILL INVESTIGATE TARIFF COMMISSION

ENEMIES of the United States Tariff Commission have succeeded in getting through a senate resolution requiring the vice-president to appoint a special commission to investigate the tariff body. It is predicted by friends of the tariff commission that this investigation will be used by the eastern seaboard bankers who control the Cuban sugar interests as a means for attacking the sugar tariff. It is also indicated that it will mark the beginning of a general move by the importers and international bankers against the entire protective tariff system.

POST OFFICE SHOWS DEFICIT.

AN increase in rates does not always result in increased revenues, as reports from the post office department seem to indicate. Postmaster-General New has submitted data to the senate, based on the first six months of this fiscal year, showing that the estimated postal receipts for this year ending June 30, would be \$49,453,090 less than the operating expenses. There has been a further decrease since the first of the year, which would increase the deficit several million dollars more.

This report has led Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, to offer a bill to reduce rates. The bill would restore the 1920 rates on second, third and fourth class mail, the one-cent rate on postal cards, and would remove the service charge on parcel post. This parcel post service charge has been strongly opposed by shippers of day-old chicks, and farmers who have undertaken to do a mail order business in disposing of their products.

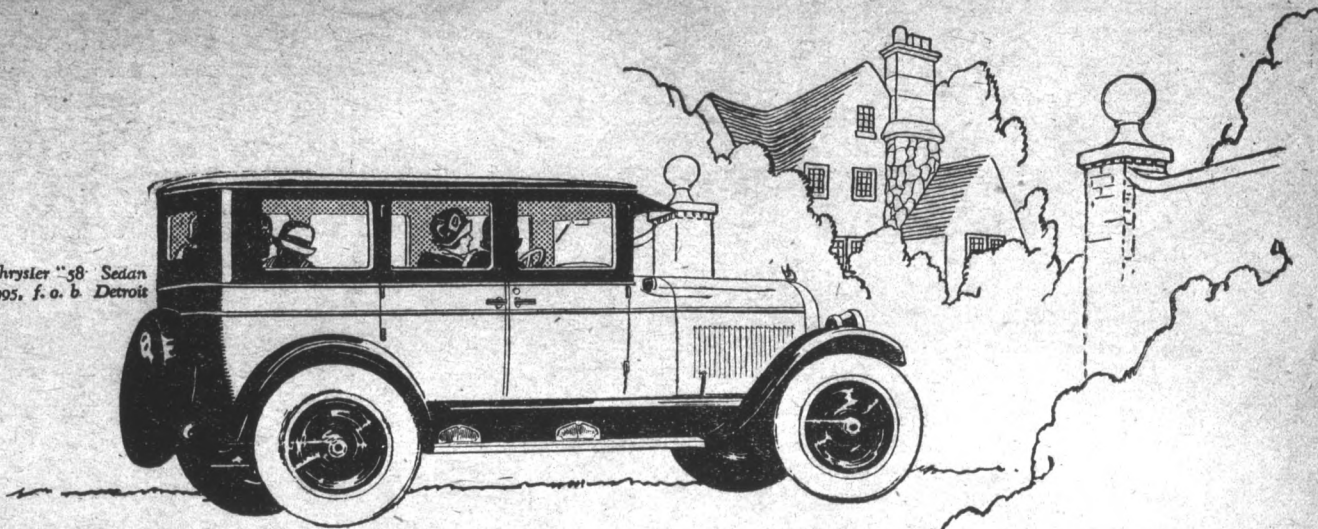
A new ruling by the Michigan State College Extension Department makes employees of Michigan State College ineligible to receive college inspection service. County agents and other employees owning farms can not get college service, because of this ruling.

The West Allegan Cow Testing Association closed its first year with an average of 7,154 pounds of milk and 394 pounds of fat per cow. Twelve herds averaged more than 400 pounds of fat per cow, while only one went below a 300-pound average. This is the highest butter-fat producing cow testing association in Michigan, and no higher association is known in the country. The average cow produces about 167 pounds of fat per year.

Experiments show that ten to twelve pounds of adapted alfalfa seed of high germination, properly sown, is sufficient for an acre, and gives better results than a heavier rate of seeding. Where a drill is used, the amount of seed can be reduced with safety to six or eight pounds per acre.

The Michigan Cannery Association will meet at Michigan State College April 13-14, in the new horticultural building, to further cooperation with the horticultural department in the development and improvement of canning crops.

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its 5 to 25 miles in 8 seconds with delightful swiftness and handling so easily that you can drive it all day long with comfort.

And with this super-performance, Chrysler "58" is capable of an economy of 25 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

Your nearest Chrysler dealer is eager to show you why only Chrysler can produce such unparalleled performance and quality at the price which makes Chrysler "58" the supreme motor car value of today.

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CHRYSLER "58"—Touring Car, \$845; Roadster Special, \$890; Club Coupe, \$895; Coach, \$935; Sedan, \$995. Disc wheels optional. Hydraulic four-wheel brakes at slight extra cost.

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CHRYSLER IMPERIAL "80"—Phaeton, \$2645; Roadster (wire wheels standard equipment; wood wheels optional), \$2885; Coupe, four-passenger, \$3195; Sedan, five-passenger, \$3395; Sedan, seven-passenger, \$3595; Sedan-limousine, \$3695.

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

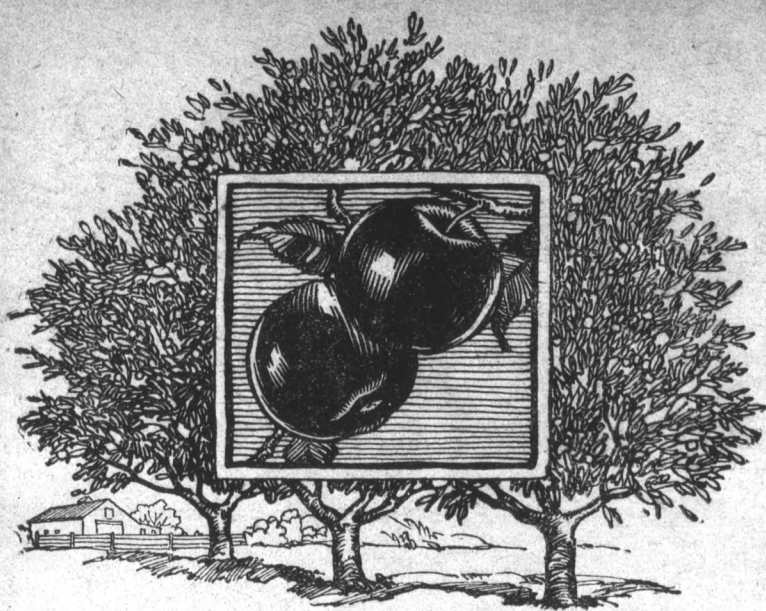
All models equipped with full balloon tires.

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All Chrysler models are protected against theft by the Fedco patented car numbering system, exclusive with Chrysler, which cannot be counterfeited and cannot be altered or removed without conclusive evidence of tampering.

CHRYSLER

"58"



Making DOLLARS grow on TREES

"The use of twenty cents worth of Nitrate of Soda per tree resulted in an increased yield of more than a barrel of fruit per tree"—so says the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station in a recent Bulletin. That is certainly making dollars grow on trees.

Nitrate of Soda is the ideal form to apply nitrogen in the sod orchard. It furnishes the trees with just the right plant food at just the right time. Five to ten pounds spread about the roots of each tree about three weeks before the pink blossom stage, will show remarkable results when the crop is harvested.

IT PAYS TO USE Nitrate of Soda

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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 1508

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Dices, Harrows, Seeds, Cultivates, Runs Belt Machinery & Lawnmower. Catalog Free.

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HIGHWAY ON PROPERTY.

The township cut a road without my knowledge on the line between two of my forties. One was clear land and the other was cut over. They moved my fence in on the clear land so as to get the line in the middle of the road. Can I claim any pay for same?

Private property cannot be taken for a highway without condemnation proceedings, and payment to the owner of the value of the land assessed by the jury in such proceedings. If a highway is opened without doing this, the owner of the land may lawfully close it, and also has a right of action against the persons committing the trespass.—Rood.

VALIDITY OF CONTRACT.

Is a contract that is unwritten, but to which there were two witnesses, good?—L. B.

All contracts are valid without writing, unless required by some statute to be in writing. The principal contract which the statutes require to be written, are the following:

1. Every agreement not to be performed within a year.
2. Promise to answer for the debt or misdoing of another.
3. Promises made in consideration of marriage other than promises to marry.
4. Promises by executors and administrators to answer out of their own estates.
5. Promises to pay commission by the sale of real estate.
6. Every conveyance or assignment of any estate in lands, or any trust or power over lands, or any assignment or surrender of any such interest, excepting a lease not exceeding one year.
7. All contracts to sell, or sale of any goods of the value of \$100 or more, unless part of the goods are delivered at the time of the sale, and received by the buyer, or something is paid upon the contract.—Rood.

INSURANCE CONTRACT.

A. had been trying for a long time to sell B. life insurance. One day A. brought two men with him and talked to B. for hours, trying to sell insurance. As B. was being greatly inconvenienced by A.'s presence, B. signed, but when A. had departed he hurried away to tell A. he did not wish to take the contract, and when A. brought a doctor to examine B., B. would not submit himself to an examination. After six years A. wrote to B. telling him of the policy that he had in his safe for him. Can A. ever collect the note? If there is a policy, should B. or his mother have it? A. has moved to different part of the state.—A. F.

Unfortunately, B. has no copy of what he signed, and is unable to tell what it provides. Obligation to pay outlaws six years from the time it becomes due. It would appear, however, that the agent was notified of a retraction before any acceptance of the offer was ever made by the company; because it appears that after the renunciation was made, they endeavored to procure a physical examination for the purpose of determining whether or not to accept the offer. Therefore, no contract and no liability.—Rood.

WHO GETS INSURANCE?

A. lives on B.'s farm. A. pays all the insurance, taxes, etc. An insurance policy is in A.'s name. Who would be entitled to the insurance in case of fire? Would the company pay to either?—E. F. W.

It is immaterial who pays the insurance or taxes. The person entitled to the insurance is determined by the terms of the policy. Ordinarily, policies are drawn payable first to the mortgagee, if any, then to the subordinate owners in their order; and, of course, it would be possible to insure the interest of any without provision for protection of either of the others in case of fire.

Because it SAVES ALL the GRAIN—

Threshermen



And their Labor-Saving Helpers
The Tilting Feeder
Alemite-Zerk Lubrication
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Built into every Nichols & Shepard Thresher are the famous 4 Threshermen. They are the Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun," the Steel Winged Beater and the Beating Shakers that send all the grain to the wagon box, none to the straw pile. The tilting feeder makes the cylinder easy to reach.

Hyatt Roller Bearings and Alemite-Zerk Lubrication are Standard Equipment in every Nichols & Shepard Thresher. They substantially reduce the power needed to thresh and the work of oiling up. A Fordson threshes successfully with the 22 x 36.

Whatever you need in a threshing outfit, there is a Nichols & Shepard rig to fill the bill at a reasonable price.

Built of steel—to last a lifetime.

Red River Special separators have big capacity—do good work under difficult conditions—thresh all grains and seeds.

Save your grain, time and money. This book will tell you how. Send for it.

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Send to us for our new book, "How a Good Thresher is Built" that tells you the story of the 4 Threshermen—it is full of real threshing facts.



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Michigan-Grown

seed—meaning Northern

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—meaning sure crops.

Supply Limited—Act Quick

Corn is too valuable not to get a full crop.

Isbell's seeds—for field or garden

—are choice, selected and dependable.

Catalog FREE Isbell's 1926 Seed Annual—giving valuable information about seeds and gardening, and quoting direct-from-grower prices, sent FREE on request

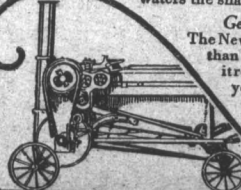
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Every corn grower out for big profits in 1926 should immediately investigate the New Jenney Silo-Filler-Husker-Shredder. An engineering masterpiece—three machines in one. Nothing like it!

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!

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**THE MACHINE THAT WILL
HUSK CORN CLEAN**

THE BANK'S RIGHTS.

Has a banker any right to pay anything out of your account after you notify him not to?—M.

Where money is deposited in the bank, either in savings or checking account, there is no implied authority to the bank to pay the money out for any purpose whatever. This authority is ordinarily given by written order, called a check, signed by the depositor. The authority may also be given by any writing deposited with the bank authorizing the same or even by a verbal order.—Rood.

RAILROAD FENCE.

What must I do to get the railroad company to put a line fence between my property and the railroad property? There isn't any fence there at the present time, but has been, and it has been torn down by piling stuff against it from the railroad side. I have written to the railroad fence man but received no answer.—H. A. R.

If no action is obtained, write a letter to the commissioner of railroads at Lansing, stating the facts.—Rood.

MINOR'S INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS.

Last April I signed for a scholarship from a correspondence school, signing a note, by which I was to pay for it in monthly payments. Since then I have decided that the course is not what I want, and would like to know if I can be compelled to finish paying for the course? I was nineteen at the time. No one signed the note with me. Can I still be held responsible when I become twenty-one? Could my father be held responsible?—B. E. F.

It is believed that education would be considered a necessity to an infant, and therefore that the note for the correspondence course comes within the rule that an infant may bind his estate for necessities. The father is not responsible on the note.—Rood.

DO YOU WANT EARLY CABBAGE?

Do you like early cabbage? How would you like nice heads grown in your own garden, ready for the table, as early as the middle of June. It can be done, and you need not go to the trouble of starting and growing the plants in the hot-bed or green house. Here is the plan I have followed for years, and with invariable success. Plants are purchased, from one of the growers who advertise "frost-proof" plants, and set in the ground as early as the soil is suitable to work. I have often set out the plants and had a considerable fall of snow afterwards, but never with any serious results. The plants are somewhat dry and withered in appearance when received, but they soon take hold of the soil and commence to grow when the ground begins to warm up. Jersey Wakefield is the earliest, and Copenhagen Market follows in a few days. Unfortunately, these plants have received a bad name in some localities because some growers have used poor seed. I have found several who send out nothing but the best. Plants grown near the coast have proven best in my gardens. These plants have proven free from disease and have always made good growth. Plants grown farther inland have been found less dependable, but I think this may have been due to the difference in the season. I also procure beet, kohlrabi, cauliflower and onion plants started in the same locality.—C. H. C.

Two-headed snakes, abnormal creatures like two-headed calves, are occasionally found.

Three million people died from smallpox in the East Indies in 1770 and 1771.

The presence of a great ice cap lowers the temperature of a region about fifty degrees.

Concrete barrels, which are made without hoops, are being used on the Union Pacific Railroad.



Tapping a Rubber Tree on a U. S. Rubber Company Plantation

The United States Rubber Company now owns over 7,000,000 rubber trees—more than 5,000,000 of them are already producing rubber for U. S. Tires, and 20,000 employees are engaged in caring for them.



Here are the Answers to Your Questions on the American Rubber Supply and Automobile Tires

Q—Where does America get its rubber?

A—The only important source of rubber for all the world is the rubber plantations in the Far Eastern possessions of Great Britain and Holland.

Q—Is America represented among the Far Eastern rubber planters?

A—Yes, the largest of all these Far Eastern plantations is owned and operated by the UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.

Q—Do the United States Rubber Company Plantations produce any considerable quantity of rubber?

A—Yes, they produced 20,000,000 lbs. of rubber in 1925, and in the next few years the output will be increased about 75%.

Q—Then the growing of rubber by Americans for Americans is not a new thing?

A—No. In 1909, this Company acquired their vast tracts of ideal rubber growing land in Sumatra and Malaya.

Q—How large are the U. S. Rubber Plantations today?

A—The U. S. Rubber Company Plantations now comprise about 136,000 acres, with over 7,000,000 rubber trees, sixty miles of narrow-gauge railway, and 200 miles of motor roads. They give employment to 20,000 people.

Q—What does all this mean to me as a buyer and user of United States Tires?

A—The United States Rubber Plantations and their results have brought many benefits to every user of U. S. Rubber products of all kinds. For instance:

1. Latex-treated Web Cord, one of the outstanding major improvements in tire-building, announced by this Company in 1922.

2. Sprayed Rubber, the new standard of purity in crude rubber, of direct benefit to every user of any U. S. Rubber product.

3. In Addition, during the past 17 years, the U. S. Rubber Plantation Experts have conducted thousands of successful researches into improving rubber by improving the rubber trees.

Q—What is Latex-treated Web Cord?

A—This is the new cord structure for cord tires, combining maximum strength with maximum flexibility. Questions and Answers on Latex-treated Web Cord will be published shortly.

Q—What is Sprayed Rubber?

A—Sprayed Rubber is the new pure rubber. It is free from both acid and smoke. Questions and Answers on Sprayed Rubber will also be published at an early date.

Q—Will America ever be reasonably independent in its rubber supply?

A—Probably so, in the course of time. For instance, the U. S. Rubber Plantations will probably yield 15 per cent more rubber in 1926 than in the past year.

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BALLOON

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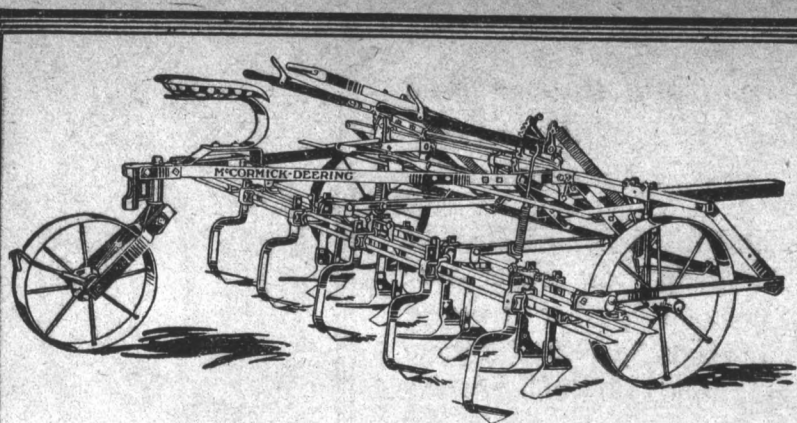
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No beet grower can afford to trifle with his crop profits by taking chances on his equipment. The seeds must be planted to best advantage, the tender plants cultivated carefully, and the mature beets pulled and marketed without injury. Only the best modern tools can do the best work.

We suggest that you look over your beet drills, cultivators, and pullers. If you find that you need new tools, ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to show you his complete McCormick-Deering P & O line. He can provide you with plain or fertilizer drills, riding or walking cultivators, and riding or walking pullers that are built to meet your requirements. The McCormick-Deering P & O name is assurance of modern design and quality manufacture.

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Farm Garden Management

Some Practical Suggestions

By Prize Winning Gardeners

THE old-fashioned idea of a farm garden was a small enclosure near the house, where the farmer's wife did practically all the work, from sowing or planting the seed, to hoeing and weeding, and finally gathering in the crop of vegetables for the winter, not to mention the daily supply as well. No wonder the farmers got out of the vegetable eating habit. The men folks had no time for it, and, if there were small children in the home, the wife and mother would find it difficult indeed, to tend a garden.

Couldn't Give Up Garden.

I love nothing better than to putter around in a garden, but I soon found that my strength was not equal to the task, along with my other duties as a farmer's wife; so we tried a new plan of working our garden. I simply could not give up the idea of having my vegetables. I will not claim that the idea was entirely original. Very likely

the house for lettuce and radishes, and one or two other vegetables that are used most frequently, provided a convenient place can be found which would not require too much care.

Plants Variety of Vegetables.

Perhaps I ought to mention some of the vegetables we plant. That, however, depends on one's individual taste entirely. We have in our garden lettuce, radishes, peas, string beans, carrots, a few turnips, plenty of beets, as we use the tops for greens, tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, onions, sweet corn, squash and pumpkins. These are our staples and we make two to three plantings of each, except the last two mentioned, and onions, which we plant once only.

Since we first practiced this method several of our neighbors have adopted it also, and they are all better satisfied than with the old-fashioned vegetable garden.—Mrs. Percy S. Crawford.

Contest Winners

THE Garden Contest, announced several weeks ago, and which closed on March 15, brought many good articles on garden management. The practical hints in these articles will be passed on to our readers with the hope that they will increase interest in gardening among those who neglect their gardens, and will make easier the management of the garden by those who realize the value of a garden.

The winners of the prizes are:

First Prize—\$5.00.

Mrs. Percy S. Crawford, New Haven Mich.

Second Prize—\$3.00.

Mrs. Harry J. Deuel, R. 4, of Manton, Mich.

Third Prize—\$2.00.

Mrs. John Begeron, R. 1, Lake Odessa, Mich.

Five Prizes \$1.00 Each.

Mrs. W. G. Notestine, R. 3, Petoskey, Mich.

Mrs. Flora A. Fitzgerald, R. 1, Cassopolis, Mich.

Mrs. Bailey Smith, R. 8, Howell, Mich.

Mrs. Florence L. Saunders, R. 6, Traverse City, Mich.

it was not, but it certainly was not in general practice in this community at the time we first put it into practice.

The plan is a simple one: we put our vegetables in the field with some crop which needs cultivating, such as corn or potatoes. As we raise potatoes for market we always put our garden in with the potatoes, putting it in the rows exactly as the potatoes are sowed. Then, when the potatoes are cultivated, the garden gets cultivated too, thereby saving a great deal of back-breaking hoeing. We even put cucumbers and melons in this way. However, we put them in, in rows, as one would peas, rather than in hills. By the time the vines have run over the ground it is unnecessary to cultivate the potatoes any longer. This method has another advantage of being on fresh ground each year.

The Disadvantages Trivial.

There are two disadvantages of this method, but I consider them very trivial, as compared to the advantages. The first is, that it takes more space, and the second is, that it sometimes may be necessary to have the garden some distance from the house. But what is that compared to the endless hoeing that it saves? With the aid of a small express wagon, it is a pleasant little trip to the garden each day.

If one chooses one could have a very small bed, like a flower bed, near

WHILE we did not get rich off of our garden, we did well and were very well satisfied with results.

We are very fond of tomatoes, so, early in March or April, we plant the seeds in boxes in the windows. As soon as the plants are large enough, we transplant them into separate boxes and gradually get them toughened to be planted out in the garden. Then, as soon as the weather will permit, we plant them in the garden. So we always have plenty ripen to eat fresh and to can.

Pea Crop Profitable.

Then next of importance is our pea crop. We plant two rows about ten inches apart, then two more about four feet from them, and so on. Then when they come up the rows that are close together hold each other up, so that does away with bushing, and we find it proves very satisfactory. Then they are far enough apart so they can be cultivated with the horse, which saves lots of hoeing. While the peas are green we eat lots of them. We can sell as many as we can get time to pick. Then, when they ripen, we gather them and thresh them, the same as we do beans. These we save for seed and, as we always have lots more than we want for ourselves, we sell them for fifteen cents a pound, and can dispose of all we have. That makes peas a valuable crop to raise in the garden.

Next, perhaps, is our sweet corn. We raise Golden Bantam and some larger white varieties, which are a little later, making a long season for sweet corn. We also sell all we can not use at home. This brings fifteen cents a dozen ears. Nearly everyone likes good sweet corn. We always raise radishes, lettuce, beets, parsnips, etc., and have a nice patch of winter onions, which are always quite a treat in the early spring, before anything else has time to grow.

Handling the Cucumber Crop.

Then last, but not least, is our cucumber crop. The seed is drilled in rows which previously had been furrowed out, filled with well rotted stable manure and covered with dirt. Drilling the seed we find much easier than planting in hills, and takes much less time. The rows we make about six feet apart. We can then use one section of a spring-tooth lever drag as a cultivator, as it covers the ground in much less time, and does the work as well as a cultivator. Then, by hoeing once or twice and chopping the plants out where they are too thick in the row, the ground is kept clean until the vines are large enough nearly to cover the ground. There is always a market for the extra cucumbers, so we sell the larger ones for slicing and the small ones for pickling. From our cucumbers along the past summer we

took in nearly one hundred dollars. However, the garden would not be complete for me unless there were a few flowers in it, so no matter how full it is, I always find room for my flowers. The ones I like best are the sweet peas, nasturtiums, gladiolas, and dahlias. For late fall nothing can beat the asters.—Mrs. Harry J. Deuel.

FIRST the location must be considered. I much prefer a slightly southern slope, with a rich sandy loam, well drained. Plowing in the fall is much to be preferred, as this gives a chance to get it worked much earlier, but if this is impossible, plow just as early as possible in the spring, covering the ground first with well-rotted manure from the cow stable. Drag over once, roll down, drag again, roll again, repeating this until the soil is very fine and compact. It is now ready for the marking.

Stake and String Method.

I like the stake and string method best for marking, as you can mark just as far as you wish to for a few rows, and leave for days and then mark another row, and so on.

I always plant such things as onion sets, lettuce, radishes, spinach for greens, a few beets, and early peas, just as soon as possible. Then, in about ten days or two weeks comes the second planting: peas, early potatoes, string beans, more radishes, carrots, onion seed, salsify (vegetable oyster), parsnips, the very earliest sweet corn, more table beets, and some flower seeds, such as asters, zinnias, and verbenias. I always like flowers in my garden rows, as they are very showy and are apt to give better satisfaction and more pleasure in their beauty than in flower beds by themselves. The work is less, as they get the same cultivation the vegetables do.

Starting Tomato Plants.

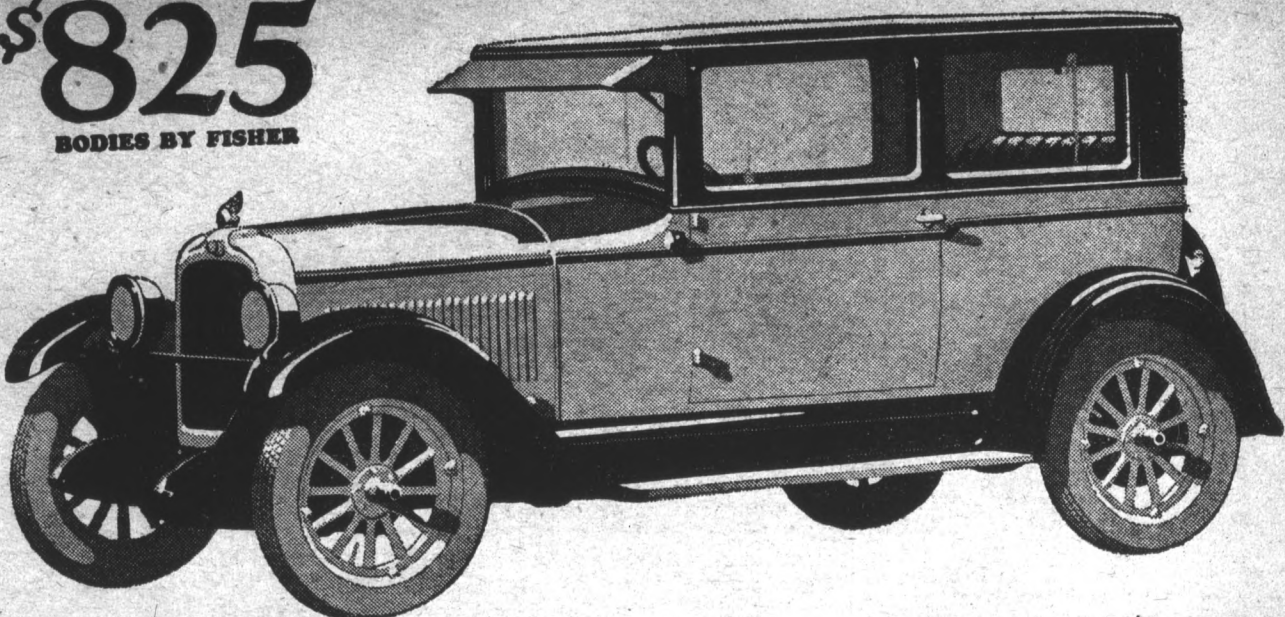
Then, in about four weeks, or the last of May, I set my tomato plants which I had started in the house since the latter part of February. I first plant the seed in small baking powder cans, and then when they have their fourth or fifth leaves, reset them into flat boxes about one or two inches apart, where they remain until transplanted in the garden. I always have ripe tomatoes in July. At this time I also put in early cabbage, more lettuce, string beans, radishes, lima beans, sweet corn, musk melons, water melons, cucumbers, squash, pie pumpkins, cauliflower, parsley, and sweet potato plants, which I raise in hot-beds or purchase at greenhouses. Then about July 4, the late cabbage, and July 25, the late turnip seed is scattered where the early potatoes have been dug.

Permanent Garden.

No garden is complete without a permanent bed of multiplier onions, asparagus, rhubarb, strawberries, red and black raspberries, gooseberries, and currants. The strawberries should be of at least three different varieties: early, late and the everbearing, which give you an abundance of fruit until frost comes. I would also have some small fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, plums, pears, and grapes. Also nut trees, such as black walnut, and Japanese walnut, which are very hardy and easy to get started. I would have these trees planted at the ends and along the sides of the garden plot. Garden plot should be long and narrow, long enough to be cultivated with a horse satisfactorily, as this helps very much in care of a garden. Give the garden a good hoeing after each shower, if possible.

This is a general farm garden in the central part of Michigan, where one can grow nearly all kinds of vegetables, and if planted as planned, and properly cared for, would provide a large part of the living during the summer months, and supply much for canned fruits and vegetables for the winter months.—Mrs. John Begerow.

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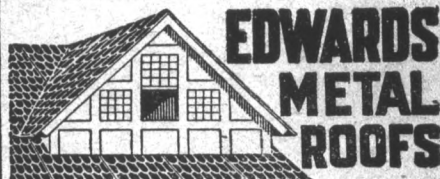
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An Open Forum for Our Readers

PRODUCER-CONSUMER TRADE.

I HAVE just read the article on "Producer-consumer Experiment of Future," in issue of March 13.

I came to Michigan from Chicago seven years ago, and have shipped via parcel post, apples, peaches, plums, pears, grapes, onions, potatoes, sweet corn, cucumbers, beans, pop corn, Hubbard squash and other vegetables, also dressed poultry, fresh beef, and pork, and we find that if the consumer pays me for my extra trouble, plus the transportation, there is no incentive. The postage and container for a bushel of apples delivered in the second zone runs close to one dollar, which is entirely too much for transportation, also there is the uncertainty of goods arriving in good condition. I find it next to impossible to get parcels of fruit through without injury or molestation, due to careless handling.

I tried the express route and find delivery a shade better, but cost was also a shade higher. What we farmers need is the truth about how the railroads are humbugging the whole masses, and a system of investigation and policing that will do away with the necessity of packing everything burglar proof in order to have it transported.

This is from one with twenty-one years of experience in the transportation department of some of our largest railroad systems.—O. A. Ritter.

THE WIFE'S SHARE.

MAY we not have a discussion soon in the Michigan Farmer relating to the wife's share of the home? It seems to me one of the most important subjects at the present time relating to farm life. I am not suggesting this on my own account. My husband absolutely refuses to make a will in my favor, or give me the benefit of a joint deed of our small, but hard-earned property. His excuse is, that

if he died first, I might marry again, and he is quite certain that I, or any other woman in a like situation, would be just fool enough to turn the property over to the second husband. I admit that now and then one hears of such simple women, even in this enlightened age, but the percentage would be about one to one hundred in favor of the sensible woman.

I maintain that the property earned by both husband and wife should not be divided at the husband's death. I can see no good reason at all why a man should have the use of their joint earnings all his life, and then, at his death, the children come in for two-thirds of the property, often causing untold hardship for the wife, especially if, in most cases, she is practically worn out.

While I was spending my very small share (?) of our income caring for, and trying to educate all of our children, my husband has used his share to improve his holdings and for a bank account—for the children when he is through with it. I think you will find that this is the case in the lives of most farmers, at least among the older generation.

If I were a man, I'd hate to think that, after my death, my wife, through any penuriousness, or lack of consideration on my part, would be compelled to serve others for a living, starve, or go to the poorhouse.

Let us hear from other subscribers in the name of contented wifehood.—Farmer's Wife.

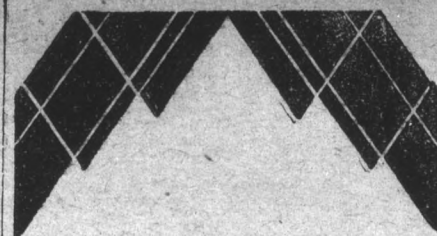
FARMER'S PROSPERITY?

WE quite often see it mentioned through the press, that we, (meaning the people of the United States) are enjoying prosperity, but the condition in many western states proves it to be false. Well may manufacturers and capitalists prosper when they get anything they ask from congress, but it cost the common people about four billion dollars a year to maintain these privileges. Congress passed a bill to reduce the tax on the largest incomes. This, of course, will increase the tax of the common people.

What the farmers have asked of congress does not equal that granted the manufacturers and railroads. The manufacturer knows what he is going to get for his product before it is made. The railroads are guaranteed a profit on twice the physical value of their investment. The income tax and all taxes affecting the wealthy are limited.

The farmer pays a direct tax of about four per cent in the assessed valuation of his property, while the income tax on large amounts is less than two and one-half mills. While the people are busy with the prohibition question, the anti-trust law is being ignored by the merging of the two largest telephone companies, the three largest refrigerator factories, and five of the largest railroad companies. The legal intentions of the tariff commission are being suppressed. The latter is well proved by a statement made by the chairman, who asked for an investigation. This is what is called big business. The interstate commerce law is national, and supposed to be enforced by the government, but instead it is an incubator where the large combines are created.

We cannot have universal prosperity without the farmer. He is the cornerstone to the welfare of the country and he would compete with all other industries if the laws were made equal. These special privileges should be eliminated, or the farmer included in their benefits. A little democracy injected into our government would be a good political cathartic.—E. Reynolds.



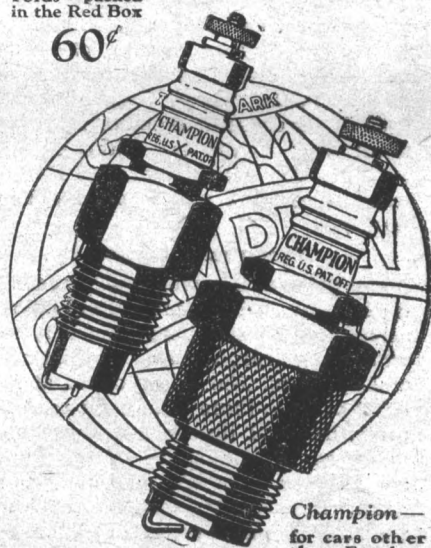
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POTASH

is an essential element in the production of crops that pay. It is best applied as a part of a complete fertilizer. Many crops and soil types require a high percentage of potash.

Before buying fertilizer, ask about the potash content, which is indicated by the third figure in the fertilizer analysis. The amount of potash should never fall below 3 percent.

FRENCH POTASH SOCIETY

Bureau of Agricultural Information

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French Potash



Book Farmer Makes Good

(Continued from page 453).

are no windows, and the entrance is protected by double doors. Two old-fashioned horizontal stoves heat each of the houses. One is located at each end, and the pipe runs along the peak just under the ridge to the center of the house, and then extends through the roof to the outside. Wood is burned as the fuel.

The plants used for forcing are grown in the field. On this highly fertile soil he is able to produce plants that, in two years have an abundance of vitality. The picture on page 453 shows Mr. Haener with an armful of giant stalks gathered from his field. The success of the business depends upon the large amount of stored-up food in the root stalks. This is secured by heavy feeding, which makes it important to produce the roots on rich soil. This, Mr. Haener has provided to a most unusual degree.

In the fall of the second year, the roots are plowed out and allowed to freeze hard. This freezing is necessary, as it gives the plants a rest. They are then placed on the ground in the cellars, as close together as possible to crowd them, leaving only a walk down through the center of the house and, branching from this every ten feet, narrow lanes extending to the walls on both sides to permit the men to care for and harvest the crop. It requires about a thousand plants for every forty-foot length of cellar. To keep these houses going, Mr. Haener has about 15,000 rhubarb plants growing on the farm.

Not every variety of rhubarb will do well for forcing. The market demands that the stalks be pink to the very veins of the leaf. Only a few varieties will give this coloring. When the pink extends only to within one or two inches of the leaf blade, the seller is obliged to take a lower price for the offering. Mr. Haener has found that the Victoria variety best meets the demands of buyers, and he is producing that kind almost to the exclusion of others. It is indeed interesting to hear him relate his first attempts to secure roots with which to stock his farm. He got what he wanted, finally, through the same courage and spirit that enabled him to drive the truck to the west coast.

He starts the stoves in the houses at different intervals. One house will be heated up just before the holidays; thirty days later the second will be under way, and perhaps about the middle of February the third. The time selected depends on the grower's interpretation of probable market conditions. About four weeks or so after the fires are lighted, harvesting begins. Then the help goes through the cellar and takes out only stalks of the proper length to pack in the five-pound cartons that have recently been adopted by the trade for handling this forced rhubarb. The stalks are graded as to size and coloring, and packed accordingly. The cartons are then assembled into larger containers, and these are sent by express to commission men in Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Philadelphia, or other points. On an average, the Haener's harvest from twenty to twenty-five boxes from each running foot on these houses. They have received better than seventy-five cents net for the products these past two years.

The Detroit area is the chief production center for winter rhubarb. To date, growers, with few exceptions, have hesitated to make public their methods of producing. Mr. Haener believes, however, that this business can be expanded to the general benefit of the public. He looks upon it as a health proposition. People would en-

joy a higher degree of health if they ate more vegetables at the time of year when this forced rhubarb comes to the market. It can, and ought, to be grown in quantity, he contends, for the use of the masses. The price would drop to a lower level, but the public would take many times the present capacity of the cellars at a price that would still leave a reasonable margin of profit.

This, briefly, is the story of Arnold Haener's four years at farming. That he has succeeded to a high degree, all who know of his efforts admit. Not many, perhaps, could go out and duplicate what he has done. But he has accomplished this success under conditions similar to those enjoyed by hundreds of other farmers. His good wife and two boys have been active partners in this farming enterprise.

Flourishing woodlands mean more timber crop, permanent industry, and an adequate supply of wood. They minister to our needs for outdoor recreation; they preserve animals and bird life; they protect and beautify our hillsides and feed our streams; they preserve the inspiring natural environment which contributed so much to American character.—Calvin Coolidge.

The Chinese used finger prints as seals on documents before the time of Christ.

A low power, long range radio set is being designed for the Byrd expedition to the North Pole.



Scene in White House, 1862. Lincoln signing the famous Land Grant Act, which was sponsored by Justin S. Morrill (at left). It was largely Morrill's sagacity and vision which made possible the development of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.



Proving by Test

Just as Agricultural Experiment Stations help farmers produce better crops, so at Firestone factories tire improvements are developed by scores of engineers working in the extensive Firestone experimental laboratories.

Every step forward is founded on facts gathered in the most thorough testing methods known to the tire industry.

Throughout the year, Firestone operates a large fleet of test cars comprising repre-

sentative types, from the largest to the smallest. One great fleet of 2500 taxicabs, Firestone equipped, totals more than a million tire miles per day, of severest service—all supervised by Firestone engineers and inspectors.

You should use only those tires which are being continually checked and proved by road test—tires whose known name and high reputation are demonstrated by millions of miles of records of superiority. See the nearest Firestone Dealer today.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR



Firestone

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER... *See Firestone*

A Good Side Delivery Rake Plus a First-Class Tedder

TWO machines at the price of one is what you actually get in the Massey-Harris No. 3 Combined Side Rake and Tedder. By simply moving a lever, it can be converted from a side delivery rake into a tedder that shakes up the hay for the sun and wind to air cure. Saves valuable storage space because you have only one tool to shelter.

Massey-Harris

No. 2 Rake Bar Loader

meets the needs of the farmer who prefers a rake bar type loader. It loads from the lightest swath or from a heavy windrow. The hay is pushed well forward where it can be handled by one man.

Massey-Harris

Cylinder Loader

is built for loading hay quickly from the windrow without breaking off the leaves. The Loader hitches to the wagon without any lifting. It travels over rough ground without "whipping".

The Massey-Harris Catalog pictures and describes these labor-saving machines, also the Massey-Harris Mowers. Write for it today.

There's a Massey-Harris dealer near you; ask us for his name

MASSEY-HARRIS HARVESTER CO., INC.
Builders of Warranted Farm Machinery Since 1850
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"Good Equipment Makes
a Good Farmer Better"





Your Neighbors Will Tell You The Same!

WHEN you read such letters—and we have hundreds of the same kind in our files—you read the record of twenty-six years of hard work, honest service, expert knowledge and constant striving for improvement in spreader building.

*Maxwellton Farms
Madelia, Minnesota*
The New Idea Spreader Co.,
Coldwater, Ohio,
Dentist
May 3, 1925

During the past winter we purchased one of your Model B spreaders from your local dealer, Mr. A. J. Jackson. After using it under all kinds of conditions, we can truthfully say that it has given the most complete satisfaction of any spreader that we have ever used.

For efficiency in spreading, lightness of draft, durability and low cost it cannot be surpassed. The NEW IDEA will be used to replace the spreaders of other makes on our farm.

Very truly yours,
E. P. JACKSON & SONS.

NEW IDEA SPREADER

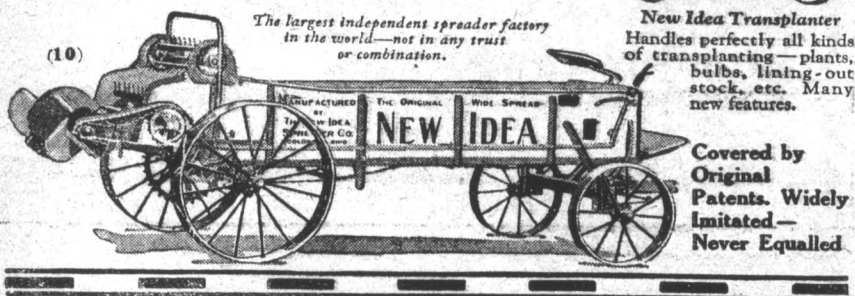
An Invention ~ Not an Imitation

The founder of our company was the inventor of the wide-spreading spreader, and practically every improvement in manure spreaders originated with us. We have always invented—never imitated.

Our newest improvement is "Balloon Tires"—a wheel with a wide face that will not cut up the fields—and continuous cleats which mean better traction and easier riding. Correct design, coupled with the use of copper-bearing and auto-bumper steels—makes the NEW IDEA the light-weight, easy-running spreader of super-strength.

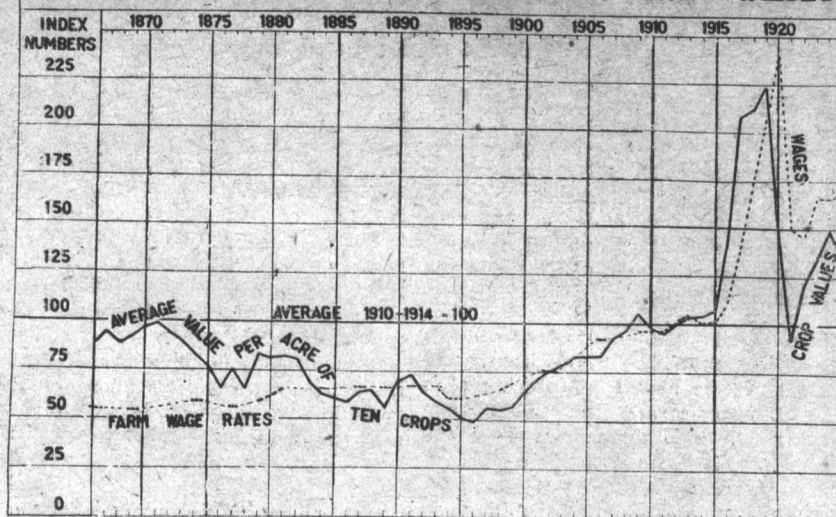
See the NEW IDEA dealer today—or write us direct for complete details and prices.

THE NEW IDEA SPREADER COMPANY
COLDWATER, OHIO



When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
The Michigan Farmer

HOW FARM WAGES HAVE GAINED ON CROP VALUES



MICHIGAN CROP PLANS FOR 1926.

WHAT crops to plant is a problem that confronts every farmer in the spring of the year. Some maintain a certain rotation quite closely in the successive seasons, others devote a certain fixed acreage to the various cash crops each year, while many others are influenced or guided by the prices obtained for the crops of the previous season.

The report for this season, issued by the Michigan Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, indicates that Michigan farmers are planning an increase of about thirty per cent in spring wheat, one per cent in corn, and seven per cent in oats; a decrease of two per cent in hay and ten per cent in barley, and no change from last year in potatoes. Some of these changes will depend upon the amount of fall-sown wheat which it is found necessary to abandon, and, of course, all changes will be more or less dependent upon prevailing weather and planting conditions. No inquiry was made concerning beans or sugar beets, but

reporters' comments indicate that both of these crops will suffer some loss of acreage.

For the north central group of states, the indicated percentages of last year's acreages to be planted are as follows: Spring wheat, 101.4; corn, 99.1; oats, 101.9; barley, 105.8; potatoes, 100.8; flaxseed, 101.6; hay, 100.2.

PERMIT TO BURN REFUSE IN CORN BORER AREAS.

IN view of the fact that the European corn borer is threatening to destroy the corn crop of Michigan, one of the important farm crops of this state, and in view of the fact that the United States government, in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture, has outlined the quarantined area as comprising the counties of Huron, Sanilac, Tuscola, Genesee, Lapeer, St. Clair, Macomb, Oakland, Livingston, Washtenaw, Wayne, Monroe, Lenawee, the southeast township in Jackson county, the east half of Saginaw county, and the southern part of Bay county, and in view of the fact that the State Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, has issued rules and regulations providing for the burning of the refuse, including the corn stubble, as a means of destroying the European corn borer, I deem it advisable for the general good of agriculture that these rules and regulations be carried out, and that the provisions of Act 143 of the Public Acts of 1923, as amended by Act 341 of the Public Acts of 1925, be construed so as to allow the burning of stubble and refuse in farm fields without a written permit, where due precaution is taken to prevent the spread of the fire, in view of the fact that this is an emergency which has arisen since the passage of this Act, and may not last indefinitely.

The above will be the position taken by the State Conservation Department until you are advised to the contrary.
—John Baird, Director Department of Conservation.

HATS OFF TO A. J. F.

HE has the remedy for most of the troubles besetting agriculture in the United States today. Forty years of active labor on farms in different states, including ownership in Michigan, has convinced me that too much plowing has been done, too many woods cut down, too many irrigation projects started, and too many swamps and marshes drained for the population we have, and that soil-skipping does not usually pay during a lifetime.

I have seen Dakota wheat forty-seven cents a bushel; Oregon wheat thirty-two cents a bushel, and at the same time I have seen petitions signed by farmers to reclaim unsuitable land.—E. Richardson.



Riverside
OVERSIZE CORDS
Tires & TUBES

\$11.25
30 x 3 1/2
OVERSIZE CORDS
FOR FORDS
All sizes at equally low prices

**A definite mileage Guarantee
Backed by a 54 year old Company**

If you could buy a better tire value, if you could get extra quality for an extra price—that would be a different thing.

But when we put a 54 year old guarantee back of Riverside tires, when we guarantee them to give you the last possible yard of mileage, paying an extra price is only extravagance.

When we guarantee our oversize cords for 12,000 miles—our balloons for 10,000 miles—made with new live rubber, designed to prevent skidding—

what better tire value can you get at a higher price?

If you pay one-third more, what do you get for the extra money? You get no longer mileage, no better service, no better guarantee of satisfaction. So why pay more?

Why Ward's Prices are Low

We are the largest retailers of tires in the world. We buy our own live rubber, millions of dollars' worth, and pay cash—when rubber is low in price.

Riversides are made in our own molds, under our own supervision. We see that super-quality is built into the tire. And yet our one-profit method of selling by mail saves you a full one-third, that otherwise would go as profit and cost of selling.

Our Auto Supply book is free—Write for it.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Baltimore

Chicago

Kansas City

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Portland, Ore.

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Fort Worth

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



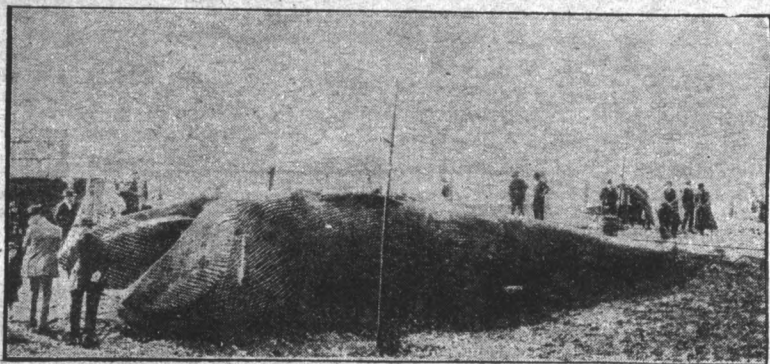
Ann Botsford, of Kansas, hit the bull's-eye at 100 yards every day for five weeks.



Johnny Jones, who found the lost American balloonists in 1920 and guided them back to civilization, is among the mushers to Red Lake in the latest hunt for gold.



Snails, from France, fed on milk and flour, are fast becoming popular in American restaurants.



Natives of the little gulf town of Sabine Pas, Texas, just north of Galveston, recently captured this seventy-five-foot whale off the coast.



The S. S. America burned at her dock, with a loss of \$2,000,000. The entire interior of the ship had just been refinished, and was ready to be turned over to the U. S. Lines.



Rabbits may be pests while alive, but prove most valuable when they are dead, as these pretty girls are demonstrating.



Roald Amundsen, arctic explorer, has gone abroad to complete arrangements for his polar flight.



Tommie Milton, world's fastest automobile racer announced his retirement from speeding, by adopting elephant transportation.



The American Legion presented Luther Burbank, plant wizard and self-confessed infidel, of California, with this 138-lb. birthday cake, when he celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday.



On the fiftieth anniversary of the first telephone patent, visitors at the building of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company listened in on a two-way trans-Atlantic telephone talk.

CHAPTER XII.

It was not a complicated plant. Dick's knowledge of sending and receiving wireless messages had been picked up at an early age when, as an amateur, he had experimented with various instruments. Later he had added to this on his father's yacht, taking the operator's place at times to send messages ashore to friends. His fear that new inventions had complicated the modern instruments so that an amateur would be at a loss to operate one, had at first troubled him.

His satisfaction was complete. He smiled at Blake, and said, "I don't mind if you listen in, Blake. So I won't stuff your ears with cotton. The message that I'm going to send isn't secret."

He turned on the current, tapped the sender, and then opening the switch wide, sent broadcast across the seas:

"Send help to Valhalla Island! Mutiny—murder. Help needed at once. Don't delay. Relay to shore if necessary."

Signing the name of Steve Carter to his S. O. S. message, he waited for a response. None coming, he repeated the message. Again and again he agitated the air with his wave vibrations.

There was no response, and Dick frowned at the failure of his experiment. For half an hour he kept it up, and then closed the circuit and rose to his feet.

"That will have to do for the present," he observed. "I'll try again later. Meanwhile, I'm due up at the house to interview Dr. Alster."

The failure of his efforts to get in communication with any passing vessel had brought a smile of satisfaction to the faces of his two prisoners; but his announcement caused them to frown and look uneasy.

Blake cleared his throat, and said: "Dr. Alster's not in this plot. He's a friend of Mr. Cutler's."

Dick laughed. "Why so anxious to clear him, Blake. If he isn't a friend of yours, why speak a good word for him?"

The man bit his lips, and made no reply. Dick waved a hand to them, and climbed out of the cave.

Everything was quiet about the big house when he approached, boldly and without any attempt at concealment. It was still very early, and it was a question whether the rest of the household were out of bed yet.

He was a little gratified when the front door opened for him, and Alice Cutler let him in. Her face was white, with dark circles under her eyes. "Has anything happened?" she asked anxiously.

"Yes, everything—two of our worst enemies are prisoners in a cave."

"You mean Mr. Blake?"

"Yes, and his particular friend from the sea—Mr. McGee."

The smile that irradiated her face was sufficient reward for Dick. As he looked into the blue depths of her eyes, he had a queer sensation of giddiness. It passed an instant later, and his smile of confidence returned.

"I want to see Dr. Alster," he added. "Will you take me to him?"

"Yes, if he's up."

"I can interview him in his bed if he's not up yet. It's quite important, Miss Cutler."

"Follow me," she replied, leading the way.

There was no necessity of rousing the man from his slumbers, for on the upper landing they almost ran into him as he was emerging from the sick chamber. He gave Dick a scowl and started to retreat to his own room.

"How's the patient this morning, Doctor?" Dick greeted him casually.

"No better, sir," was the sour retort.

"Have you given him his morning medicine yet?"

"That's none of your business, sir," the other said angrily. "I won't be interrogated by you. I ask you, Miss

Cutler, to protect me in my professional—"

"Professional fiddlesticks!" interrupted Dick. "Get it out of your head that there's any professional etiquette down here, Doctor. I'm going to see Mr. Cutler."

"Not with my permission, sir." Planking his bulky figure against the door, Doctor Alster faced them defiantly. Dick smiled at his words and attitude.

"I brought this along to enforce my orders, Doctor," he said, thrusting one of the automatics against the ribs of the man. "I don't want to use it unless necessary, but I'm not particular. Want me to shoot?"

There was a gasp that ended in a wheezy moan, showing that the dispenser of drugs and medicines had as wholesome a dread of guns poked in his ribs as any other man. His hands

longer, Doctor. I'll be brutally frank with you. The game is up, and a confession from you now may ease matters a trifle for you when you face a court. Your two friends, Mr. Blake and that sailorman, McGee, have withdrawn. They have no further interest in the plot. In fact, they're detained against their will, and can't come to your assistance. The last I saw of them they were trussed up and gagged in a cave. I think they'll stay there until help comes."

The information that his two confederates had been captured had a visible effect upon the physician, his face changing from anxiety to fear, flushing and paling alternately; but the last sentence of Dick's seemed to give him a ray of hope. He braced up and smiled.

"I'm afraid you'll wait a long time for help," he said. Perhaps the thought

Ships O' Dreams

By A. W. Peach

Far out in the mists of the years sometimes,
We see the ships of our dreams,
Bearing the joys we have wished for long,
But never will come, it seems,
To anchor safe in the harbor known
To men as Heart's Desire;
We watch and wait and in vain we light
Hope's beckoning beacon fire.

We watch and wait for the lucky tide
That may sweep them into shore,
For the winds that shall bring them into rest,
Their wide sea-wanderings o'er;
But the ships may fade if we wait too long
When stormy days begin;
So lean on the oars of the skiff
"Hard Work,"
Row out and tow them in!

trembled from agitation.

"This is an outrage, sir!" he sputtered. "I appeal to you, Miss Cutler—"

"Miss Cutler has nothing to do with this," cut in Dick. "It's between you and me. Open the door and go ahead of me. I'll follow you."

"If Mr. Cutler's shocked to death—the man began.

"You're the one who's going to be shocked, doctor. No, no, don't go out! We need you here. Come in, Miss Cutler, and close the door. Where's Marie?"

"In her room."

"Summon her. She must be a witness here."

Mystified, but laboring under great emotion, Alice Cutler slipped out of the room, and returned ten minutes later with a white lipped maid, who gave Dick an imploring glance. He ignored it, hardly noticing her.

"Now, Doctor Alster," he said, turning to that individual, "I want to ask you a simple question. What drug or poison have you been giving to Mr. Cutler every day as his medicine?"

"Sir, I—I— This is outrageous! I'll not stay here another moment!"

"Oh, yes, you will. If you attempt to go out of that door, I'll shoot. Get that and remember it. Now answer my question. What poison have you been feeding to Mr. Cutler?"

"You—you—impudent scoundrel!" exploded the irate man. "I'll—I'll make you pay for this!"

Dick decided to change his tactics. Toying with his gun in careless fashion, but with an eye on the doctor, he said:

"I won't beat about the bush any

that Captain Brent would return suddenly to change matters stiffened his resolution. "We're far from any shore, and out of the route of passing ships."

"But how far do you suppose that wireless will carry?" Dick asked, enjoying the other's confusion. "I broadcasted an S. O. S. message a short time ago. Some ship ought to pick it up and hurry to our assistance. I said there was murder, mutiny and riot on the island."

Alster suddenly lost all his bravado, and began wiping his brow with a trembling hand. "What wireless!" he murmured weakly. "What're you talking about?"

Dick laughed in his face. "I told you the game was up, Doctor," he went on gleefully. "But the worst is still to come. I've had a confession that implicates you. That's what I'm getting at."

He took a chair and straddled it, facing the doctor, who remained motionless against the opposite wall, a picture of despair and terror.

"I don't know," Dick continued, "whether you really intended to murder Mr. Cutler, or simply to keep him unconscious until—"

"No, no," interrupted Alster, "I did not intend to kill him. It isn't a dangerous drug. The effect will pass away in time."

"That may save you from the electric chair then, Doctor," coolly remarked his tormentor. "If he dies under the effect of it I don't think anything in the world can keep you from the current. Now, if I were you, and there was any antidote for the poison, I'd get busy administering it. What do you think?"

The man nodded and gulped. "I—I—will try it!" he stammered.

"Don't waste time, then, for I expect a ship will be here any hour to take us off."

"If you'll let me, I'll give him treatment now—right away!" replied the doctor eagerly.

"All right. I'm not hindering you. But—slowly and impressively—remember this: I have two witnesses to your confession, and if Mr. Cutler dies you'll be held responsible. Under the circumstances, I wouldn't play any trick, or try to double-cross me. If you attempted it, I'd shoot you like a dog, and with less compunction. Now get busy with your medicines."

Actual terror that his patient might die put the fear of the law in Alster's heart, and it required no great acumen on the part of his audience to see that he was earnestly trying to undo the mischief he had done.

Alice gave him her willing assistance, pressing Marie into her service, and even calling upon Dick once when it was necessary to turn the patient in the bed. Dr. Alster was a past master in the art of administering drugs, and he understood well the symptoms of their actions and reactions; but it demanded all his skill and knowledge to counteract the slow poison.

"It will be slow work," he explained, after half an hour of intense labor. "But he will recover. See, his heart is beating stronger already."

"I'll take your word for it," replied Dick, nodding. "I'm not a physician."

Alster glanced furtively at him. "If I save his life," he began meekly, "you—you won't inform on me?"

"I'm making no promises," replied Dick sharply. "I'm giving you the chance to save yourself from the electric chair."

All the morning Dick watched with the others by the bedside of their patient. The strain of the situation began to tell on Alice, and toward noon Dick led her into an alcove beyond the hearing of the other two.

"You must go out and get fresh air, Miss Cutler," he said gently, "you're losing the roses in your cheeks. I'll watch."

"Do you think I'd quit when you—you—Oh," she exclaimed impulsively, "how can I ever thank you! You've saved uncle's life, and protected me from something worse!"

Dick took the two hands extended to him and held them an instant. "I'm already rewarded," he replied, bowing his head. "Your gratefulness is enough."

"And to think," she added, smiling through tears, "I took you at first for the cause of all our trouble."

"What did you think I was?" he asked, his eyes twinkling.

Her face flushed under his gaze. "Why, I thought you were in some sort of a plot to rob us. You see, Mr. Blake had sent the servants down ahead of us, and when we found them gone we were puzzled and alarmed. Then your appearance on the island looked suspicious."

"You never suspected Blake?"

"No, why should I? He had been uncle's secretary for years. Uncle trusted him, and turned over most of his private papers into his keeping. I used to think at times that Mr. Blake had more influence over uncle than I, and it piqued me. But I never dreamed of his doing anything—" She stopped, and asked quickly, "What was his plot? What did he intend to do? I'm all mystified yet. I simply know that—that—"

"—he made love to you, and when you refused him, he threatened you," Dick finished for her.

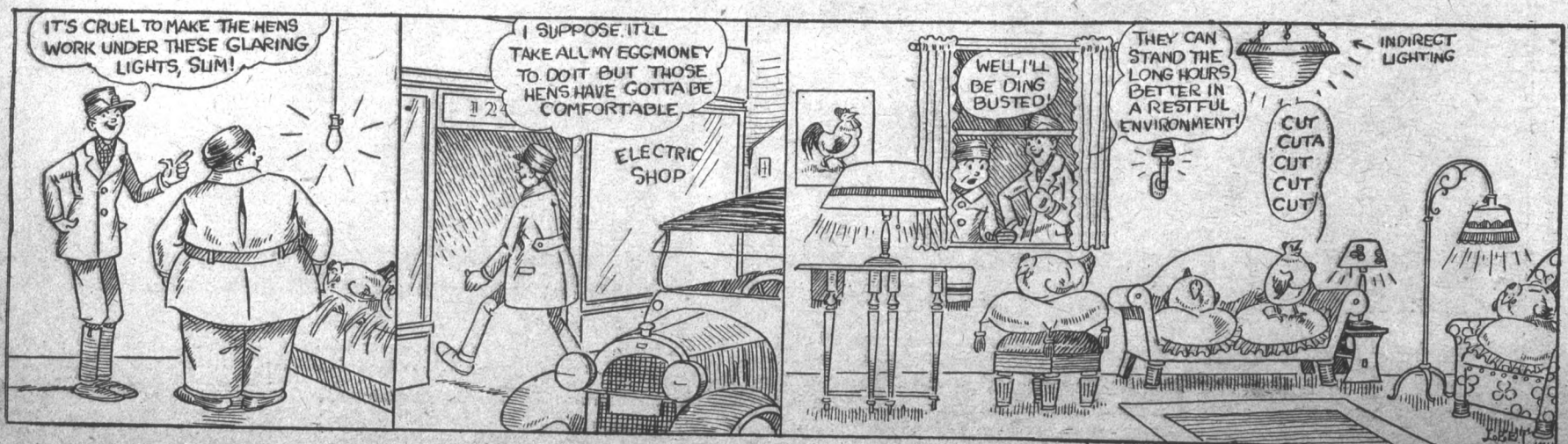
"How did you know that?" she asked, flushing a rich, rosy red.

"I've been an eavesdropper ever since we sailed," he laughed. "I seem to have lost all sense of decency in that respect."

"Eavesdropping in a good cause is (Continued on page 471).

Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acre—Ultra-Soft Coddling vs. Ultra-Violet Ray Stimulation



A SUPERIOR RUG OF GENUINE CORK LINOLEUM



"... now it's the prettiest room in the house!"

"It was depressing just to look at that old shabby bedroom. Old fashioned starched lace curtains, yellow pine woodwork, faded wallpaper, and the matting gone to seed! It was discouraging to try to clean it. In such surroundings, mother's dear old walnut pieces looked so unhappy!"

"Now it's really the prettiest room in the house, and I did it all at surprisingly little cost. I selected pale yellow for the walls and did the woodwork over in ivory white—I did the painting myself. Cretonne curtains with a dark blue figure seemed to give just the touch of color needed for the walls."

"Then the floor—this lovely smooth-surface rug, Pattern No. 887, came to me as a happy inspiration. It's an Armstrong Rug of

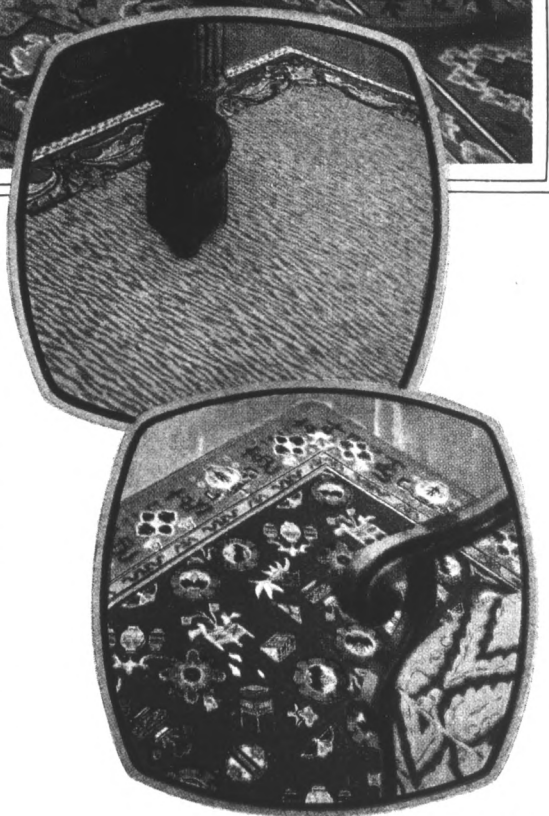
real linoleum. And it's so easy to clean! I just run over it with a damp cloth or mop, and it's clean! Inexpensive, too. I saved almost enough to pay for all the other improvements in the room."

Perhaps you, too, have a room—bedroom, living-room, dining-room, or kitchen—that can be made attractive and livable by the addition of one of these inexpensive rugs.

Be sure you get an Armstrong Rug of genuine cork linoleum, a naturally superior material. Softer, more flexible and springy, it will outlast any other smooth-surface rug. If it hasn't a burlap back, it isn't linoleum.

Armstrong's genuine cork linoleum rugs are made in the larger room sizes, 12 ft. x 12 ft., and 12 ft. x 15 ft., as well as the usual smaller room sizes.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"—This attractive booklet will help you select a rug to harmonize with your furnishings. A score of beautiful patterns, all illustrated in full color. Send for it today. It is free. Address Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1004 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.



Above: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, No. 951

Below: Armstrong's Linoleum Rug, No. 816

Armstrong's Linoleum RUGS

THEY WEAR — AND WEAR — AND WEAR

Look for the
CIRCLE A
trade-mark on
the burlap back

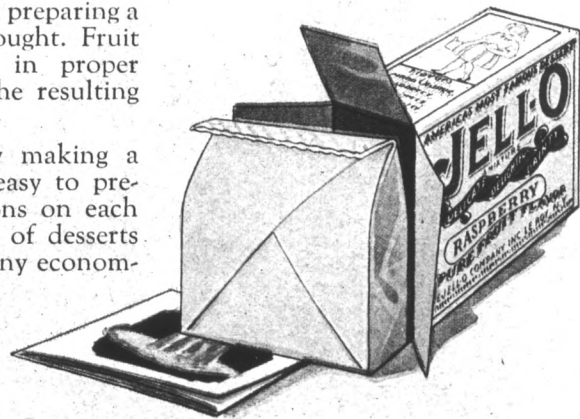


JELL-O

America's most famous dessert

BACK in those days when flourished the red plush furniture, the marble top tables, antimacassars and bric-a-brac of Mid-victorian times, preparing a gelatin dessert required much skill and thought. Fruit flavoring, sugar and other ingredients, in proper quantity, had to be added, and then the resulting dessert often was disappointing.

But in these days of modern efficiency making a Jell-O dessert is a pleasure. Jell-O is so easy to prepare, that by following the simple directions on each package it is possible to make a variety of desserts and salads. Our recipe book contains many economical recipes. Write us for it.



THE JELL-O COMPANY Inc. ~ LE ROY, NEW YORK

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“...and Jane, dear... Jack just raved about my teeth.”

“I just smiled my prettiest smile... and let him rave. I could have said ‘Of course I have beautiful teeth... I’ve used Colgate’s all my life’. But I didn’t want Jack to think I was a living advertisement for Colgate’s tooth paste.”

* * * * *

Beautiful teeth glisten gloriously. They compel the admiration of all who see them. And there is health as well as beauty in gleaming teeth, for when they are scrupulously kept clean, germs and poisons of decay can’t lurk and breed around them.

Remove Those Causes of Decay

Save yourself the embarrassment so often caused by poor teeth. Fight the germs of tooth decay.

Colgate’s will keep your teeth scrupulously clean. It reaches all the hard-to-get-at places between the teeth and around the edges of the gums, and so removes causes of tooth decay. It is the dependable tooth paste for you to use.

Here are children in Passaic, N. J., using Colgate’s to fight tooth decay. Colgate co-operates with thousands of school officials and health authorities in teaching dental hygiene.



The principal ingredients of Colgate’s are mild soap and fine chalk, the two things that dental authorities say a safe dental cream should contain. The combined action of these ingredients washes, polishes and protects the delicate enamel of your teeth.

Use Colgate’s Regularly

Just remember that beautiful, healthy teeth are more a matter of good care than of good luck. Use Colgate’s after meals and at bed-time. It will keep your teeth clean and gloriously attractive.

And you’ll like its taste... even children love to use it regularly.

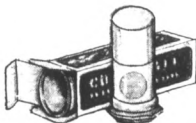
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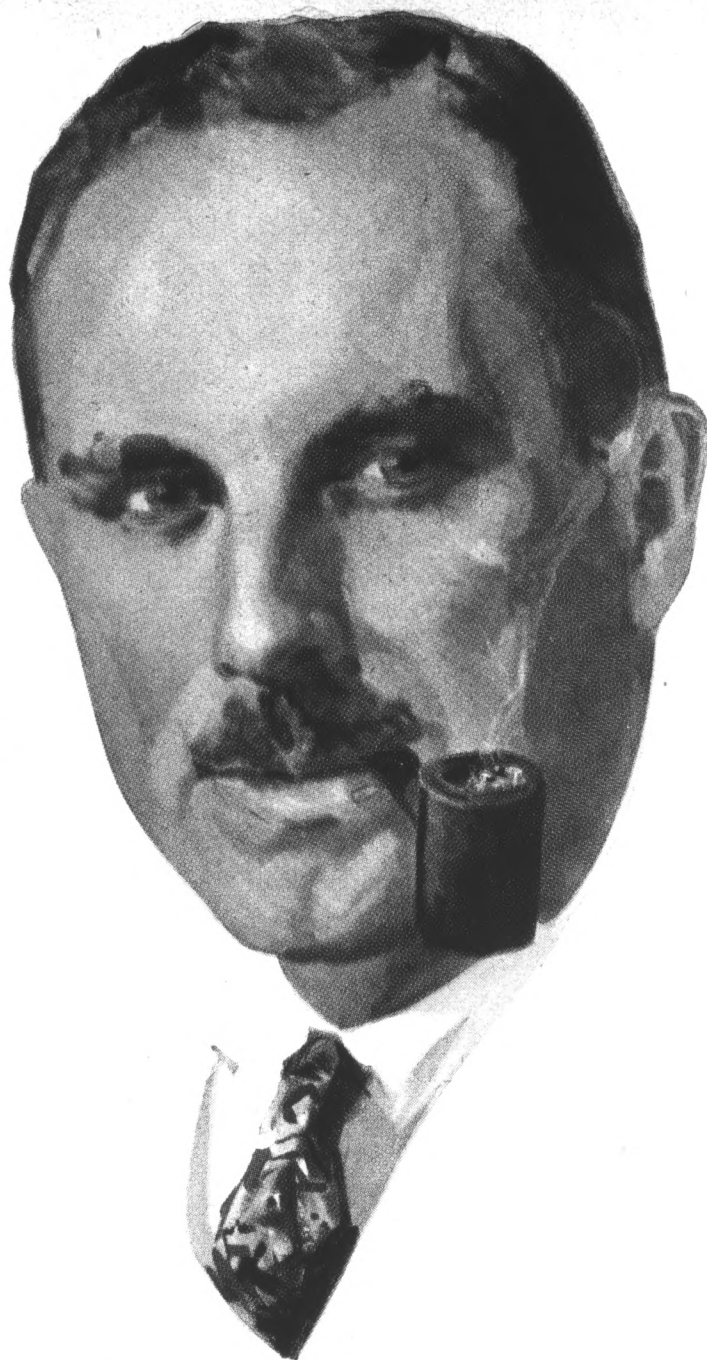
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The
man who
"couldn't smoke
a pipe"
is now
a P. A. fan!



How come this conversation about you "never *could* smoke a pipe," how come? Must have run across some tobacco that didn't set well with your smoke-appetite. Anyway, it wasn't good old P. A.

Just forget any notion you ever had about you "can't smoke a pipe." Write it on the ice! Because—you *can* if it's packed with Prince Albert. And how! You'll go to it from early morning till you crawl between the sheets at night.

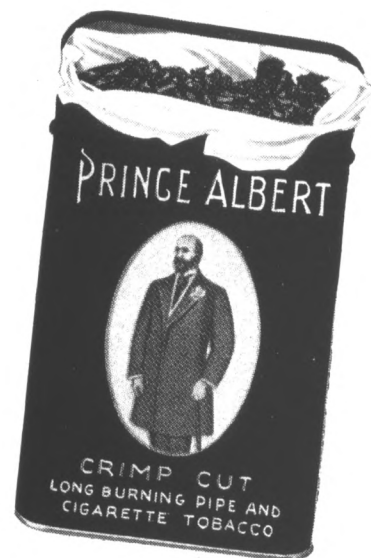
Yes, indeed! Prince Albert smokes so cool and sweet and fragrant, you'll feel like the fellow who has suddenly come into money. Sitting pretty and no mistake. Joy by the bowlful. And get this: P. A. can't nip your tongue or parch your throat. The Prince Albert process fixes that for all time!

So . . . get yourself a jimmy-pipe and a tidy red tin of Prince Albert today. Connect up with a match. Lean back and watch the clouds roll by.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



In Valhalla and Out

(Continued from page 466.)

nothing to be ashamed of," she replied, giving him a smile that made him dizzy.

Recovering from the momentary confusion caused by her smile, he asked, "What excuse did Mr. Blake give for sending the yacht away that first night?"

"To get more servants."

"And you believed him?"

"Yes, but I rebuked him for doing it without consulting me first. I told him we should turn right around and go back home."

"I see," mused Dick thoughtfully. Perhaps he thought you'd want to do something like that, and he forestalled it by sending the yacht away at once. He didn't want to take a chance keeping it here. Of course, he was very sorry, and all that—very contrite, wasn't he?"

"You seem to read him pretty well, Mr.—Mr.—"

He smiled when she stopped for him to enlighten her. "Dick's the only name I have down here," he said. Then changing the subject quickly, he added, "You say Mr. Blake, as your uncle's private secretary, was trusted by him in many important matters? Do you happen to know whether he had the combination to his private safe and deposit vaults?"

"Yes, I think he did."

"Then that will explain matters," was the quiet remark.

She watched him curiously, waiting for him to explain, but he had grown suddenly dumb. Walking to the window in the alcove, he glanced through it. A wonderful panorama of the sea was spread before him. She followed, and together they watched the heaving bosom of the ocean, fascinated by the shimmering path of gold that the sun made on the waves.

Suddenly her eyes opened wide, and, with finger pointing, she exclaimed exultantly, "A ship! Rescue's coming!"

Dick gave one hasty glance, and then caught her hand and jerked it down. "Be quiet!" he whispered. "It's the Pelican!"

CHAPTER XIII.

The sight of the yacht Pelican steaming toward the island gave Dick a jolt that left him, for a time, bewildered and confused. Unconsciously he gripped the hand that he held so tightly that his fingers left red welts in the warm, white flesh; but if Alice Cutler was aware of anything unusual in having a man hold her hand, she did not betray it. She was as mute and alarmed as Dick.

The yacht was in plain sight from the alcove window, but from the bedside of their patient it was still invisible. Both mechanically turned their heads in that direction, and sighed with relief when they saw the doctor and Marie busy, with their backs to them. Dick reached up and pulled down the shade.

"You'll stay here," he whispered. "You must leave Captain Brent to me."

She turned on him a face marked with fear. "Is he one of them!—Oh, you won't run any danger, will you?" she exclaimed.

Once more Dick experienced that giddy spell that her eyes seemed to have the power to cast over him. He wavered an instant between a desire to kiss the hand, and a panicky inclination to run, and make a fool of himself. In the end he did neither. In a very practical voice, he said, "No more than necessary, Miss Cutler. Take this and come with me." He thrust into her hands Blake's automatic and kept the one he had taken from McGee.

With as little display of emotion or excitement as he could assume, he crossed the room to the bedside. "Doctor," he said quietly, "We'll be gone a few minutes. Remember, if there's any attempt at trickery, you'll pay."

He waved the gun eloquently before the man's face, and then turned and quietly slipped from the room.

With the return of the Pelican the situation became once more involved and desperate. Captain Brent was a huge man, powerful of build, and of tremendous muscular development—a veritable prize-fighter. Dick had no desire to close with him in a trial of strength.

For ten minutes Dick remained an impassive observer of the scene, his wits completely numbed. There seemed no way out of his difficulty except to fight Brent single-handed. This of itself was not so alarming, but the fear that members of the crew would overwhelm him in the end disturbed him. How many other confederates Brent had aboard the yacht he could not say.

In the midst of his perplexity, an

idea came to him, and his grave, solemn face lighted up with hope. Instead of going down to meet the incoming boat, he retreated into the house and hurried up the stairs to the sick chamber.

The three watchers raised their heads at his entrance. Dick nodded, and said nonchalantly, "How's the patient, Doctor?"

"Improving, sir."

"Then if you don't need Miss Cutler for a few minutes, I'll ask her to step outside. I wish to consult her. We'll return directly."

Alister merely nodded his head; he was the physician now, intent upon saving the life of his patient. Alice Cutler gave Dick a startled glance, and then quietly crossed the room into the hallway. Dick closed the door behind her, and beckoned her to follow him.

Once beyond hearing, he turned eagerly. "Miss Cutler, I didn't want to get you into this. I didn't want to have you run any risk. But I see no other way out of it."

He stopped and wiped his perspiring forehead.

"If there's danger," she said, smiling frankly and bravely at him, "I want to share it with you."

Her words distressed him more than ever—even as they thrilled him. "Maybe there won't be any danger after all," he murmured. "Anyway—" He stopped, and then added, "What do you know about the crew of the Pelican? Are they all new men, or—"

"No," she replied, "They're mostly old employees. They were with Captain Johnston, and I feel they're loyal to uncle."

"Splendid!" shouted Dick, seizing her hand and shaking it energetically. "Come with me!"

Like a school-boy on a lark, or a madman intent upon some murderous plan, he began waltzing her down the hill in the direction of the dock, hurrying her breathlessly along without explanation, and at times almost lifting her in his arms and carrying her. Amazed by his sudden change of spirits, and partly alarmed by his excess of zeal, she flushed and tried feebly at first to protest, but finding this of no avail she yielded and joined in the flight. By the time they reached the dock, she was more inclined to laugh than scold him.

"Thank goodness we got here in time, Miss Alice!" he exclaimed, fanning himself with his hat.

"I didn't see any need of such hurry, Dick," she replied, smiling up at him. "The yacht won't be here for some time. We could have walked it."

He stared at her a moment, and then nodded understandingly. "Oh, yes, we could have done that, but they'd have seen us from the deck, and I didn't want them to do that. We had to—" pointing—"get here before she rounded that point. See?"

In approaching the landing place, the Pelican had to run behind a rocky bluff that stood between her and the dock, which completely concealed her from view. During this temporary eclipse no one on her deck could see the shore between the house and the dock. Alice saw, in a flash, the reason for Dick's sudden queer actions.

They slipped unobserved into the boathouse and crept cautiously to the small window that gave them a view of the breakwater and dock. Through a dusty, cob-webby pane of glass, they watched the Pelican swing in to the dock. They could see Captain Brent forward, eagerly sweeping the island with a pair of binoculars.

"Seems anxious and curious," murmured Dick.

The lines were scarcely ashore before Brent leaped to the dock, and after a few hasty orders to his mate, he hurried away. Their hearts stood still for fear that he might look into the boathouse; but when he passed it almost on a run, they breathed easier. When he was half way up to the house, Dick caught the girl's arm, and whispered:

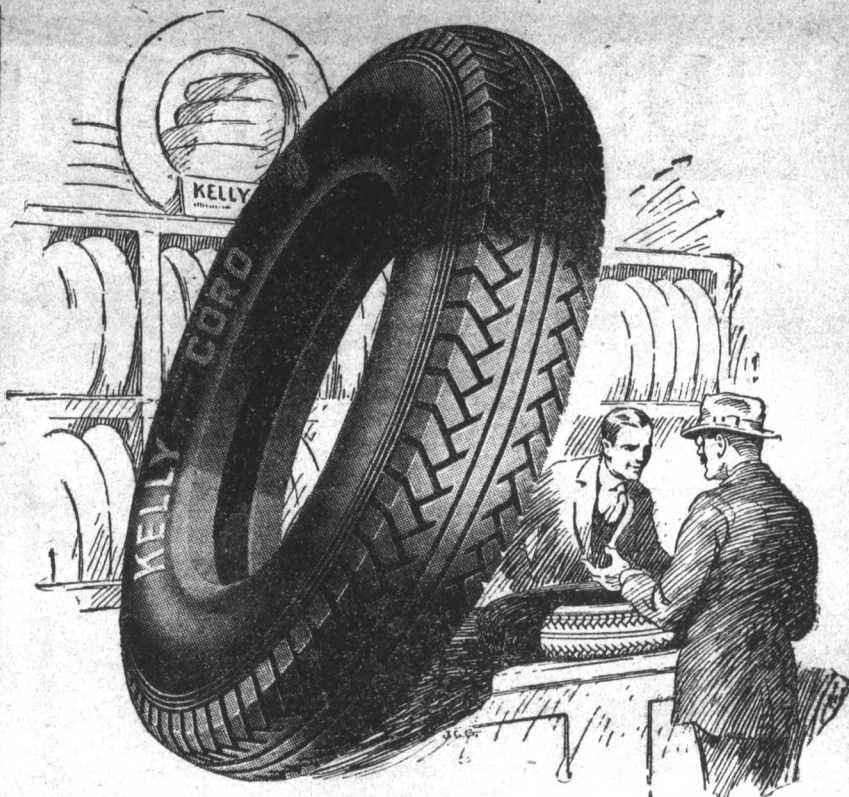
"You must back me up, Miss Alice—second everything I say. It's our only chance."

She nodded silently, and followed him out of the boathouse. Jauntily, with a smile on his lips, he walked to the end of the dock where the crew was still busy making the yacht fast. Brent's mate was in charge, giving directions to the men. Dick walked up to him.

"Hello, Barnett, you still sailing on the old Beacon?" he greeted.

The mate, a young man, swung around in astonishment, stared stupidly at the speaker a moment, and then with a gleam of recognition in his gray eyes, smiled and touched his cap.

(Continued next week.)



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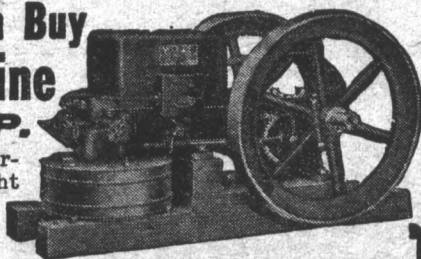
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The Resurrection

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE trouble with Thomas was, that he was not there. When a man is not at church, he is pretty likely to miss something. Everybody was talking about the amazing event. There were whispering groups, tears, emphatic gestures, exclamations, and all because something had taken place that morning. Thomas was not in the midst of the conversation, as the others were. He felt left out. Said he, "I do not believe all this. It is not reasonable. Unless I have physical evidence, I will believe none of it." He had to say something emphatic, else he would not have attracted attention.

He had been away because he was a doubter, and he now did not believe, because he had been away. To doubt



is not a criminal offence. But one in that mood should give himself the opportunity of finding out the facts, if that is at all possible. And with Christianity it is possible, always possible. Moreover, the doubter himself is not happy. Doubt is not a normal state of mind. People who believe, and believe hard, are those who accomplish the most in the world. This holds for everything, as well as religion. If you are going to enter the ton-litter pig contest, you must believe that you have a chance to win. Belief is normal, unbelief abnormal. Jesus invited all such to try their own conclusions. "If any man will do his will," He said, "he shall know."

THOMAS wanted physical evidence. There are many like him. But Christ did not put great stress on His miracles. Over and over, when He had healed a man, he would tell the crowd not to talk about it, but keep it quiet. Here is an interesting bit from the journal of George Fox, founder of the Quakers, when he was in America, in 1672. "Amongst others came Nathaniel Batts, who had been governor of Roanoke; he went by the name of Captain Batts, and had been a rude, desperate man. He asked me about a woman in Cumberland, who, he said, he was told, had been healed by our prayers and laying on of hands, after she had been long sick, and had been given over by the physicians; and he desired to know the certainty of it. I told him we did not glory in such things, but many such things had been done by the power of Christ."

Many people are desirous of seeing miracles, in order to believe in religion. They will wait a long time. Meantime, if they would go ahead in obedience to Christ they would soon have all the evidence they need.

Peter was of a totally different type. Too often he talked first and thought afterward. With the proper control, mental and spiritual ballast, he was invaluable. But without it, he was an uncertain leader. He claimed that he would go to the death with his Teacher. But he did not know himself. That is true of legions of us. "The way of man is not in himself: it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps." Peter did not know himself. Do you know yourself? What would you do, under such and such conditions? Suppose you, a church member of the past twenty years, and a church officer, should be swindled out of hard-earned money by a relative. Suppose you had the opportunity of wreaking your revenge on that relative, in a manner that no one else would know. Suppose your daughter should receive injury at the hands of some rascal, and you found the man who did that suddenly in your power, to make or break. What, in such cases, would you do? I will answer that, if you will let me. You do not know what you would do, unless you are a man with unusual control over yourself.

es, would you do? I will answer that, if you will let me. You do not know what you would do, unless you are a man with unusual control over yourself.

WHY Christ emphasized companionship with Himself is easy to see. He compared Himself to a tree, and we are the branches. He the shepherd, we the sheep. Close companionship. Why? Anybody can answer. When we are at the side of the Great Companion, drinking in His spirit, we will not do the things that lead men to crime, or to deeds over which they blush crimson, when, later, they think on them.

Peter made a very common mistake. He did not know what he, Peter, would do under certain circumstances. He afterward wept. What he went through between his denial and the morning by the lakeside no one can more than imagine. It must have been a hellish experience. He was ready for those mild and healing words that he received that morning. "He had eaten and slept with remorse."

Not only is there safety when near the good shepherd, but there is courage. Moral courage is the greatest courage on earth. "My strength is as the strength of ten, because my heart is pure."

This was one of the aspects of the resurrection. It meant perpetual companionship. The follower of the great Teacher need never be separated from Him.

BUT the immediate result of the resurrection was two-fold. It brought joy, and it brought conviction of the truth. What the joy of the disciples was, can never be described as well as it is in the gospels. They disbelieved for very gladness of heart. It was too good to be true. And this gave them a new courage. They went here and there witnessing to the fact that their Lord had risen from the dead. Persecution followed. In some persecutions many fell away. But more did not. They endured all, rather than deny what they were certain was the fact. They "had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover, of bonds and imprisonment. They were stoned, they were sawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword. They wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins; being destitute, afflicted, tormented (of whom the world was not worthy) they wandered about in deserts and in mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth."

All this, because there had been a resurrection! They thought it worth suffering for.

But, of course, the resurrection of Christ is a type of the resurrection that is expected to take place in every believer. "Risen with Him," says Paul, "through the faith of the operation of God, who hath raised Him from the dead." "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above." The collect of the burial service reads, "We meekly beseech Thee, O Father, to raise us from the death of sin unto the life of righteousness." This is the living power of the resurrection. By and by, death, the resurrection. But now—? Experience the resurrection in your own life. Thus you will be enabled to lead a new kind of life, full, free and satisfying.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR APRIL 4.

SUBJECT:—Jesus appears to His Disciples. John 20:24 to 29, and 21:15 to 17.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Because thou hast seen Me, thou hast believed; blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed. John 20:29.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

WARNING SYMPTOMS.

SHALL the teacher send a child home from school because he has a cold? Measles, whooping cough and influenza are three diseases likely to introduce themselves into our schools under the disguise of "a little cold." I must admit my despair as to checking the spread of these diseases so long as the "bad cold" goes unquarantined, for they are actively contagious in the very first stage, when the running nose, watery eyes, and cough suggest a "cold" as the explanation. Measles is just as contagious in the first days of showing, when the watery-eyed child coughs and sneezes, and no one knows the cause, as it is three or four days later when the child lies in bed, an unlovely, blotchy mass of redness, and the card in front proclaims "Measles Here."

When you think of the fact that your child's cold may be one of these serious diseases, you will better realize why we cannot allow a "cold" to stay in a schoolroom uninvestigated, and why we advise teachers to send children with colds home to stay until a doctor certifies them free from contagion.

Another matter that may seem trifling is a sore throat. But I consider scarlet fever and diphtheria two diseases to be fought above all others. They are deadly. When they do not kill, they maim. Yet, if escaped in childhood there is little likelihood of

a later attack. Adults sometimes do yield to them, especially to diphtheria, but only rarely as compared to childhood.

The "sore throat" is apt to be the warning signal in both these diseases. It is true that only a small percentage of sore throats mean either one. But always be respectful to a sore throat. When it is serious it is very serious indeed. Have a doctor.

The teacher, or school nurse, must be very strict indeed about sore throat. Regardless of whether it may be tonsillitis, pharyngitis, or any of the other forms of it, the sufferer must be excluded from school until a physician's certificate allows his return.

IODINE FOR PYORRHEA.

Will iodine do any good to put on the gums in pyorrhea? Does it need internal medicine?—X. Y.

Pyorrhea demands a combination of local and internal treatment, but it is not much good to attempt it alone. A good dentist should clean up the teeth and your doctor should look you over carefully to see just what medicine your particular case demands. A subscriber recently sent word of some wonderful success in such a case, by applying kerosene to the gums and teeth after a thorough cleaning by the dentist. I cannot endorse this method from actual experience, but it offers as much encouragement as the iodine treatment.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

Where the Easter Lily Got Her White Dress

IT was the day before Easter. "Clinkity, clank, chinkity, chank," said the pennies in Tilly's bank as she rattled them together.

"Clinkity, clink, chinkity, chank," answered the pennies in Billy's bank. Then very carefully the two little playmates took them out and counted them one by one.

"Goody, goody, we will have enough to get an Easter Lily for the Aunt Priscilla," said Tilly.

With their pennies jingling in their pockets, they hurried off to the flower man as fast as they could go. In exchange for their pennies, he gave them his prettiest Easter Lily. Soon they were knocking at Aunt Priscilla's door. When the dear little old lady

knew how well Tilly and Billy liked stories.

"No, do tell us," they said.

"Well, it happened this way. The first Easter Lily did not wear a white dress, but she very much wished that she might have one. So one day she consulted the Fairy Queen of Flowers.

"Please make me a white dress," asked the Easter Lily.

"I cannot make you a white dress until you have done a kindness for someone," said the Fairy Queen of Flowers.

"But how can I do a kindness for someone when I have to stand in one place all the time?" asked the Easter Lily.

"The Easter Lily waited for her answer, but the Fairy Queen had disappeared. Not long afterwards a little Yellow Bird happened by that way and stopped to rest near the Easter Lily. The little Yellow Bird was very sad.

"Why so sad today?" asked the Easter Lily.

"I have a black feather in my right wing," answered the Yellow Bird, "and I want them all to be yellow."

"Come nearer to me," said the Easter Lily.

"Then the Easter Lily shook her head back and forth, back and forth. The yellow pollen fell upon the black feather in the little Yellow Bird's right wing, and it turned yellow. When he saw what the Easter Lily had done, he thanked her for her great kindness and flew away very happy. The next morning when the Easter Lily awoke she was wearing a white dress and ever since that day Easter lilies have worn white dresses," said Aunt Priscilla.



Aunt Priscilla Then Told Them a Story About the Easter Lily.

with snow white hair opened the door there, on the doorstep was the beautiful Easter Lily, but no one was in sight. But, in a wink, she spied Tilly and Billy hiding behind a bush, and invited them in. The very first thing she thanked them for being so thoughtful of her.

"I wonder if you know why the Easter Lily always wears a white dress," asked Aunt Priscilla, for she

Automobile Insurance A Necessity

Following shows Growth in Assets by Years

YEAR	ASSETS
1915	\$ 4,083.34
1916	7,740.87
1917	40,446.73
1918	69,424.91
1919	71,201.69
1920	85,961.61
1921	137,392.51
1922	226,499.45
1923	375,945.95
1924	565,225.96
1925	704,152.41

Many in this locality started with this company in 1915 and have helped to make this splendid financial showing.

Mr. Automobile Owner, when you have an automobile accident, you not only want to know that your insurance company has good financial backing but that the officers and adjusters have had the experience to adjust and take care of the complicated claims that are continually coming up. This company has paid out over \$3,000,000 in claims and is therefore past the experimental stage.

It will pay you to call on our local agent or write to

The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company

HOWELL, MICHIGAN.

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

The Princess and Plaited Styles are Smart this Spring

No. 247—One-piece Slip-on Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 32-inch material, with one yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 358—Slip-on Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 359—Attractive Design. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material.



No. 231—Junior Frock. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1¾ yards of 40-inch, with ½ yard of 27-inch contrasting, and 1¾ yards of ruffling.



No. 267—Attractive Design. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material, with 5¼ yards of braid.

No. 248—One-piece Slip-on Dress for all occasions. Cut in sizes 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material, with ½ yard of 32-inch contrasting, and 2¼ yards of binding.



No. 196—Becoming Style. Cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yard 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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NATCO Hollow Building Tile is—in itself—a protection against fire; An effective insulation against extreme weather; A complete unit capable of developing a home as good to look at as it is comfortable to live in. And it is inexpensive to use. Write for the book.

NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY
850 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.



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Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mrs. 121W Rochester Ave. Kalamazoo, Mich.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"



Fine BLANKETS in exchange for WOOL

A GREAT opportunity for wool growers! Send us your surplus wool and we will make it up into attractive, serviceable blankets or auto robes at a nominal charge.

We started this work at the request of the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture, to help find a market for wool, but we are continuing it at the request of the wool growers themselves. Satisfaction guaranteed or money and wool refunded.

Write for booklet explaining plan to Dept. H-4
CHATHAM MFG. CO.
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.



Woman's Interests

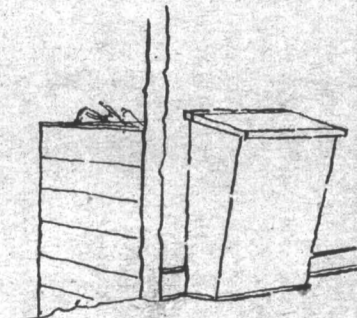


Build In a Wood Box

It Will Save Steps and Dirt and Even the Boys Will Enjoy It

WHY must I always go to the wood shed, can't Sis go? She is bigger than I am." This was the wail at our house so often that I sometimes wished there was no wood shed and no stove to fill. Our stove required so many replenishments, during the day, that I often wished some means might be invented whereby a button might be pressed and a large supply of wood would suddenly be on hand. But such miracles do not happen on farms, and it seemed as though there was no solution to our wood problem.

Then one day I was invited to a



WOOD BOX IN KITCHEN WITH
WALL CUT AWAY SHOWING BOX
IN SHED.

meeting at a neighboring farm. This farmer's wife had formerly lived in the city, and naturally, after moving to the farm, she devised as many plans as possible to simplify her work in order not to miss all the conveniences to which she had been accustomed in the city. Naturally, I looked forward to this visit eagerly, as I had heard rumors of running hot and cold water, an electric washing machine, vacuum cleaner, etc., and wanted to see this modern farmhouse.

After being royally entertained by our hostess, we were invited to inspect her home. While I was admiring her kitchen, I suddenly saw the solution of my wood problem! A small box projected from the kitchen wall near the stove. On the opposite side of this wall was the wood shed, a similar arrangement to the one in my own home. But here the similarity ended. On the wood shed side, a large box connected with a small one in the kitchen. This box was kept full of wood, and whenever the kitchen stove required fuel it was simply necessary to raise the cover of the kitchen box and pull out the wood. How many steps, commands, growls and protests this device eliminated! Even on very cold days, the box held more fuel than would be used in one day. Therefore, it required filling in the shed only once every day, or whenever a good opportunity presented itself.

Immediately, I started to plan how Jim could build such a box, and consequently I paid little attention to the other improvements the hostess showed her guests.

When I arrived home and told of my discovery, the idea appealed to Jim so clearly that he immediately started planning. He was handy with tools and the fact that, with such a box in our house, I no longer could call him in to bring wood, when he wanted to play, spurred him to start work immediately. When he told the neighbor boys of his plans, one of the older ones, who studied drawing and manual training in high school, made a drawing showing the requirements.

Mrs. E. A. Martin

Saturday morning saw the two boys busy at work, and several other boys standing by giving suggestions and trying to assist.

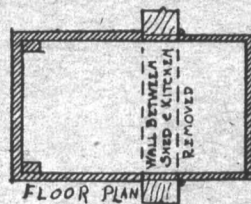
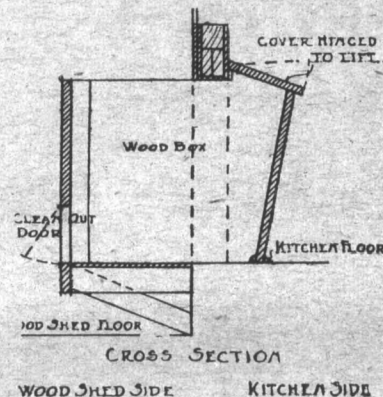
They worked hard, and before evening my wood box was completed, and required only the application of a coat of paint to match the balance of the kitchen woodwork.

Jim is so proud of his work that it seems unnecessary to remind him that the box is empty. So far there has always been wood on hand. Whether this condition will last is a question.

The drawings give a floor plan and section through this wood box. They even show one improvement over the original box I saw. The bottom of ours became cluttered with small chunks, dust, and other matters which made cleaning a difficulty. So we hinged the bottom board on the shed side and attached a screw hook and eye for fastening. Whenever the box needs cleaning, we unhook this board and sweep out the bottom.

It never occurred to us that Rover too, would enjoy the new improvement. We were often surprised to find the dog suddenly in the house, with all doors and windows closed, and we could not discover his method of entrance.

The mystery was cleared for us



when we were assembled in the kitchen one day, magically the cover of the wood box lifted and Rover jumped into the room. He had been lonesome in his corner of the shed, and found great delight in using this method of entering the house. Our only drawback was, when once in the house he could not use the box as an exit.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF TUBES.

WHILE driving along M-65 recently, I spied an abandoned inner tube by the side of the road. Right then and there I began to figure on the possibilities of such tubes.

One inner tube I gave a thorough washing. When dry I made a handbag from it by cutting two pieces eight inches by five inches. The bottom was cut into fringe, the sides pinked and laced up. To finish it up I worked a beaded design on the front.

Bands were cut from the tube, covered with ribbon, and the addition of organdy flowers made them into fancy garters.

Narrow strips were used to fasten little mittens together and run through the sleeves of a child's coat.

Wider strips are used in the top and bottom of bloomers. Bands cut in a circle across a tube are used to fasten boxes for mailing.

A three-inch-square of the tube was tacked to the end of a short stick and used as a fly swatter.—Mrs. A. C. C.

A HINT FOR EVERY DAY.

Saturday.—A good furniture polish is made from a mixture of equal parts of vinegar and sweet oil. Apply with a soft flannel and polish with a clean cloth.

Sunday.—Silver wrapped in waxed paper will not tarnish, and linen put away in blue tissue paper will not turn yellow.

Monday.—To brighten buttons, lamp burners, and other small brass articles, soak them in water in which beans have been parboiled, and wipe dry.

Tuesday.—To prepare mustard for table use, mix two tablespoons of ground mustard with one teaspoon of sugar and stir in heated vinegar (but not boiling) until the right consistency. The mustard should be smooth and thick like cream.

Wednesday.—A tin funnel painted to match the woodwork, makes a convenient twine holder for the kitchen. Hang to the wall by the ring and thread the ball of twine down through the bottom.

Thursday.—Vinegar and a flannel cloth will remove stains from the zinc top of the kitchen table or cabinet.

Friday.—In order to make wall paper stick before papering over painted walls, wash the walls with a solution of one part ammonia to six parts water. This will remove the greasy dirt that has collected on them, and make a better adhesive surface for the paper.

HAT WORN ASKEW NOT BECOMING.

WHEN the daughter of the household plants her new hat rakishly on the back of her head, the chances are that she has never studied the lines of her head.

The normal head demands that the crown of the hat appear to rise straight from the head, both at the front and the side. It is not uncommon to see the hat perched far on the back or side of the head, apparently held by the hair, but it is poor style, for the lines of the crown, when tipped, are unrelated to those of the head.

The small hat so popular at present, does not lend itself to tipping, because of its high crown and narrow brim. It is a sparingly trimmed hat. Its beauty depends upon its lines and the way it is placed on the head. The angles of the silhouette should be furnished by the roll of the brim or drape of the hat, rather than the tilt of the hat on the head.

If there are lines across the forehead or between the eyebrows, a hat correctly worn will shade them.

Teacher—"Give me a sentence with the word 'boycott' in it."

Youngster—"Farmer Jones chased his son and didn't catch him until his boycott on the wire fence."



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

COLORS THAT WILL TAKE BLACK.

What colors will take a good black in dyeing?—Mrs. S. E.

A good black may be dyed over any shade except dark brown or red with straight black dye. If you desire black over brown or red, use one-fourth package of navy blue with each package of black. The blue kills the rusty effect which brown or red is apt to give when trying to dye them black. When dyeing black be sure you use the correct amount of dye, according to the directions. If you do not use enough, a bluish or grayish black will be the result, and too much dye will give a bronzy black, due to the excess color on the surface of the fiber. It will be necessary to re-dye a grayish black, but a bronzy black may be remedied by washing the material in hot mild soapsuds.

CAN YOU MAKE CREAM CHEESE?

Please tell me how I would make cream cheese. I would like to know, if some reader has had experience with this kind of cheese.—Mrs. P. D.

RENEW OLD WINDOW SHADES.

I have several window shades that are good on the rollers, but are cracked and soiled. What would you advise doing with them?—Mrs. F. G.

You might repaint your shades to restore them to usefulness. The process is quite simple. Brush or wipe away with a dry cloth all the dust. Place each shade flatly on a table or

the floor. Mix three parts of any flat wall paint with one part mineral turpentine and, using a broad brush, apply to the shade thinly. Use downward strokes and work quickly. Two coats will be sufficient.

TO MAKE DRIED BEEF.

I would very much like to know how to fix dried beef.—Mrs. M. A.

The round beef is usually used for dried beef. For 100 pounds of meat, you will need six pounds of salt, three pounds brown sugar, and two ounces of saltpeter. Mix these ingredients and divide them into three portions. Rub one portion on the meat and place the meat in a large crock. After three days, remove and rub on the second portion. Repeat this operation after three days, using the last portion. Do not at any time remove the syrup formed in the crock. After three days remove and smoke until dry, and store in a dry, cool place.

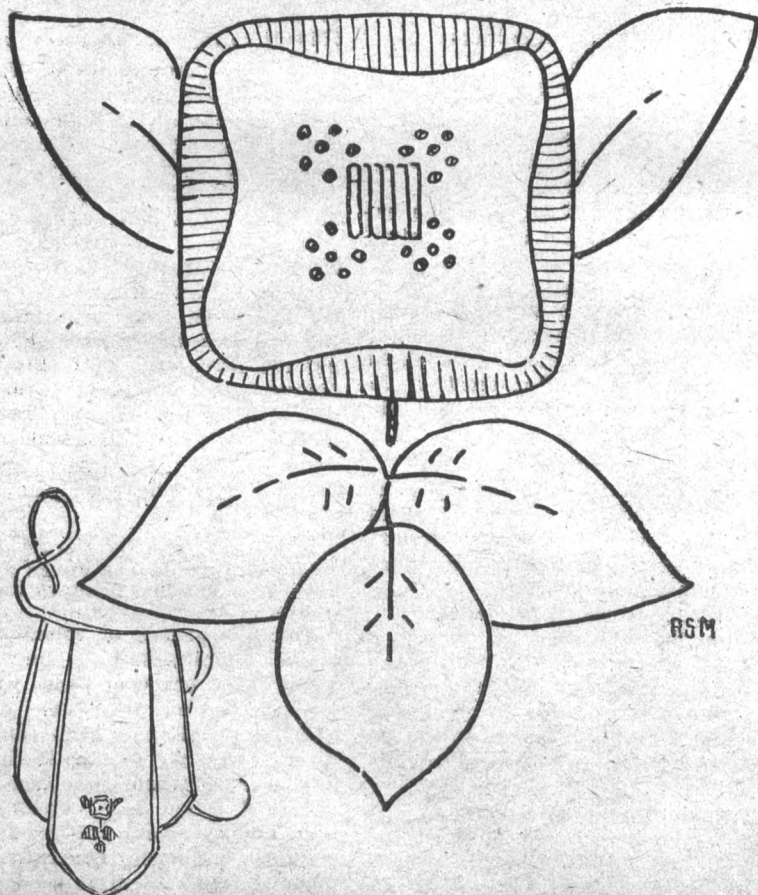
TRY THESE, THEY'RE DIFFERENT.

HEART of gold salad will please the whole family. To make it, fill a large green pepper with strawberry gelatine, and when it begins to harden place a hard boiled egg in the center. When firm, slice and serve on lettuce with mayonnaise and pimento.

Cherry nut pudding can be made in a hurry, and is delicious. Fill the center of canned cherries with a blanched almond, or other nut meat. Fill individual dessert dishes with a layer of sweetened cornstarch pudding and a layer of the stuffed cherries, and then a layer of the pudding. Top with whipped cream or whipped gelatine and a red cherry.

Applique for Apron

Simple Designs Add Dainty Touches to Spring House Dress



THIS pink blossom, buttonholed around with white and with a white embroidered square dot in the center, has black French knots for contrast. The leaves are green patches blind stitched on, with black veining. The sketch here shown is of an apron made of two "scraps," the side panels are pink, like the flower, and the center unbleached muslin. The sections were all bound with bias tape.

By grouping this design into three, and dropping the center one about two inches, it would make a good end design for dresser scarf, or in darker colors, for a library table runner.

Health

DON'T hanker for health!
Have it! Sleep right! Get yourself a bedspring that properly supports your spine. Get yourself a bedspring that takes the strain from your spinal column and other nerves. Give your muscles and internal organs a chance for perfect rest. Can you expect to be healthy when you sleep on a sagging bedspring? Can you expect Nature to revamp your body when a poor bedspring simply handicaps her efforts? Give Nature an opportunity to help you. Sleep on a Foster Ideal.

It's a Better Bedspring

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

FOSTER BROS. MFG. COMPANY,
UTICA, N. Y.

Western Factory St. Louis, Mo.

Foster IDEAL

The Spiral Bedspring that Supports the Spine

BUY "GENEVA" PURE HEAVY BRED LAYING CHICKS

"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.

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—Postpaid prices	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Buff, R. C. Brown & English Wh. Leg., Ancona	4.50	8.00	14.00	40.00	65.00	125.00
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
Silver L. Wyandots, R. J. Whites, Buff Minorcas	5.50	10.00	17.00	48.00	79.00	155.00
Golden L. Wyandots, White Minorcas & others	5.00	11.00	20.00	58.00	95.00	
Assorted all Breeds	3.00	5.50	10.00	29.00	48.00	95.00
Also Super-Quality "Geneva" Chicks from our Prize Winning Flocks. Get our Beautiful Catalog entitled "The Art of Poultry Raising." It's Free. It is full of valuable Poultry information and shows our Birds and what they have actually done. 68 Birds Won 28 Ribbons in 1925. Buy Winning, Heavy Laying, Profit Paying "Geneva" Chicks for 1926. Wonderful Combination offer on "Geneva" Chicks, Brooder House and Store. Write us to-day. You take no chance when ordering "Geneva" Chicks. We strive to satisfy you. Ref. Bank of Geneva, Member I. B. C. A. Get full particulars about our "GENEVA" Chick Insurance Plan.						

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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.

S.C. White Leghorns **S.C.R.I. Reds,**
(Large Type English) (Special Mated American)
Anconas, **Barred Rocks,**

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG

Buy your Michigan State Accredited Chicks of an old reliable concern with an established reputation for square dealing. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Get our valuable Free Catalog before placing your order.

VAN APPELDORN BROS. HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R. 7-C, HOLLAND, MICH.



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, TANGRED, 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	\$38.00	\$60	\$118
Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, Anconas	8.00	15	43.50	70	138
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	8.50	16	47.00	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					



Town Line POULTRY FARM

Michigan State Accredited Chicks 10c and Up

Tangred, Barron and Hollywood strains of S. C. White Leghorns from 280-290-egg foundation stock. Anconas, Sheppard's Strain direct. Extra selected Dark Brown Leghorn and Barred Rocks. All flocks mark fed. Every brooder named 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.

Buy Only Michigan State Accredited Chicks
An Accredited Chick Is A Better Chick

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

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

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

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.

LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARMS

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

Varieties	Prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns (Tandred)	\$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 heavier \$12. Free Prices. catalog tells all about Lakeview Chicks. **LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. R. 8, Box 6, HOLLAND, MICH.**

One of our 200 EGG STRAIN LAYERS

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.

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

UNUSUAL WHITE LEGHORNS

UNDERMAN CHICKS

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

Prepaid prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$13	\$62.50	\$120
Barred Rocks & S. C. R. I. Reds	4.75	8.00	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.

UNDERMAN 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.

Chicks a Specialty!

Michigan accredited chicks from flocks which have stood careful inspection. Our White Leghorn Cock Bird won 1st at Eastern Michigan Poultry Show, 1926, in both production and exhibition classes. We won 1st in pullet class. Catalog free.

Prices (post paid) on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$27.50	\$130
Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas & B.I. Minorcas	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
White Rocks, White & S. I. 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

The Big, Deep Bodied Hens With Large Combs That Produce The Large White Eggs.

Your success with poultry depends on your foundation stock. Start right. Our new 1926 FREE Catalog tells how and what to do to raise chicks profitably. Send for your copy before you buy any chicks

OTTAWA HATCHERY
ROUTE 10, BOX 42-M HOLLAND, MICH.

SILER'S PURE BRED CHICKS BLOOD TESTED

Parent stock, all State Accredited and Blood Tested. All males are banded with a State seal. Every chick is examined separately before being shipped. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Two leading breeds, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS & S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Write for our catalogue and prices.

THE SILER HATCHERY
DUNDEE, MICHIGAN.

ACCREDITED CHICKS AND EGGS

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

M. D. WYNGARDEN
ROUTE 4, - BOX M, - ZEELAND, MICH.

MEADOW-BROOK FARM HATCHERY

BUY MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS

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

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

POULTRY

Chick Feeding Schedule

A Proven Method

THE feeding of chicks is of vital importance in their well-being. Correct feeding will encourage quick growth and early egg production. It is an important factor in poultry profits. The following schedule has been proven by experience to be an effective one.

First Day After Incubation.

The chicks should be left in the incubator to harden off, or in chick boxes, and if allowed to remain in the incubator the door should be left slightly open to allow fresh air and reduce the temperature.

Second Day.

The chicks should be removed to the colony house. The floor of the brooder house should be covered with fine lake sand. The chicks will consume enough of this to give them some grinding material in the gizzard before the inception of the first food. Sour, skimmed milk or buttermilk should be provided in shallow dishes. The lactic acid of the milk seemingly has a beneficial effect on the intestinal tract of the chick, starting rapid growth and aiding in the development of the resistance to diseases. Earthen dishes or dishes that have been painted on the inside should be used to hold the milk, as the lactic acid, when coming in contact with galvanized metal may cause lead poisoning, and galvanized dishes should be avoided.

Third Day.

The first food given should be a mash fed in shallow containers, and these receptacles should be open and easily accessible to the chick. On this day, these hoppers should be placed before the chicks from three to five times during the day and allowed to remain approximately one hour each time. The following modified Wisconsin ration makes a very satisfactory starting mash.

- 80 lbs. yellow corn meal.
 - 20 lbs. white flour middlings.
 - 10 lbs. dried milk.
 - 5 lbs. ground limestone or dried marl.
 - 5 lbs. meat scrap.
 - 5 lbs. steamed ground bone meal.
 - 1 lb. salt (fine salt).
- In addition the chicks should be given free access to sour milk, buttermilk, or water.

Fourth to Seventh Day.

The feeding ration of the third day should be repeated, allowing the mash containers to remain before the chicks a little longer each day, until on the seventh day the mash is before the chicks constantly.

Second Week.

At the beginning of the second week the chicks should be fed scratch grain. This may be a commercial scratch grain, or if it is to be mixed at home, a grain made up of

- 50 lbs. fine cracked yellow corn.
 - 25 lbs. fine cut wheat.
 - 25 lbs. pin-head oats
- makes a very satisfactory scratch feed. This should be fed in a litter of chaff or chopped hay, and about all that the chicks will clean up in fifteen to twenty minutes, three times per day.

Third to Eighth Week.

Mash should be before the birds constantly, and the size of the scratch grain fed may be increased as the chicks become large enough to take care of a larger grain, and usually chicks at six weeks of age will be able to care for a scratch grain made up of equal parts by weight of yellow cracked corn and whole wheat. The mash ration as given should be continued till the chicks or pullets are ready to move into the laying house.

Eight Weeks to Maturity.

Mash before the chicks constantly; scratch grain twice a day, a small quantity in the morning and all they will clean up in the evening; milk or water available at all times; plenty of good succulent green feed each day from the fifth day to maturity, and plenty of shade should be provided.

Where commercial feeds are used, the commercial starting mash may be used in place of the suggested Halpin Wisconsin formula, this changed to growing mash at about the sixth week, and the scratch grain may be commercial chick grain. There are several excellent starting mashes that give very satisfactory results.—J. A. Hannah, Secretary Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association.

INCUBATOR TEMPERATURE.

I have just bought a used incubator. Please tell me how high I have to keep the temperature in it, and what kind of a room I should keep it in. How often should I put kerosene in it? —Mrs. A. P.

In artificial incubation it is the custom to keep the temperature as close to 103 degrees as possible throughout the hatch. Good results come from running a machine at 102½ degrees the first week, 103 degrees the second week, and 103½ degrees the third week. If the temperature goes up to 104 degrees at the close of the hatch, it seems to do little harm.

A well-ventilated cellar is the best location for the incubator. If the machine is operated in an upstairs room, it should be placed where the variation in temperature night and day is as little as possible. The air in the room is constantly passing through the machine, and if this air varies thirty or forty degrees in temperature at different hours of the day, it is very difficult to regulate the incubator.

Most incubator lamps are filled and trimmed each morning. Other types are large enough to hold kerosene to last a longer period. There are special instructions to go with each incubator. If I had bought a second-hand incubator at a sale, and had no instruction book, I would take a chance on sending a dime to the company making the machine, and asking them for the book. You will have better success with the machine after reading the book, and it is to the manufacturer's advantage to have the machines he sends out give good satisfaction.

FEEDING YOUNG POULTRY.

Will you please tell me what to feed chickens, turkeys and ducks after they have been hatched from an incubator? —Mrs. H. W.

Equal measures of rolled oats and bread crumbs, with a sprinkling of about three per cent sand, will make a good starting feed for incubator hatched ducklings. This can be fed three times per day until the fourth day, when a mash composed of equal parts of rolled oats, bread crumbs, bran and cornmeal will produce good results. A mash generally recommended after the first week consists of three parts bran, one part low-grade flour, and one part corn meal. To this mixture is added ten per cent green feed, five per cent meat scrap, and three per cent sand.

Bread soaked in milk and squeezed out nearly dry, makes a good starter for young turkeys. A bread made of three parts cornmeal and one part

bran is sometimes baked hard and then crumbled for the poults. Turkeys are seed eaters and no not thrive on sloppy mash. A good grain ration can be made of equal parts of wheat, cracked corn and pinhead oats.

Chick rations are numerous, and one of the best feeds for the beginner with a small flock is the commercial dried buttermilk starting mash. This can be fed in hoppers and placed before the chicks at all times. These commercial mashers are used by many commercial poultrymen with good results. A large number of egg producers who mix their own laying mash depend on the commercial starters for birthing the chicks through the critical period.

FARM POULTRY PAYS.

THE question is often asked, "Do chickens really pay?" Definite answers are more emphatic than general statements. The Poultry Extension Specialists of Ohio State University, have actual financial records of 440 farm flocks in Ohio for the year 1924. These records are from farms widely scattered over the state, and represent a very fair survey of the better class of Ohio farmer poultrymen.

Taking an average farm as an example, the records show 294 hens on hand at the beginning of the year, with 137 hens at the end of the year, or an average for the year of 234 hens. These 234 hens averaged 138.2 eggs per hen. Cash returns per hen were \$5.19, while total expenses amounted to \$3.15 per hen. These total expenses included interest on investment and depreciation of both stock and equipment. Giving the hen credit for eggs and poultry meat consumed on the farm, and deducting all expenses except labor, each hen returned a labor income of \$2.50 for the year.

This labor income of \$2.50 per hen amounts to \$585 for the average farm, or \$585 above all expenses, including interest and depreciation, to pay him for his year's work with his flock of 234 hens. One will find that this \$585 represents a very high percentage of the actual total farm profit.

THE EGG LAYING CONTEST.

THE contest birds averaged 69.5 per cent in egg laying during the week, or 4.8 eggs per hen. The total production for the week was 4,868 eggs, the highest in the history of the contest.

Forty-nine pens scored better than fifty eggs for the week, while George Sutton's Leghorns topped the list with sixty-one eggs.

Hanson's Leghorns, the leading pen in the contest, now has a total of 1,125 eggs. Northland Poultry Farms is its nearest competitor with 968 eggs to its credit. Harry Burn's Leghorns come next with a score of 960 eggs, and W. F. Alexander's Barred Rocks have fourth place with 952 eggs. Closely following is the Leghorn pen belonging to the St. Johns Poultry Farm, which has produced 950 eggs to date.

TO STANDARDIZE EGG GRADING.

A PROCESS for getting on paper exact reproductions of the appearance of the different grades of eggs as seen by the candler, has been devised by the department of agriculture photographic laboratory. A cardboard covered with black felt, in which an oval has been cut, holds the egg. One end of a pasteboard tube is glued to the cardboard holding the egg, and the other end fits snugly over a lantern-slide projector. A camera is set up facing the projector and all apparatus covered with a black cloth while being photographed. Light in the projector is turned on while the photograph is being taken, so that the egg appears on the plate exactly as the candler sees it, except for color. Each

photograph is colored by hand.

To assist farmers, cooperatives and others in candling their own eggs according to United States standards, lithographs are being made of these colored photographs to be distributed as guides in grading.

WHAT CAUSES SCALY LEG?

I have several hens with thick, scaly legs. One bleeds. What causes this and what is the remedy? I have a young rooster that weighed nine pounds. Lately he dumps around and refuses to eat. His head looks purplish, and there is no lustre in his eyes. Can you tell me what ails him? During 1925 my flock of twenty-five hens (Rhode Island Reds) laid an average of 167 eggs apiece. Is that doing well? —Mrs. M. J. E.

Scaly leg is caused by a parasite which burrows under the scales of the legs. The irritation from the parasite is found to cause small blisters, which break, and the serum dries, forming the scaly encrustations. Wash the legs with warm, soapy water to remove as much of the crust as possible. Then scrub them with kerosene or commercial disinfectant. Try to force the liquid up under the scales as much as possible so it will kill the parasites. These pests spread from one bird to another along the perches. Frequently disinfecting the perches with coal tar dip is a help in reducing this trouble.

The cockerel with the purplish head may have liver trouble. He may be crop-bound, or some clogging of the digestive system is causing slow poisoning. A bird in that weakened condition in the spring may be of little value as a breeder. Probably a post-mortem will be the only means of accurately determining the trouble.

Your flock average of 167 eggs per bird is very good, and far above the average for the farm flocks of the state.

J. W. Weston, potato specialist of M. S. C., has resigned to become farm agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Monroe, Louisiana.

Good care and regular overhauling will materially extend the life, and add to the usefulness of farm equipment.

Eskimos are very fond of whale meat.

The total number of active National Farm Loan Associations on December 31, 1925, was 4,657, a net increase of fourteen for the year.

Country people in many parts of England still believe in witches.

Free Test



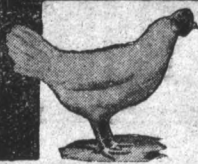
For White Diarrhea

In few hours, disease is stopped and sick chicks full of pep.

Stop losing chicks from white diarrhea. All you need do is drop an Avicol tablet in the drinking water. Thousands of poultry raisers, year after year, raise nearly every chick in every hatch, by this simple precaution.

A free test of Avicol will show how easily white diarrhea is prevented and stopped. The way it makes sick chicks lively and healthy, in just a few hours, will amaze you. Write for free sample, or send 50c for a full-sized package to Burrell-Dugger Co., 654 Nelson St., Indianapolis, Ind. It costs nothing to try the 50c package, because Avicol is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. But if you prefer, try the free sample first.

GRANDVIEW SUPREME LAYERS



Improved English, Hollywood, Tancred Leghorns

Production winners in State and National Shows and Laying Contest. Our catalog describes and illustrates these superb laying strains. Order chicks now for immediate delivery from the same blood lines as our Official Laying Champions.

Grandview Poultry Farm, Inc., Box A, Zeeland, Mich.

Winner of First Prize in Production Class Chicago 1925. Member of our official champion contest winners.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They Cost No More and You Can Feel Safe

Our chicks come up to standards set by Ohio State University for pure-bred stock. Send for catalog telling about our pedigreed, and pen mating stock. Order today and feel safe. Live delivery guaranteed.

Prices postpaid on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Br. & Buff Leghorns.....	\$3.75	\$7.25	\$13	\$62.00	\$120
S. C. Mottled Anconas.....	4.00	7.50	14	66.50	126
S. C. Blk. Min., W. & Brd. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds.....	4.00	7.75	15	72.00	140
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes.....	4.25	8.25	16	75.00	145
White Orpingtons.....	4.50	8.75	17	77.00	...
Jersey Blk. Giants, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs.....	7.00	13.00	25	115.00	...
Mixed Chicks (Heavies) not accredited.....	3.50	6.50	12	60.00	120
Mixed Chicks (Light) not accredited.....	3.00	5.50	10	50.00	100

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., 43,

GIBSONBURG, OHIO.



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OUR 17th YEAR

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

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

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,

E. HIGH ST.,

FOSTORIA, OHIO.

1,000,000 BABION'S QUALITY CHICKS



36 VARIETIES. For 1926. Breeders of Highest egg-producing strains in all leading varieties. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices: 25 50 100 500 1000. English White & S. & R. C. Brown Leghorns.....\$3.75 \$7.00 \$13 \$62 \$120. Buff and Black Leghorns.....3.75 7.00 13 62 120. Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds.....4.25 8.00 15 72 140. Black Minorcas, Mottled Anconas.....4.25 8.00 15 72 140. White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks.....4.50 8.75 17 82 160. Mixed, all Heavies, \$12 per 100. Light Mixed, \$10 per 100. Ducklings, White Pekins, White & Fawn Runners, 25, \$7.50; 50, \$15; 100, \$30.

Please remember Quality goes ahead of price. Consider this when you place your order. No. C. O. D. orders shipped. 10% will book your order. BANK REFERENCE. You cannot go wrong in ordering from this ad direct. CHICKS hatched from TRAPNESTED LAYERS, 3c per Chick higher than above prices. CHICKS hatched from BLUE RIBBON PENS, 5c per Chick higher. Write at once today.

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Quality Egg Production and Exhibition Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds, including Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish Lakelanders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Dark Cornish, Ducklings, Baby Turkeys, Goslings. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. Reference, Peoples Bank, Gambier, Ohio. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows: 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices on: 25 50 100 500 1000. S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns.....\$3.75 \$7.00 \$13.00 \$60.00 \$120.00. Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas.....4.50 8.00 15.00 72.00 138.00. S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....4.75 8.50 16.00 77.00 144.00. Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites.....4.75 8.50 16.00 77.00 144.00. Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas.....6.00 11.00 20.00 98.00 195.00. Lt. Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas.....6.00 11.00 20.00 98.00 195.00. Mixed Assorted, \$10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, \$13 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonable.

Splendid, Big, Illustrated, Color Plate, Fifty-six Page Catalog Free. Stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this Catalog and invest your money this season in the Famous Nabob 16k Strains. The most profitable investment you can make in the poultry field right now. NABOB HATCHERIES, Box P-2, Gambier, Ohio.

EARLY MATURING PURE BRED

BABY CHICKS

STOCK ALL BLOOD TESTED

Our careful selection and breeding has made our stock especially early in maturing. Egg production bred right into our birds. Official records. Egg production at an early age means more money for you. Every bird that produces hatching eggs for us is BLOOD TESTED FOR WHITE DIARRHEA. This is our second year of blood testing. Our chicks are safe chicks and you can feel sure when you buy that you are getting your money's worth. Let us send our circular with photos of official high record birds. Fair prices—White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes.

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BUY INSURED CHICKS

INSURED FOR 30 DAYS -- THESE LIVE -- GROW -- PRODUCE. Each breed on separate farm under special breeder. Egg records actually made on customer's own grounds. Advantage to new customers so that you may become acquainted with this stock. Chicks Delivered to You Guaranteed 100 per cent Perfect. Hatching Eggs—All Breeds; also Turkeys, Geese, Ducks. Let us send you these Chicks or Eggs this year. Full descriptive Circulars with reports from customer's own farms.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Michigan. ACTIVE MEMBER INTERNATIONAL BABY CHICK ASSOCIATION.



"MICHIGAN'S BEST" BABY CHICKS.

When you buy Pine Bay Chicks you get chicks that are, first of all, bred right, and secondly, hatched right. We have been in the business since 1904. Yearly we have increased our capacity to take care of our needs. Our stock has demonstrated its claim to a place among Michigan's Best. Black Minorcas, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Mottled Anconas. Write for special prices on large numbers. Pine Bay Chicks are vigorous, easily raised. Parent stock reared in Michigan climate is healthy and hardy. Send for free descriptive catalog and price list. 100% Live Delivery. Guaranteed. Parcel Post paid.

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EXCLUSIVELY. STATE ACCREDITED FLOCKS AND HATCHERY. Some males with records up to 295 eggs per year. Contested record flocks. Pedigreed Tancred Males. GRADE A. Chicks from flocks mated to Pedigreed Tancred cockerels sired from State demonstration flock 1925. 25, \$4.50; 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16; 500, \$75. GRADE B. Chicks from good utility flocks culled by Experts for heavy egg production, mated with cockerels of State demonstration flock. 25, \$3.75; 50, \$7; 100, \$13; 500, \$62.50; 1000, \$120. After April 15th, 1c per Chick less. After May 30th, 2c less. Postpaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Free Catalog. Ref. First State Bank. STAR-HATCHERY, L. Tinselt, Prop. Box D, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

HA! HA! LOOK! BUY OUR BIG HUSKY, MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS. CAN SHIP IMMEDIATELY.

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

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

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From pure-bred, heavy laying flocks. Inspected and Culled by STATE INSPECTORS. PRIZE WINNERS. 1st and 2nd Cockerel and 6th Pullet. Second Best Display at Holland and Muskegon Shows.

TANORED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN, BROWN LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS.

100% Live Delivery Postpaid 80 EACH AND UP.

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

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CHIX

S. C. W. Leghorns Only

Tanored-English strain. Chicks hatched from our flocks from flocks produced by us but now owned by neighbors, mated with our best pedigreed males. As good as the best and better than the rest. Better than 200 average at Michigan Contest last year. Send for descriptive catalog before buying.

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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.

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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.

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Hatched from eggs of HENS on range

TWELVE BREEDS-SEPARATE FARMS

Write for Prices of the kind you want

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BLOOD TESTED PURE BRED BABY CHICKS

	per	50	100	500	1000
B. P. Rocks (selected)	8.00	15	72.00	140	
R. I. Reds	8.00	15	72.00	140	
B. C. White Leghorns	7.00	13	62.50	122	

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

White, Buff & Brown Leghorns	\$7	\$12	\$58
Barred Rocks, Bl. Minorcas, Anconas	7 1/2	14	65
White & Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds	8	15	70
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8	15	70
Mixed, \$10 per 100. Heavy Mixed	7	12	60

Order from this ad. Save time. Fine Free Catalog.

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 8, Bucyrus, Ohio

BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

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

Larger White Leghorns

We breed them bigger. Better winter layers. Trapped, pedigreed. Chicks and eggs at farmers' prices. Send for free illustrated catalog full of useful poultry facts. **A. W. WAUCHEK, Gobles, Mich.**

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SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 2558, Findlay, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

Pure-bred, good laying strains, free range. 13 varieties. 8 cents up. Bank reference. 100 live prepaid. Write for circular and prices.

ST. STEPHEN HATCHERY, ST. STEPHEN, OHIO.



Letters From Grown-ups

Interesting Thoughts on Various Subjects

SINCE our Parents' Week, older people have taken a more active interest in the Merry Circle discussions. Every little while I get letters from "Grown-ups." I think this is fine, as it will be beneficial to all to have a commingling of M. C. and G. U. thoughts.

I have read the boys' and girls' page of the Michigan Farmer for some time and find it very interesting. I am addressing you as my uncle; of course, I have one, but I'd like to have another one, but the sad statement is, I am a little too old to be your niece. I agree with you about Dorothy Unterkercher being a little too hard on

whatever happens to us is great, if there be greatness in us.—Doubtful About Truth.

I am not concerned so much about bobbed hair, knickers or cosmetics, which all have their place. But, there is a custom officer at every port in the good old U. S. He is there to keep dope from being imported, and other objectionable things from entering our good country. It is strange, but nevertheless true, after all this precaution, any boy or girl can go to the corner grocery and buy dope. Yes, dope, if you please, as though it were candy. How is that, you ask? They can buy it in the form of cigarettes.

Dr. Smith, a leading church man from the state of Missouri, recently visited a jail in one of the large cities in Washington and, while there, he saw a number of dope fiends. "On asking what made them dope fiends, he was told that the trouble started with the cigarettes.

While we sit idly by and let foreign countries import dope in cigarettes for our boys and girls to become

dope fiends, will we continue to sit still and look at glaring advertisements which lead our youth to ill health and the dope habit, or shall we wake up and use our vote and other rights to have this stopped?

Hoping the waste basket doesn't get this, I am for a clean country.—Mrs. E. G. Maxwell.

I haven't been answering any contests because I am too old. I wouldn't want to make myself younger in order to enter the contests and win a prize that I wouldn't be entitled to.

I think that is a great deed of kindness that the Merry Circle and Uncle Frank are doing. The radio sure will help the poor crippled children pass away the long, lonesome hours.

I still have the map of the world that I won when Uncle Frank first started to give prizes. I will always keep my Merry Circle pin and card.

I wonder if Guilford Rothfuss uses those table manners himself. I bet he doesn't.

I enjoy reading the Merry Circle page every week. I'll never be too old to read the boys' and girls' letters. I am sending you a quarter to help with the great work. Please accept my small bit, with best wishes for your great work.—An M. C. Friend, Mary Fox.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I read Barbara Halls letter, and I agree with her about prohibition. The judges should hand out stiffer sentences.

How much has been contributed toward the new fund? I'll bet those children will enjoy that radio. I am sending ten cents for the fund.

I hope Mr. W. B. has a stomach ache today.—Ruth Swartz, Howard City, Mich.

Undoubtedly stiffer sentences, and more of them, would help in suppressing crime. At this time, we have \$33.62 in the radio fund. The Sanitarium children certainly like their radios, so why shouldn't the crippled children when they get theirs?

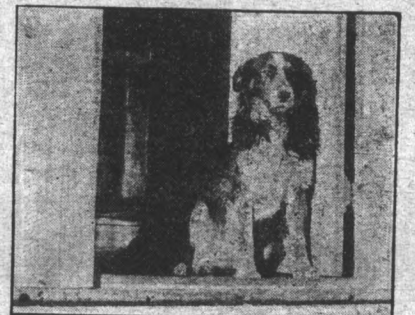
Dear Uncle Frank:

I was impressed by the parents' letters, and must say there were some very sensible ones among them.

I think I like the "Merry Circle Corner" better now than if it were filled with grown folks ideas, for what does a child of ten and eleven years know about such things?

I enjoy very much to read the boys' and girls' letters, although I seldom take part in them.—A niece, Esther M. Larson.

The parents' letters were good, but it wouldn't be a boys' and girls' department if it were constantly filled with parents' letters. I hope you will become more active in the circle.



Florence Salensky's Family Pet, It's Safe to Bet.

partment if it were constantly filled with parents' letters. I hope you will become more active in the circle.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I think Mildred Uren suggested a very good topic to discuss on: "The United States joining the World Court."

I believe as she does. Why should we join the World Court, when there is an old World Court which has been satisfactory? This new World Court is just a scheme for getting us into wars which we avoided when we refused to join the league. President George Washington said in his farewell address to congress, "It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."—Ivis Pickel.

Here's one on the World Court. Let's have some more pros and cons on it. The quotation from Washington is interesting.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Let's forget the powder, rouge, and swearing. Winter will not last forever. Let's make use of it while it's here. Let us put our thoughts on winter sports before winter leaves us.

We have lots of snow here. But that came the night of our coasting party on two hills near our place. We had a good time, even if there wasn't much snow. The slide was nice, too, even if we did strike bare ground, roll into a snowbank or the creek. I love

Stresses Education

Franklin Roosevelt Urges Good Schooling

FIRST of all, don't forget that a good education counts in the long run. It is, of course, true that you can point to a handful of eminently successful Americans who have reached the top without being able to do much more than sign their own names. Nevertheless, taking it by and large, it is easier to be a successful farmer just as it is to be a successful business man, if you have the fundamentals of a good education.



F. D. Roosevelt.

And the second point is, that by education I mean not only what you get from work at school or college, but also a general understanding and knowledge of life throughout the nation. What is mostly suffered from in this country today is provincialism—the man or woman in New England who does not know or understand the problems of the Middle States, of the South, or of the West; the man or woman in the South who thinks and acts only in terms of his own locality; the man or woman in the West who looks down on every other part of the country.—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is a cousin of Ex-President Roosevelt, but has achieved distinction in his own right. Gifted, eloquent, magnetic, he has won the admiration of the nation by cheerfully and courageously keeping at work and fighting for what he believes right, in spite of the fact that in the prime of manhood, he suffered an attack of infantile paralysis from which he has recovered but slowly. In 1920 Mr. Roosevelt was the democratic candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright 1926 by Clarence Poe.)

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

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

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 502, Waterloo, Ia., for a \$1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis) is caused by a protozoal organism of microscopic size which multiplies with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time, that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 502, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

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

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 502 Waterloo, Iowa.

Higher Prices for Eggs

Don't sell your eggs when prices are low. Preserve them in perfect condition by using BARRAL COMPOUND, until prices are high. Antiseptic, clean, harmless, BARRAL COMPOUND is absolutely harmless.

One disc for preserving 100 eggs, 50 cts. post paid. Five discs for preserving 500 eggs, \$2.00 post paid. ROLLAND and ROLLAND, Ltd., 1127 Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

SEND NO MONEY FOR SILVER CHICKS

We ship C. O. D. and guarantee 100% live delivery of sturdy, pure-bred chicks. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, 13c; Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Anconas, 14c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyans, 15c; Black Minor, 15c; Mixed, 10c. Less than 100 chicks, 1c each more. SILVER LAKE HATCHERY, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

From trusted, pedigreed blood lines. Egg contest winners for years. Shipped C. O. D. Guaranteed to Live. Prompt Shipment. Low Prices. Write for Special Sale Bulletin and Free Catalog. HENS & EGGS. GEO. B. FERRIS, 934 Union, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

to ski, if the skis would only stay the way they should be, and I could stay standing up.

If you would like to hear something interesting about ice-caves on Lake Huron shore, just ask Lura Lincoln. I think she will tell you all about them. —Helen Piper, Spruce, Mich.

I believe I would like skiing, too, if I could make the old skis behave. I suppose they are like unruly children; it takes time and patience to make them do as you want them to. It would be interesting to hear about the ice caves.

PUNCTUATION CONTEST.

PUNCTUATION makes a lot of difference in the meaning for written matter. The placing of punctuation in contracts and other legal material, has often meant gain, or loss, of thousands of dollars.

A school boy gave me the following poem. It sounds foolish, but it took the boy to show me how to make sense out of it. Read it over, punctuate it right, and send it in. Put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the paper on which you write it; put M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler. Write your letters on separate sheets.

All the correct papers will be put together and ten lucky ones pulled out. The first two will get handy pencil boxes for prizes; the next three, dictionaries; the next five, handy pocket pencils. All not Merry Circleers who get the contest right will receive M. C. buttons and membership cards.

Send your contest papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before April 9.

Here is the poem:

Is It True?

A funny old man told this to me.
I fell in a snowdrift in June, said he.
I went to a ball game out in the sea.
I saw a jelly fish float up in a tree.
I found some gum in a cup of tea.
I stirred my milk with a big brass key.
I opened my door on my bended knee.
I beg your pardon for this, said he,
But 'tis true when told as it ought to be,
'Tis a puzzle in punctuation, you see.

CROSS-WORD WINNERS.

OUR boys and girls are some cross-word puzzle makers. Quite a few tried their hands at the job, but minor errors kept most of them from qualifying for one of the prizes. After a thorough examination of the contest papers, we awarded the prizes to the following:

Pencil Boxes.

Martha Everest, Lake Odessa, Mich.
Frances Hay, Lawrence, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Lloyd Ruesink, R. 4, Adrian, Mich.
Lilly Trevo, Chassell, Mich.

Pencils.

Russell Skinner, Fennville, Mich.
Dorothy Wagar, Trenton, Mich.
Ruth Sloan, R. 5, Charlotte, Mich.
Arthur Abwender, R. 3, Three Oaks, Mich.
Carmelita Lietzke, R. 3, DeWitt, Mich.
Guilford Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich.

Several of the prize-winning puzzles will be used in contests of the future.

THE MERRY CIRCLE FUND.

YOUR nickel sent to the Merry Circle Fund, will buy a hundredfold its value in happiness. What better way can you invest it? And from your own standpoint it is worth more than a nickel to know that you had a share in helping in spreading happiness to those who are enduring pain and handicaps at the Crippled Children's Convalescent Home at Farmington.

Those whose names are below have sent us a nickel, or more, during the time from March 19 to 26, inclusive: Evelyn Salmon, Leo Wuori, Beatrice Wickman, Elizabeth Baldwin, Guilford Rothfuss, Ann R. Mulder, Raymond Bosserdet, Ateline and Clarence Rossman, Louie DeKorne, Marion Elliott, Sadie Peterman, Veryl Stephenson, Arthur Nixon and sister and brother, Spencer Dunham, Helen Merchant, Frank and Ralph Ward.

The average family in the United States spends \$10 a year for soap.

Seven radiobeacons have been established on the Great Lakes.

WOLVERINE S.C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

BLOOD WILL TELL 100% SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED



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Extra Special Discount for June Deliveries.

On all orders received before April 15th we will allow a special 10% Discount from our quoted prices. Order quick and be assured of WOLVERINE QUALITY 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.

SUPERIOR BRED CHICKS

THEY ARE PRACTICAL MONEY-MAKERS

Superior Chicks gave \$5.00 worth of eggs per hen per year to Prof. Holden, of Whitehall, Mich. They are ready to do the same for you, because they are bred for high egg production. One of the most modern breeding plants and hatcheries in Michigan. The most profitable strain is the strain that under ordinary farm conditions will make good. Superior chicks have done it. Get your chicks from a strain that has proved under Practical Farm Tests that it is Profitable.

OUR CHICKS ARE MICHIGAN ACCREDITED.

Every breeder passed by inspectors from Mich. State College. The Michigan Accreditation plan is one of the strictest plans of accreditation in the U.S. Our big free catalog describes our breeding methods. World famous blood lines blended. Tells how we give service equal to any, and better than many. Get our free catalog. It will help you make money.

SUPERIOR FARMS, INC. BOX 359, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

WYNGARDEN STRAIN

Tancred Hollywood Barron White Leghorn BABY CHICKS MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED.

Your success with poultry depends largely upon the quality of stock you select. Wyngarden Chicks are from pure-bred, production type hens with many high egg records. FIVE of our hens laid 270 Eggs at the 1925 Michigan International Egg Laying Contest. TEN birds 1924 Contest averaged 232 Eggs and finished THIRD place. We also hatch Brown Leghorns and Anconas. FREE Catalog gives full information and tells why leading egg farmers choose Wyngarden Strain Chicks. Send for copy.

Wyngarden Farms & Hatchery, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.

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Michigan State Accredited Chicks



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WHITE LEGHORNS—Best grade chicks from males from hens with known trap-nest records of 245, 208, 200, 195, 200, 230, 194, 189, 195, 205, 220, 201, 202, 214, 221, 211, 75% Tancred and 25% Hollywood strains. We won 1st, 3rd and 4th hens and Best Display in Utility class at Muskegon in 1926. Order Now.

Information cheerfully furnished. First hatch March 22nd.

Write for Circular with Prices.

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MICHIGAN STATE CERTIFIED AND ACCREDITED

Egg Line Baby Chicks are the State Certified and Accredited product of the finest Tancred-Barron flock matings in America. Possessing those qualities essential to livability, rapid development and quantity egg production, they are the choice of exacting poultrymen.

LEARN MORE ABOUT THESE UNUSUAL CHICKS.

Our new catalog tells all about them in a clear, truthful way. Write for your copy at once.

J. PATER & SON R. 4, - BOX M, HUDSONVILLE, MICH.

ECKARD'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Every chick and egg sold is produced on my own plant. No stock is farmed out. All males used in breeding pens are from hens with records of 200 to 292 eggs in one year. Yearling breeders' eggs must weigh 24 ozs. to the dozen to be used for hatching.

CERTIFIED CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

Every male and female in our flock has been handled and passed by an inspector from Michigan State College. Only three other flocks in the state have met these requirements. I bred and raised the birds winning first and third places in the 1924 Michigan Egg Contest. Some of the dams and sires that produced these winners are now in my matings. Write for prices and mating list.

W. C. ECKARD, 13 MADISON STREET, PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

BABY CHICKS THAT LIVE AND LAY

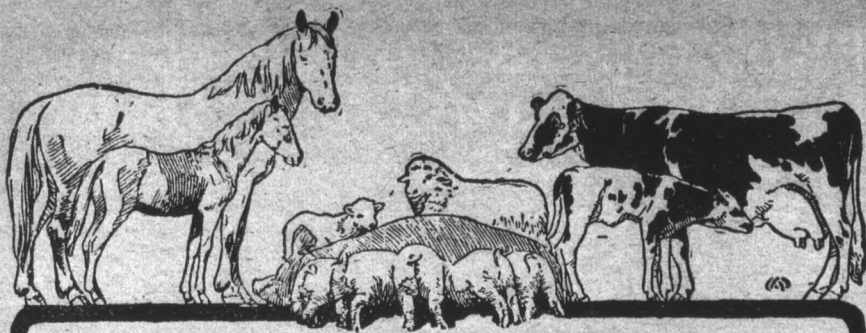
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Our careful selection and breeding, combined with the close culling of the inspectors of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association and the Michigan State College, places our birds in the front rank of the high egg line, production bred Accredited flocks.

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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Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

The Springtime Conditioner

SPRINGTIME is the time that farm stock are out of fix. A long winter diet on dry feed—woody timothy hay, corn fodder and other roughage—tells in ill condition; blood out of order and worm pestilence.

Give their systems a spring house-cleaning with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

It will put your cows in trim for summer milking. Excellent for cows at calving. Feed it before freshing. It will relieve your brood sows of constipation, all hogs of worms. It will put your young stock, calves and shoats, in fine condition for summer gains.

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.



Buy it by
the pail

Excellent for mares in foal, and ewes at lambing time.

25-lb. pail, \$2.25; 100-lb. drum, \$8.00
(Except in the far West, South and Canada)

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

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

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

For Sheep Ticks - for Hog Lice - for Health

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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

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LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

A PROFITABLE CLUB PROJECT

ROBERT and Cyril Rose started out three years ago in 4-H Club Work in Livingston county, having as their projects some pure-bred Black Top Delaine sheep.

Beginning with the spring season of 1925, their holdings had increased to ten mature ewes and eight yearling ewes and rams. Ten lambs were raised

few cases, reactors have been sold outright to shippers at a per head rate, but such figures are not acceptable as salvage returns, and the final returns for the carcasses have been required and have been used in figuring indemnity.

Under the new law, the salvage return may affect the amount of indemnity paid out by the state, and does reduce it in many cases. This makes



These Livingston County Boys Have Been Unusually Successful with their Black Top Delaine Sheep.

ed during the season. Also, the sheep were shown at nine county fairs. The winnings were unusual and, as a result, a number of rams and ewes were sold at very good prices.

The proceeds from twenty fleeces of wool, ewes, and rams sold, and premiums won at fairs amounted to \$835. The flock is larger than ever before, and already eight pairs of twins have been dropped, ready to start the new year's work.—C. A. B.

SALVAGE AND INDEMNITY.

UNDER the terms of the law as amended by the 1925 session of the Michigan legislature, the indemnity paid on any one tubercular animal cannot exceed the difference between the appraised value and the salvage. In other words, the combined salvage and indemnity cannot exceed the value of the animal as set by the appraiser. This change in the law necessitates a salvage report, and since it became effective the department has required each owner to file a report showing proceeds from salvage. In a

SOW KILLS PIGS.

I had a sow who, as soon as her first litter were farrowed, got up and killed them all, but did not eat them.—M. S.

This is an unnatural thing for a sow to do as, when in good health she makes one of the best of mothers. It is due to a fevered, irritable condition, usually brought on by constipation. Anything that will remove the constipation will help her condition. The bowels and feeding should be watched closely before farrowing. The

Cow Testers Hold Conference



THIS picture shows a majority of the Michigan cow testers assembled at the Dairy Building of the M. S. C. for the Fourth Annual Cow Testers' Conference. Seventy men out of the 108 testers on the job in Michigan were present. These men are a vital factor in helping improve the tone of the dairy industry in Michigan. They are imbued with the spirit of rendering the best possible service to the Michigan dairy herd owners. The 108 testers on the force test approximately 30,000 cows each month. Needless to say, they find many star boarders, but they also render much help in improv-

ing rations and better dairy methods with the Michigan herd owners belonging to these associations.

These testers listened to President K. L. Butterfield, who pointed out to the testers that their's was one of the biggest jobs that extension forces are doing at present. Dean R. S. Shaw, Dean of the College of Agriculture, encouraged the men, and stated that their work was one of the most effective pieces of work of this type in Michigan. Professor Reed, head of the dairy department, also spoke very encouragingly regarding the future of the dairy business in Michigan.

sow should be fed a little oil cake meal, or a few ounces of linseed oil or epsom salts added to the feed. You will find that the sows will do much better if their bowels are kept in better condition.

LIVE STOCK INTERESTS AIDED.

LIVE stock loans rediscounted by the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks during 1925 totaled \$28,455,993. The banks also loaned to cooperative marketing associations \$2,000,000 for the purpose of aiding in the orderly marketing of wool. The discount rate was five per cent, and the maximum interest rate to the stockmen seven and one-half per cent.

POINTERS ON DAIRYING

If the cream is too warm, it will make soft, white butter. If it is too cold, it will be slow in coming to the butter stage.

Cows giving milk rich in butter-fat will yield a larger quantity of butter, and the job of churning will require less exertion.

Give the cows a practical test to ascertain the amount of butter-fat contained in the milk, and then discard any which do not come up to a profitable standard.

After cream has become acid it deteriorates rapidly. It should not, therefore, be kept long after this change occurs.

Cream should be tested before putting it in the churn. Have the temperature right if you wish to churn easily and quickly.

Build up a herd of cows especially suited to your particular branch of dairying. If you make butter or sell cream, choose cows giving milk rich in butter-fat. If you sell milk, look for the large flow of milk.

It is not what cows do in brief tests that count for profit; rather, it is the long-continued production that determines the capacity of the animals as definite profit-bringers.

Kindness in the stable is one of the fundamentals. Abuse and fright have a direct bearing upon the flow of milk. Bear this in mind, and keep the milking stool under yourself, and do not use it as a flail, whatever happens.

Let the cows keep you, do not keep the cows. Unless you can be assured that they are giving a definite profit, better sell out and try some other branch of farming.

Dairying is one of the nicest businesses in the world if you like it. If you do not, change to something else.

Cows need regular attention. You cannot expect much from animals which have good care one day and neglect the next. Be regular, also, with the milking.

Do not throw away the skimmed milk. Feed it to the calves, pigs, and chickens. There is where part of the profit must come from.

Keep the cows and the stables clean and sanitary. Provide a good floor where the cows stand, and use plenty of bedding. There should be some arrangement for carrying away the manure and liquids, so the milking job can be done under pleasant conditions.

Market your milk, butter or cheese to the best advantage. It is part of the dairyman's job to find the best market for his products. There is where the profit comes from.

Build up a better herd by using good

sires. It costs about the same to feed a scrub cow as it does to feed the pure-bred that may produce three times as much butter-fat.

Finally, stick to the job if you like it. If you fail to break even one year, plan how you can do better. This will probably be through more efficient marketing. Keep accounts, so you can tell how you stand.—C. H. Chesley.

FARMERS OWN LAND BANKS.

THE farmers, through their local National Farm Loan Associations, now practically own the twelve Federal Land Banks, since they have furnished nearly \$52,000,000 out of the \$53,769,000 in the capital account of these banks. The rate borne by the bonds marketed during 1925 by Federal Land Banks was four and one-half per cent, which made five and one-half per cent the maximum interest charge.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Wexford Co., March 25.—A few farmers are having their dairy cows tested. Some are looking for better corn and hay crops in 1926, but can't expect high prices for potatoes, since a larger acreage is likely to be planted. Most live stock is in good condition. Farmers are learning not to keep more than they can properly feed. The long winter will clean up the supply of feed. Everything is covered with snow yet, but there are indications of a break-up. Potatoes bring \$2; butter-fat 42c; veal 13c; milk \$2.50 per cwt.—G. A. E.

Sanilac Co., March 23.—Not much grain moving now. Elevators are pretty well filled up waiting for better prices. Wheat brings \$1.65 and beans \$3.60. Many farmers are hauling manure to top-dress meadows and wheat. Some are busy pressing surplus hay. Oiling harnesses, cleaning seed grain, and getting ready for spring work, are other jobs at which farmers are busying themselves. Quite a number of auction sales are on, due largely to tenants changing farms.—J. A. M.

Berrien Co., March 20.—The weather is cold at this time. Hay and coarse feed are getting scarce. There were 110 head of tubercular stock shipped from Gallen this month. Some wheat is being sold. Maple syrup making has just begun.—C. A. C.

Branch Co., March 20.—It has started thawing. Feed is getting very scarce in this vicinity. Hay is being bought at from \$14 to \$16 per ton. Stock generally looks good, but very little feeding outside of dairying. Farmers generally keep from eight to ten cows. Butter-fat brings 43c; eggs 24c. Farmers also keep some sheep in this section. The outlook is for a good crop of lambs. Surplus grains have been marketed. Apparently there will be a normal acreage of crops planted this spring.—G. T.

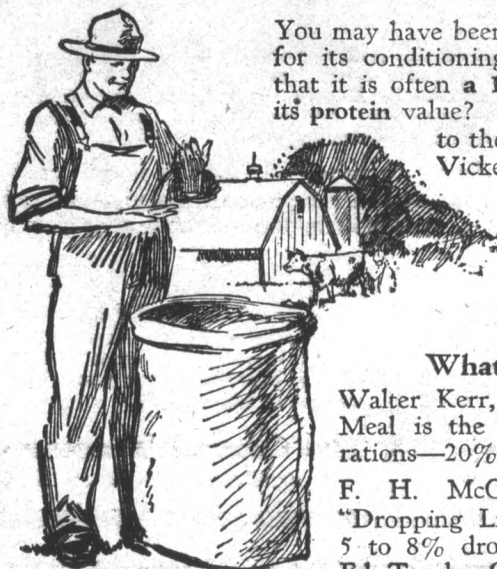
Huron Co., March 20.—Trunk lines and side roads have been nearly impassable, and as a result very little grain is going to market. Live stock are wintering well, and the milk output is high. Most farmers will have sufficient feed to see them through. The outlook for wheat and rye is not too promising, since much ice is on the fields. Quite a few auction sales are being held.—T. E. N.

Oceana Co., March 20.—There is not much doing in farm work, as snow is so deep and roads are almost impassable. Stock looks about as usual. Some are being sold to the butchers. A few potatoes are being marketed, while some are holding for higher prices. They bring \$2.10 per bushel; cream 45c; apples \$1; hay \$12@20; eggs 26c. Everything slow but politics.—J. S.

Osceola Co., March 22.—The recent soft spell brought out many potatoes, which are being marketed at \$2.40 per bushel. Hay brings \$22@24 per ton; oats 46c; rye 73c; white beans \$3.75; butter 40c; cream 47c; poultry 20@24c. Live stock is doing well. On account of the long winter, however, farmers will use practically all of their feed.—S.

Jackson Co., March 25.—The general outlook for farming is somewhat improved. About the usual acreage of crops will be put in. I would think that wheat and rye are a little damaged by ice. There is plenty of feed to carry the live stock through till the middle of May. Stock is in good condition. Hogs are scarce, with dressed pork bringing 17c. Potatoes are \$2.50; butter 45c; eggs 23c; hay \$20 per ton. Farm help is scarce, and what is available comes at a price that the farmer can hardly afford. There are the usual number of spring sales.—J. W.

FEED MORE Linseed MEAL In the Ration



You may have been feeding some Linseed Meal for its conditioning value, but do you realize that it is often a 100% investment, as regards its protein value? Investigation may bring you to the same conclusion as Mr. Kit Vickery, of Joplin, Mo., who says:

"After reading Prof. Morrison's booklet, I find I have been feeding only half as much Linseed Meal as I should."

What Dairymen Report

Walter Kerr, Cohasset, Mass.: "Linseed Meal is the most essential part of our rations—20%."

F. H. McClellan, Wellington, Ohio: "Dropping Linseed Meal would mean a 5 to 8% drop in milk production."

Ed. Tansky, Greensburg, Pa.: "My ration is always 15 to 20% Linseed Meal regardless of cost."

Rolla Oliver, Independence, Mo.: "We never feed less than 100 lbs. Linseed Meal to 16 cwt. of other feed."

What Cattlemen State

W. E. Siglin, Dunlap, Iowa: "My cattle, finished on 4 lbs. Linseed Meal a day, topped the market."
R. J. Barrett, Dallas Center, Iowa: "Shortens finishing period thirty to forty days."

What Hog Growers Say

J. H. Rigdon, Waterloo, Iowa: "As a substitute for tankage it showed surprising gains."

Doran Bros., Ohio, Ill.: "Worth \$75.00 last season feeding hogs."

PROFITABLE ALSO FOR FEEDING SHEEP, HORSES AND POULTRY. How much you should use in your rations, the books listed in the coupon below will tell you, and our Secretary will be glad to help you in any feeding problems.

Linseed Crushers Meal Advertising Committee

Please send me without obligation either or both of the books I have checked with an "X" below:

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☐ Booklet "How to Make Money With Linseed Meal," by Prof. F. B. Morrison, author with W. A. Henry of the Recognized Authority on Stock Feeding—"Feeds and Feeding."

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WHITE LEGHORNS, SHEPPARD STRAIN ANCONAS, BARRED ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS. Assorted Mixed Chicks, \$10 PER 100 AND UP. Postpaid. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. EARLY PULLETS. Bank Reference. Get Circular and full price particulars.
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on Michigan Accredited Chicks, Pulletts, Cockerels and Yearling Hens. Circular free. Member of I. B. C. A. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & FARMS, Dept. M., R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

Advertising that Pays

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

They bring results with little cost, see rates on page 485 of this issue.

The Michigan Farmer,
Detroit, Mich.



Get the Complete Story of CENTAUR TRACTORS

WRITE today for full information regarding this sturdy, compact "power plant on wheels" which is making farm work easier—more pleasant and more profitable—on farms in every section of the country. Just mail the coupon or drop us a postal for catalog which tells the complete story of this truly remarkable low-cost, small-size, big-job tractor.

There is almost no limit to the jobs the sturdy CENTAUR can handle. It will plow 7 inches deep in heavy sod. On a small farm it will handle all of the field work—plowing, harrowing, seeding, cultivating, mowing, etc. Unequalled for cultivating corn—either over the row or between the rows.

If you want a dependable farm tractor—one that is low in cost and inexpensive to operate and that is good for years of trouble-free service—get the Centaur. It is a stay-on-the-job profit-maker for both large and small farms.

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unfailing dependability of this sturdy tractor, as proved by six years of field service, make it a real money-making labor-saver for you. Mail the coupon or letter today.

The Central Tractor Co.
156 Central Ave. Greenwich, Ohio

MICHIGAN MILKMAKER DAIRY FEED



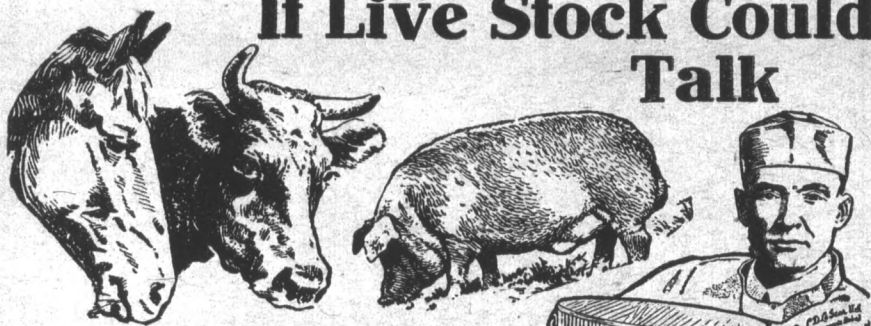
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THE M. F. B. SUPPLY SERVICE
LANSING, MICHIGAN

If Live Stock Could Talk



If livestock could talk, millions would tell how quickly they have been rid of spring colds, blood disorders, worms, bowel and kidney troubles—their whole systems toned up with

Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders

The surest way to put your stock in tip-top shape for work or for market after months of winter stalling and feeding is to give them this time-tested blood purifier, laxative, kidney regulator and worm expeller. And right now is when they need it most. Try it—without risking a penny. Results Guaranteed—or Money Back. There are 28 other guaranteed Dr. LeGear remedies—one for every stock or poultry need. Ask your dealer for

Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant—This is the time to get rid of disease germs, lice, mites, etc. Try this effective preparation.
Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder insures quick healing of cuts and open sores on livestock of all kinds. A dry dressing—easily applied from sifter-top can.

Dr. LeGear's Fly and Insect Powder is death to flies and mosquitoes; also to lice and fleas on dogs, cats, livestock.

Dr. LeGear's Garden Insecticide will keep your garden free from many destructive insects and pests, such as bugs, beetles, worms, mites, etc.

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Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, 1892.
34 years' Veterinary practice.
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Send 10c—coin or stamps—for Dr. LeGear's Stock Book, "Care and Treatment of Stock and Poultry." 128 pages, fully illustrated. Address Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

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MICHIGAN EXPORTS MANY CATTLE.

BREEDING and dairy cattle are being exported from Michigan in steadily increasing numbers. The bulk of these are going to eastern states to replenish herds which have lost heavily in the tuberculin test. Michigan enjoys an enviable reputation for clean, healthy cattle as a result of the showing made in the area work. A total of 185,537 herds, including 1,484,296 cattle, have been tested under state and federal supervision in this state since the adoption of the area plan five years ago, and only 2.16 per cent of infection found. This is one reactor on the average in six herds tested. Many of the dairy states have a much higher percentage of infection, and they are coming to Michigan to find cattle to restock their farms. The largest shipments have been made during the past year to New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Illinois. The state of New Jersey has retested hundreds of cattle purchased in Michigan for the Walker-Gordon herd in New Jersey, one of the largest dairy herds in the country, and report that to date they have never found a reactor. During the year 1925 a total of 11,463 head of breeding and dairy cattle were shipped out of the state, as compared to 5,826 during 1924, a gain of 96.7 per cent in twelve months. The progress of testing in the heavily infected sections of the east is bringing more and more buyers here each year in search of clean, healthy cattle. This increase in export shipment has been of great benefit to the live stock industry, and particularly the dairymen of the state, by adding to the value of their animals, and at the same time helping to guard against surplus dairy products.

SUCCESSFUL SWINE BREEDING.

THE farmer without experience in swine breeding is pretty apt to over-reach himself in the beginning. The temptation is great to invest in a large number of bred gilts right off the reel, buy an expensive boar, and plan a bred sow sale in connection with a high-priced publicity campaign.

For the average man it is far better to raise a batch of grade porkers for a number of years, until the art of feeding and fitting swine has been thoroughly learned; or if not grades, raise and sell pure-breds on the pork market. It is then time enough to begin looking up a sale for the better pure-bred boars and gilts, and eventually to graduate into what is known as the exclusively pure-bred man.

In common with other classes of live stock, the swine breeding business has been hurt by tremendous speculative periods in which thousands lost all of their savings, as well as all of the money they borrowed at the bank. There is only one safe course of conduct: buy the best foundation boars and gilts you can pay for, and then raise the rest of the herd yourself.

It is best to rely largely upon home-grown grains and pasture for the bulk of the feeding ration. It is far better to feed a few pigs well, than to have a large herd which is underfed, and cannot develop properly.

The best market is generally the home community, or at least the territory within convenient automobile distance. Sales in which this market is kept in mind, rather than a state or nationwide distribution can be staged much more cheaply, and at a greater net profit. In time, of course, the real breeder will develop a profitable national market, but that will come slowly, and should not be unduly forced.—W. A. Freehoff.

The output of the Big Rapids Co-operative Creamery in 1925 exceeded one million pounds, according to its annual report.



Feed
ARCADY
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Feeds

If your dealer
can't supply you
write

Arcady Farms Milling Co.
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Free Trial of Proved Swedish Abortion Treatment

Famous Foreign Formula quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases believed hopeless.

Thousands of American Farmers say the Froberg Swedish Abortion Treatment has saved their herds from destruction. This remarkable treatment has been used for years in the big dairy country Sweden, and has cleaned up whole districts over there literally rotting with abortion. Frank Haliman, Crown Point, Ind., writes: "Two years ago, I lost every calf from my herd of forty cows. All remedies failed until I used yours. I have never lost a calf since."



C. C. C. (Cow, Calf, Control) is guaranteed to absolutely stop abortion or the treatment cost is refunded. Write today for full details explaining our free trial offer.

Simply send your name and address, without further obligation on your part to **Froberg Remedy Co., 13 Lincoln St., Valparaiso, Ind.**

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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The Best is the
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It costs the same per pound to ship average beef animals to market as it does prime beef animals, yet the latter dress 10% more.

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ORION, MICHIGAN

W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Sup.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Herd Sires: Lone Pine Ranger; Dam's Record 936 lbs. fat. Brookmead's Master Warrior, 6 nearest Dam 713 lbs. fat. Stock for sale at different times. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich. GILMORE BROS., Camden, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

May Rose—Glenwood bred bull for sale.
F. W. WALLIN, JENISON, MICH.

Registered Aberdeen Angus, six heifers, two bulls from eight to twelve months, best of breeding, large and growthy, with quality. Priced reasonable. Inquire F. J. WILBER, Clio, Mich.

GUERNSEYS for sale, males, females, sired by sires whose dams have records of 10,400.50 milk, 909.05 fat, and 15,109.10 milk, 778.80 fat. T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

Guernsey Dairy Heifer Calves, Practically Pure-bred, 8 weeks old, \$20 each. We ship C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Guernseys Some real bargains in registered cows and heifers, one young bull. W. W. Burdick, Williamston, Mich.

Registered Guernseys, May Rose breeding—bull and heifer calves. WAL-NUT HILL FARM, Milford, Mich.

FOR practically pure-bred GUERNSEY or HOL-STEIN calves, from heavy, rich milkers. Write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

FEEDING THE DAIRY BULL.

THE dairy bull, if young, should be so fed and handled that he will attain full maturity. A good many well-bred dairy bulls are under-size because they were not properly nourished during their early life. Regardless of breed and breeding, the most desirable dairy bull is the animal that has been well fed, properly handled, and fully matured.

Every dairyman recognizes that high producing cows are the result of careful breeding and feeding. No less vital in the production of heavy milking cows is the dairy bull. Upon him depends, to an incalculable measure, improvement in the herd.

The young dairy bull should be kept in good flesh, maturing at a normal rate of growth, but not allowed to become too fleshy. The objective in feeding is to develop bone and muscle and keep the body in a vigorous, thrifty condition. No two dairymen feed their bulls just the same ration.

My ration for growing the dairy bull consists of clover or alfalfa hay, all he will clean up without waste. During the winter, I feed two feeds daily of silage. If it is necessary to use him frequently, I supply a light grain ration of equal parts of ground oats, corn and wheat bran. I do not allow my bull to get over-fleshed.

Plenty of exercise should go along with good feeding of the dairy bull, but no matter whether young, or matured, or being used frequently. Exercise keeps the bull strong, active and healthy. I practice allowing my bull to run with the herd daily while in the barnyard. With proper conveniences the bull may be handled along with the herd without danger.—Leo C. Reynolds.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS.

Out of Condition.—I have a five-year-old horse that had astoria three years ago, and he has a long coat of hair, is real thin, and has no ambition. If worked light he trembles all over. Has good appetite. He gets thinner all the time. I should like to know the cause and a cure. Mrs. G. D. B.—First have the teeth examined and see if they do not require some attention. Dissolve two drams of tartar emetic in a pail of drinking water, and give before the evening meal for three successive evenings. Take 1½ lbs. dried sodium sulphate, 1 lb. baking soda, ½ lb. common salt, and 4 ozs. each of powdered nux vomica and ginger. Mix and give one heaping tablespoonful in feed three times a day.

Horse Has Cough.—I have purchased a horse, and am told he had a very bad case of distemper some three years ago. He now has a bad cough. He shows no signs of sickness during the day, or while at work. He is a good feeder, and always in good condition. He is ten years old. I am wondering if he will develop heaves. E. H.—It is difficult to say whether it will develop into a case of heaves or not. Feed a little more grain, and less hay. Take two ounces of guaiacol, and raw linseed oil, enough to make one pint. Give one ounce three or four times daily. If the cough persists, give one ounce of Fowler's solution twice daily.

Tapeworms.—How may I cure my four-month-old pigs of tapeworms? Mrs. A. W.—First give the pigs a laxative, add one tablespoonful of epsom salts, or about six ounces of raw linseed oil to slop for each pig. After which, withhold food for twenty-four hours, and give one quarter ounce of powdered areca nut in a little milk to each pig. Follow this with more powdered epsom salts. Keep where the droppings can be observed, and finally gathered up and burned. Repeat the treatment in three weeks.

Abortion—Bunches on Teats.—What should milch cows be fed to prevent abortion? What should be used on cows' teats for bunches on them? J. R. E.—There is nothing that can be fed to prevent contagious abortion. It is caused by bacteria, thus feed has no influence upon it. Paint teats once daily with tincture of iodine.



THE winter lay-off softens horses—makes them easy prey for strains, bruises and minor ailments. That's why it's important to keep Gombault's Caustic Balsam on your shelf—ready for instant use. For over 41 years it has been famous as a remedy for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts and Muscular Inflammation.

Apply it yourself. Just follow directions that come with bottle. Much better than firing and doesn't discolor the hair or leave the slightest scar. Don't let your horses suffer from something you can cure yourself. Buy Gombault's Caustic Balsam today. \$2.00 at all druggists, or direct from us on receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO
GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
BALSAM

BOWSHER Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



"Combination" Mills
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. 10 sizes—5 to 175 bus. per hour. Handy to operate.

Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator furnished. Circular Free.

The D. N. P. BowsHER Co., South Bend, Ind.

CATTLE

For Sale Pure-bred Guernsey Bull. Born May 2, 1925. May Rose and Glenwood breeding. Nicely marked, and a good individual. MAPLE-KIST GUERNSEY FARM, Elsie, Mich.

SONS and DAUGHTERS of COUNT VEEMAN SEGIS-PIEBE,

A champion out of a 1273 lb. cow, and brother to America's Champion butter producer.

Fully Accredited.

LAKEFIELD FARMS,
CLARKSTON, MICH.

Holstein Friesian Bull Macfarlane King Red Apple Colantha No. 427873, 2 yrs. old with generation, 30 lbs. or better. A good herd sire for any herd, and good individual. A. E. ANNIS, Marlette, Mich.

\$800.00 buys ten Registered Holstein heifers, six over one year old, and four a little under one year. All good individuals and richly bred. B. B. REAVEY, Akron, Mich.

FOR SALE Young Holstein bull, ready for service, by our Camation Sire, HILLCREST FARM, Kalamazoo, 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.

Choice Jersey Bulls ready for service, and bull calves, for sale from R. of M. dams accredited herd. SMITH & PARKER, Howell, Mich.

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

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

DISPERSION SALE
OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
Wednesday, May 5th, 1926.
at 1 O'clock P.M.

at Curless Farm, South Bay City, Mich., at 40th St. and Bullock Road. This offering includes cows with calves at foot, bred cows, open heifers, three young bulls, two herd bulls. Write for Catalogue. Col. Fred Cotton, Auctioneer. W. F. Barr, Mgr.

QUESTION~

"What is it that makes the difference between profit, and loss to the Dairyman?"

ANSWER~

"The Extra Cream that either Goes into the Cream can or into the skimmilk"

THERE is a question whether or not you are getting all the cream from your milk. You can answer it easily and without cost. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval Separator and run your skim-milk through it. The new De Laval skims so clean that it will recover any butter-fat you have been losing. Then you can tell exactly whether you are losing or making money from your separator.

You may be surprised at the cream recovered. Hundreds have tried this plan and have found they were losing from \$25 to \$200 per year.

The new De Laval is the best separator ever made, since Dr. De Laval invented the first centrifugal separator 48 years ago. It has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier with milk going through the bowl, and lasts longer.

SEE and TRY the New De Laval
TRADE in your old Separator



Send coupon for FREE catalogs

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 487
New York, 165 Broadway
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street
Chicago, 800 Jackson Boulevard
Send catalog checked — Separator ☐ Milk ☐
Name _____ Town _____ State _____ No. Cows _____

50 HEAD 5 BULLS 50 HEAD

COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE OF ENTIRE HERD

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

at the farm 9 miles east of Plymouth on the Plymouth Road, corner of Beech Road, which is one mile west of Telegraph Road.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1926.

Sale of Tools and Horses at 10 o'clock A. M. Cattle Sale at 2 P. M. (Fast time). The herd consists of 45 females and 5 males. Among the females is a 28-lb. 3-year-old cow and her 29-lb. 4-year-old daughter. Two full sisters, daughters of a 35-lb. cow, a 24-lb. 3-year-old and her daughter. A granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, out of a 31-lb. cow with a 33-lb. full sister. A 24-lb. daughter of a 31-lb. cow. A 17-lb. 2-year-old, out of a 27-lb. show cow. Together with a number of daughters out of these cows from high record bulls, several with show yard merit. Also a number of fresh cows and near springers. Among the bulls offered is a 30-lb. grandson of Johan Hengerveld Lad. A 28-lb. son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac. A 27-lb. grandson of Avon Pontiac Echo, and a son of an untested Granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and a 30-lb. sire. The herd has just passed a clean test. A 60 day retest will be given.

SELLING FORCE

COL. HARRY C. ROBINSON
COL. F. J. BOYLE

S. T. WOOD IN THE BOX
GEO. E. FISHER, Proprietor.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS PURE BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

STATE AND FEDERAL ACCREDITED HERD FOR 2 YEARS

APRIL, 15, 1926, 1 P.M. FAST TIME

20 COWS AND BRED HEIFERS

Including 3 daughters of a 23,000-lb. milk, and 895-lb. butter cow. All 3 daughters have over 15,000-lb. milk, and 625-lb. butter. A cow with 13,767-lb. milk, and 584-lb. butter in 305 days. C. C. 208 days and 2 of her daughters. A cow with 12,604-lb. milk, and 517-lb. butter as a Sr. 2-yr.-old with second calf. The rest of them are daughters and granddaughters of these cows. 6 choice young bulls, all from long time record dams. 1. One-old enough for heavy service. His dam as a Sr. 3-yr.-old in Class B, in 305 days, 12,596 lb. milk and 610 lb. butter. C. C. 236 days. 2. Bull born Sept. 2, 1925. Dam has a yr. record of 15,328 lb. milk, and 715.125 lb. butter. Sired by son of a 32-lb. 4-yr.-old. For further particulars address

VERNON E. CLOUGH, R. 2, PARMA, MICH.

Located 11 miles N. W. of Jackson on Springport Road. Catalogs April 1st

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.

F AIRLAND MILKING SHORTHORNS. Herd of 75, headed by a son of Madeline Clay & Grandson of Glenside Laddie. Several extra good bulls and heifers, also a few cows for sale. J. J. FOSTER & SONS, Niles, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns, either sex, at farmers' prices. Central Mich. Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Write for list to Oscar Skinner, Secy., Gowan, Mich.

POLLED Shorthorn Bulls and Heifer Calves. Cows. O. I. C. and C. W. Sows bred. Summer farrow. FRANK BARTLETT, Dryden, Mich.

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

Milking Shorthorn daughter of high U. S. but-terfat 4-yr.-old cow, Mo. of March, 1925. Price \$125. Also others. IRVIN DOAN & SONS, Croswell, Mich.

HOGS

DUROC BRED GILTS

April farrow, cholera immune and weighing over 425 lbs., in growing condition. Also boars.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

Grand Champion Duroc's We won G. C. Boar, 1925, State Fair. Gilts from the Grand Champion, bred to Super Co. Boar. April farrow, \$75 to \$100. Fall boars, over 200 lbs., \$50. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

O. I. C's, 4 bred gilts, 30 fall pigs, both sexes, weight 150 to 230. OTTO SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.

O. I. C's. Choice fall boars and gilts. Bred by O. I. C. Giant Boy and Jumbo's Bell Boy. Brown Swiss. MILO H. PETERSON, R. 2, Ionia, Mich.

B IG TYPE Chester Whites. Choice fall gilts and boars, also spring boar pigs at weaning time. LUCIAN HILL, Union City, Mich.

L ARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS for sale. Bred gilts weighing 400 lbs. at \$75. Also fall pigs, either sex. A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

Poland China Gilts good ones, bred for spring farrow. Cholera immune. Registered free. WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich.

L. T. Poland Chinas 12 Bred Sows and Gilts, and one young Boar for sale. J. E. HUMPHREYS, Casnovia, Mich.

HORSES

For Sale Two young Belgian stallions with size and quality. Sire and dam both imported. F. L. BROKAW, Eagle, Mich.

FOR SALE—One Belgian Stallion, sound and right in every way. Color, bay; weight 1900 pounds. THOS. PICKEN, Howard City, Mich.

FOR SALE—Fine Black Shetland Gelding for children. Broken. Price \$50. Also Stallions and Mares. FRANK DIVAN, Monroe, Wis.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, March 30.

Wheat.

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

Chicago.—May \$1.59½@1.59¾; July \$1.36½@1.36¾.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.72½@1.73½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow 78c; No. 3 yellow 75c; No. 4 yellow 69c; No. 5 yellow 64c.

Chicago.—May 73½@73¾c; July at 76½@77c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 45c; No. 3, 44c.

Chicago.—May 40½@41c; July at 41½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 88c.

Chicago.—May 87½@87¾c; July at 88¾c.

Toledo.—89c.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.15@4.20.

Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked \$4.50 per cwt; red kidneys \$9.25.

New York.—Pea, domestic \$4.50@5.25; red kidneys \$8.50@9.

Barley

Malting 71c; feeding 66c.

Seeds

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$21; alsike \$17; timothy \$3.50.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—Buckwheat \$1.60@1.65.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$22.50@23; standard \$22@22.50; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$21.50@22; No. 2 timothy \$20@21; No. 1 light 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 \$31; fine middlings \$36; cracked corn \$35; coarse cornmeal at \$33; chop \$30 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

Wheat prices dropped to a new level on the decline which started late in December, but a much better tone has appeared in the last few days. Increased strength in foreign markets, as a result of lighter offerings for export and more brisk demand from importing countries, were the chief bullish influences.

Until recently, demand for wheat from importing countries has been less urgent than the desire of Canada and Argentina to sell. Foreign markets have been stronger than our own in the last two weeks, however, and the domestic premium over the world level has been considerably reduced. It is quite possible that the market will stabilize around the present level and rally during the spring months. This level is not high when the size of old crop supplies is considered, and world prices are not on an inflated basis in view of prospective import needs and available surpluses. Better flour demand probably would result if the market became more settled. The scarcity of wheat in position for delivery on Chicago May contracts is a potential bullish factor of importance, and the usual crop scares can be expected.

RYE

Pressure on the rye market has been less severe recently as receipts have been light, Germany and Poland are offering less for export and foreign interest in American rye has increased. Supplies are too large for much gain in prices, however, unless wheat advances.

CORN

Corn prices have declined to a new low level on the crop. Speculative holders have been overwhelmed by the steady accumulation at terminals, due to a lack of broad demand, rather than to excessive receipts. In fact, arrivals at primary markets in the last several weeks have been the smallest for this season in at least five years. The visible supply now totals 36,845,000 bushels, of which over half is at Chicago. Since the May delivery is selling at a premium over the cash market, deliveries on May contracts promise to be large, hence the wave of speculative liquidation. Ohio and Indiana still have much corn for sale and are offering it in eastern markets at less than a Chicago parity, resulting in accumulation at the latter point.

OATS

Oats prices also declined to a new low level on the crop. Large stocks at terminals, and absence of speculative support, offset the influence of light offerings from the country, and moderate improvement in the cash demand. Both corn and oats prices have discounted most of the bearish factors, however. Planting intentions reports indicate about the same corn acreage as last year, but increases of four per cent in oats and 5.7 per cent in barley acreage. The feed supply, as forecast by these early indications, together with the large stocks already on hand, is excessive and points to a continuation of low prices.

SEEDS

With the spring demand beginning to lag, as is natural as the season advances, dealers are reported to have shaded prices on red clover seed during the past week. Supplies of foreign seed are liberal and some will probably be carried over unless demand improves. Sweet clover continues to find an active demand and prices for the higher grades were marked up again last week. Timothy and alsike seed are inactive at unchanged prices. Warm weather during the next month may materially improve sales of seed.

HAY

Good hay averaged slightly higher last week, although lower grades continue a slow sale. Spring farm work is slowing down the movement of hay to market, and receipts are generally small. The report on intentions to plant indicate that the acreage of tame hay in the United States this year will be about the same as last year. Good pastures have curtailed the demand for hay in the Pacific Northwest, where alfalfa prices have declined about \$3 per ton in the past fortnight.

FEEDS

Wheat feeds have strengthened slightly, due to the restricted production. Storage stocks of these feeds are large, however, and will prevent any price advances. Cottonseed meal was marked higher last week, although the

supply is still large. Linseed meal advanced sharply when offerings fell off. Corn feeds declined as production is heavy and demand light.

EGGS

Fresh egg prices have advanced to new high levels for the season. Supplies have been liberal, but demand has been active, as is usual preceding Easter and the spring Jewish holidays which come early this year. Eggs are being bought for storage, although the prices are generally considered a little high. Accumulations during March are not expected to be more than half as large as in that month a year ago, but the March storage movement is no indication as to the amount of eggs to be held at the height of the season. With more laying poultry on farms than a year ago, generous supplies of eggs are to be expected throughout the spring, but so long as consumption holds up, prices can be maintained.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 28c; extras 35@36c; ordinary firsts 27c; miscellaneous 27½c; dirties 26c; checks 25c. Live poultry, hens 28@28½c; springers 31c; roosters 21c; ducks 30@32½c; geese 21c; turkeys 35c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded at 28½@29½c. Live poultry, heavy springers 32@33c; light springers 26@27c; heavy hens 32½c; light hens 30c; geese 22@23c; ducks 36@37c; turkeys 42c.

BEANS

The bean market is slightly stronger than a week ago, with C. H. P. whites quoted at \$4.30@4.35 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Demand is a little more active. The general impression is that there are plenty of beans left and no great improvement in the market is anticipated.

BUTTER

The butter market has suffered further losses during the past week. The heavy shortage in storage butter reported last fall has finally been wiped out and there is now more butter in warehouses than at this time in 1925, and fresh production is much larger than last spring. Consumption will have to be maintained on a broad

scale to clean up stocks before the new butter year begins. Wholesale prices are already substantially lower than a year ago, however, and while values may not improve for a while, no big decline is to be expected.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 39¼c; New York 41c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 39@41c per pound.

POTATOES

The potato market has strengthened again in the past few days under an improved demand. Higher prices before the close of the season are generally expected, although supplies of new potatoes may be larger than were anticipated earlier in the year. Potato acreage in ten early states is now estimated at nine per cent larger than last year, instead of eight per cent smaller, as reported a month ago. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$4@4.25 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

WOOL

Wool trade in seaboard markets is still dull and draggy, with mills buying in listless fashion and selling prices slightly lower. In the west, no trading basis on the new clip has been established as yet. The entire domestic situation makes a striking contrast with foreign markets, where demand has been active and prices steady to firm. The London sale closed about five per cent over the opening level. A sale of Missouri quarter-blood wool for May and June delivery at 41c was reported recently, and medium Idaho wools of clothing length have sold at 32 to 35 cents to growers, but these are below most sellers' ideas of values. Ohio delaine has sold in Boston at 48 cents, and Michigan and Ohio quarter-blood at 47 to 48 cents.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The markets were well supplied with produce, but the colder weather seemed to reduce activity by the buyers. Peddlers bought sparingly of the perishable produce. First-class cabbage and parsnips continued to move well, while beets, turnips and carrots were in moderate demand. Leeks were cleaned up early, but sales of parsley were limited. Fancy apples were picked up by the grocery trade, but the cheaper grades were slow sellers. The effect of the cold weather was particularly noticeable in the movement of potatoes. Live poultry for next week's Jewish feast days was in active demand, with some prices higher. Eggs were moderate sellers.

Apples \$1@3.50 bu; beets 50@90c bu; beet tops \$1 bu; carrots \$1.50@1.75 bu; cabbage, green \$2@2.25 bu; red \$1.50@2 bu; dry onions \$1@1.25 bu; root parsley \$4@5 bu; curly parsley 50c doz. bunches; potatoes \$2.50@3 bu; winter radishes 75c bu; round radishes 90c@1.05 dozen bunches; topped turnips 75c@1.25 bu; parsnips \$1@2.25 bu; bagas 75c bu; leeks \$1@1.25 dozen bunches; mushrooms 25c quart; beans 10@15c quart; vegetable oysters \$1 dozen bunches; horseradish \$2@4 bu; butter 50@55c; honey \$1 per 5-lb. pail; eggs, wholesale 30@31c; retail 35@40c; hens, wholesale 33@34c; retail at 35@40c; Leghorn hens, wholesale 32c; retail 35c; ducks, retail 40@45c; veal 20c; dressed hogs 20c; dressed poultry, hens at 38@40c; springers 38@40c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Approach of Easter further improved the Grand Rapids market for eggs and green stuff this week. Eggs advanced to 27@29c a dozen, equaling the range a year ago and lifting prices above the five-year average for this season of the year. Radishes 75c per dozen bunches; lettuce 10c lb; potatoes \$2.50@2.60 bu; red cabbage \$1.50 bu; onions \$1.25@1.50 bu; parsnips \$1@1.30 bu; carrots 75c bu; apples, Spies \$2@3 bu; other varieties \$1@1.50 bu; wheat \$1.53 bu; rye 64c bu; beans \$3.50 cwt; poultry 18@25c; butter-fat 43c lb.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES

Holsteins.

April 6-7-8-9—Clark's Holstein Classic, James R. Garver, Madison, Wis.

April 16—Vernon E. Clough, Parma, Mich.

Shorthorns.

May 5—Curtiss Farm, South Bay City, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, March 30.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 18,000. Market mostly 10 @20c higher; underweight show less advance; big packers inactive; majority 240-325 weight butchers \$11@11.65; good 200-225 weight largely \$11.90@12.50; bulk good 180 lbs. down \$12.75 @13; top 140-170-lb. average at \$13; packing sows \$10@10.50; better slaughter pigs \$13@13.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Better grade of fed steers strong; few shipping kind 15@25c higher; lower grade killing steers and stockers and feeders dull; early top weighty steers at \$10.50; several loads medium weight \$10.25@10.35; light weight heifers \$10; she stock is weak to 15c lower; canners and cutters 10@15c off; bulls easy; vealers 25@50c lower to packers; \$10.50 down.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 18,000. Market on lambs very slow; few early bids 25@50c lower, but more desired; practically no early sales; nothing done on small supply of shearing lambs; country demand very narrow; few sales fat ewes \$8.75@9; fully steady.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 675. Market slow at Monday's decline. Good to choice yearlings, dry-fed \$ 9.50@10.25 Best heavy steers, dry-fed 8.75@ 9.25 Handy weight butchers .. 7.25@ 9.00 Mixed steers and heifers 7.50@ 8.25 Handy light butchers 6.25@ 7.25 Light butchers 5.75@ 6.00 Best cows 6.25@ 7.00 Butcher cows 4.75@ 5.75 Cutters 4.00@ 4.50 Canners 3.00@ 4.00 Choice light bulls 5.50@ 6.50 Bologna bulls 5.00@ 6.50

Stock bulls 4.50@ 6.00 Feeders 6.50@ 7.75 Stockers 6.00@ 7.25 Milkers and springers.... \$45.00@80.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 722. Market steady. Best \$15.50@16.00 Others 4.00@15.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 187. Market slow. Best \$13.25@13.50 Fair lambs 12.25@12.75 Light and common 10.00@11.50 Fair and good sheep 7.00@ 8.50 Culls and common 3.00@ 4.50

Hogs.

Receipts 1,370. Market steady. Mixed grades \$12.75 Roughs 10.00 Pigs and lights 13.50 Stags 7.50 Heavy yorkers 13.00 Heavy hogs 10.75@11.50

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 4,000. Hogs closing steady; heavy \$11.25@12.25; medium \$12.25@13.25; light weight \$13@13.50; light lights and pigs \$13.75@14; packing sows and roughs \$10.50@10.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 325. Market steady; 1100-lb. steers up at \$8.50@10; 1100 lbs. down \$6.50@9.75; heifers \$5.50@8.75; cows \$2.50@7.25; bulls \$5@7.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,700. Best handy lambs \$13.75; culls \$13.50 down; heavy throw-outs lower at \$11@11.50; yearlings at \$11@12; aged wethers \$9.50@10; ewes at \$8@9.

Calves.

Receipts 500. Top \$15.50@16; culls \$12 down.

MARKETS BY RADIO.

DAILY market reports and weather forecasts are broadcast each week day at 2:15, eastern standard time, by the Detroit Free Press, Station WCX, and at 10:25, 12:00, and 4:00 by the Detroit News, Station WWJ. You can also get daily weather reports at 12:00 M. o'clock over WKAR, Michigan State College, East Lansing, and at 10:00 a. m. over WREO, Lansing. Market and weather reports can also be obtained from WGHP, of Detroit, at 7:00 p. m. each week day.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

(Continued from page 481).

Shiawassee Co., March 23.—We are now enjoying spring weather. The snow and ice that covered the ground has nearly all thawed, but has left the roads in bad condition, even some of the gravel roads being nearly impassable. Farmers are busy hauling manure, pruning orchards, and attending auctions. Stock has come through in good condition. Hay brings \$16; butter-fat 46c; eggs 25c; wheat \$1.63; beans \$3.65; potatoes \$2.10; medium clover seed \$16; oats 35c; corn 80c. Wheat is looking good.—D. M.

Marquette Co., March 25.—We have had very heavy snow in the past two weeks. As yet no farming preparations are being made. Potatoes are the only product being marketed at this time, and the bulk of this crop was sold last fall at around \$1.00 per bushel.—H. P.

Missaukee Co., March 24.—We still have some snow, but it is going fast. While live stock is in good condition, the supply of feed is limited. There is a considerable volume of butter pro-

duced here, and the output of eggs is above normal. Butter brings 40c; eggs 20c.—J. A. W.

MICHIGAN COW WINS GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

MR. H. F. PROBERT, of Jackson, Michigan, has developed and tested another outstanding dairy cow in Variella's Sirona. This Jersey cow now has three register of merit production records to her credit, but the last one, which was but recently completed, is the best record that she has yet made.

Variella's Sirona was placed on this latest test at four years and one month of age, and in the following 365 days yielded 718.96 pounds of butter-fat and 14,088 pounds of milk. She made this record while carrying calf, so she thus qualified for both the gold and the silver medals of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

This splendid producer was first tested as a yearling when she produced 485.99 pounds of butter-fat and 8,700 pounds of milk in 365 days. As a three-year-old she produced 359.44 pounds of fat and 6,812 pounds of milk in 305 days.

Lump on Jaw.—I have a calf four weeks old, with a hard lump on lower jaw. Lump is about one-half to three-fourths the size of a hen egg. The calf eats well and feels well. S. K.—Clip hair from over swelling, and paint once daily with tincture of iodine. If the lump should soften, open it and swab cavity with the iodine.

The brilliant bird of paradise is a close relative of the common crow.

SHIP YOUR HOGS AND CALVES NOW

TO
OTTO F. BERNSTEIN
2478 RIOPELLE ST. - DETROIT, MICH.
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Tags sent on request. Established 25 years.
References:
Wayne Co. Home Savings Bank, Michigan Live Stock Association, Detroit.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.
Rates: 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order.
Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

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

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance orders or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

REAL ESTATE

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 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. Sagarav, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 912 Ry. Exchange, Chicago.

\$1,200 SECURES 80 ACRES So. Mich., 5 Cows, Horses, Poultry, grain drill, gas engine, vehicles, machinery, hay and crops included; good productive soil, rich muck for celery, onions and truck; spring-watered, abundance choice fruit; season's income \$2500; good 7-room house with stately shade and charming view, new hip-roof basement barn, etc., insured \$4500. Close motor bus, near great city markets. For quick sale, \$5500, only \$1200 needed. Details pg. 50 big new illus. Catalog farm bargains. Free. Strout Agency, 205-BC, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

83-ACRE EQUIPPED FARM—Half-Mile Lake Frontage, with pretty grove, valuable camp sites, dandy fishing; good 7-room house, splendid lake view, new 60-ft. barn, basement cemented, poultry house, cemented plenary, etc.; 78 acres level, fertile fields, woven-wire fencing, creek in pasture, timberlot, nice variety fruit, mile store, short run city. Woman owner sacrifices at \$8,500, horses, 8 cattle, hogs, 60 chickens, machinery, furniture, grain, hay, stove wood thrown in. Part cash. E. L. Lyon, Arcade Block, Charlotte, Mich.

80 ACRES EQUIPPED—Splendid team, good cow, 30 fowls, all farming tools, 13 acres alfalfa, 18 acres woodland, plenty of fruit, good buildings, good soil, \$1,000. Terms. Free illustrated catalog. C. C. Otis, "The Farm-Bargain Man," Plainwell, Mich.

OCEANA COUNTY FARMS—fruit, stock, poultry, and general farms, any size, prices and terms to suit. Write for list. Chas. T. Schmieding, R. No. 4, Shelby, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 Acres, Good Buildings. Near school, 4 miles from Gaylord. Inquire Henry Widger, Gaylord, Mich.

60 ACRES—Productive hardwood soil. Good buildings, \$2,800. Terms. D. W. Stafford, Box 202, Saginaw, West Side, Michigan.

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

WE ARE IN A POSITION to supply you with good second-hand egg crates, including fillers and cover, complete for shipping, at the following rates: Carload lots, 15c each, less than carload lots 18c each. This is the 30-dozen size case. Also have fillers and flats for sale. William Spitz & Sons, 2645 Chene St., Detroit, Mich.

OLD MONEY WANTED—Will pay Fifty Dollars for nickel of 1913 with Liberty head (no Buffalo). We pay cash premiums for all rare coins. Send 4c for Large Coin Folder. May mean much profit to you. Numismatic Co., Dept. M, Ft. Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—FORDSON TRACTOR—Fully Equipped with fenders, governor, pulley and extra wheel extensions. In perfect condition. Write Charles Gierke, Grayling, Michigan.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS, 8 ft., 4 to 5 inches at top, any quantity, 18 cents, our Detroit yard. Barnes Wire Fence Company, 10371 Northlawn Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—Small car cull beans for feeding purposes, \$15 ton, sacks included. F. O. B. Pierson, Pierson Elevator Co., Pierson, Mich.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

CONCORD GRAPE VINES, strong planting grade, \$20 per 1000. Three-year Concord \$75 per 1000. Niagara, one year \$40; two years \$60. Vorden, Agawam, Moore's Early two yr. \$50 per 1000. Cuthbert Red Raspberry \$12 per 1000; Cumberland Black \$14. Columbian Purple 100 for \$2.50; 1000 for \$23. Strawberry Plants, all best varieties, \$4 per 1000. Eldorado Blackberry, 1000 for \$15. Pedigreed Washington Asparagus Roots, one year 1000 for \$6; two years 1000 for \$9; 100 for \$1.25. Palmetto, one year \$5 per 1000; two year \$8; 100 for \$1. Seven Spirea for \$1. Eight Deutzia for \$1. Shrubs. Everything to plant. Free list. Prestage & Sons, Allegan, Mich.

CABBAGE PLANTS—My frost-proof cabbage plants will mature hard heads three weeks earlier than your home-grown plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Wakefield, Succession and Flat Dutch. Prices by parcel post, 500 for \$1.25; 1000 for \$2.25, postpaid. By express, 1000 to 4000 at \$1.50 per 1000; 5000 to 9000 at \$1.25 per 1000; 10,000 and over at \$1.00 per 1000. Order now. Prompt shipments, first class plants. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

FOR SALE—Fresh dug and trimmed plants. Dunlap Strawberry, \$4.00 per 1000. 6 other varieties. Cuthbert and Early King Red Raspberry, \$15 per 1000. Cumberland Black Raspberry, \$13 per 1000. Lucretia Dewberry, \$12 per 1000. Fred Stanley, Bangor, Mich.

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.

FAIRGROVE ASSOCIATED SEED GROWERS—Growers of Certified and Registered Seeds. Worthy Oats, Wisconsin Pedigree Barley, American Banner Wheat, Pickett Yellow Dent Corn, Improved Robust Beans. Inspected and certified by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. Grown in Tuscola County. "The Heart of the Thumb." For information write W. R. Kirk, Secretary, Fairgrove, Mich.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS—Varieties: Charleston and Jersey Wakefields, Copenhagen Market, Succession and Flat Dutch. Tomato, Bonnie Best, Earliana, Livingston Globe and Greater Baltimore. Prices, Parcel Post paid, 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; 5,000 and over, express collect, \$1.25 per 1,000. We guarantee to ship promptly a good seed plant that will please you. Tifton Potato Co., Inc., Tifton, Ga.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS, ALSO TOMATOES—Leading varieties, immediate shipment. Strong, hardy plants, 100, 40c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$2.00. Postpaid. Express collect, 5,000, \$6.25; 10,000, \$12. Pepper, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$2.50. Postpaid. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

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.

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.

SEND US \$1.25 and receive by return mail, prepaid, 400 genuine Bermuda onion plants, and 200 field-grown tomato plants, or frost proof cabbage plants. Valley Plant Farms, Raymondville, Texas.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Plant some for home garden or commercial field. Washington and other varieties. Write for descriptive price list. J. C. Dunham, Lawton, Mich.

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, \$10.75 bushel. Fancy Alfalfa, \$14.50. Alsike, Timothy, Red Clover, White Sweet Clover, Blackeye, White Cowpeas. Write for price list. Z. T. Nichols & Sons, Lawton, Michigan.

TWELVE two-year or twenty yearling grape plants, dollar prepaid. Write for quantity prices. Root & Son, Bangor, Mich.

MILLIONS, Cabbage, Tomato and Onion Plants, \$1, 1000. Catalogue free. Clark Plant Co., Thomasville, Georgia.

COPENHAGEN CABBAGE PLANTS—\$1.00, 1000. Large open field. Prompt shipment. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

ASSORTED COLORS GLADIOLA BULBS—60 large, or 125 flowering size, \$1.00 postpaid. Martha Osmond, Fostoria, Mich.

GOLDEN YELLOW SEED CORN—Tests 94-97%. Hand husked and air dried in crib. Write, Geo. W. Needham, Saline, Mich.

APPLE AND PEACH low as 10c. Grapes 5c. Best varieties, postpaid. Catalog free. Benton County Nursery Co., Dept. 111, Rogers, Arkansas.

CERTIFIED, Robust seed beans. Purity 99%. Germination 99%. Tested December, 1925. Wm. Schweitzer, R. No. 3, Bay City, Mich.

BIG DISCOUNT on fruit trees, grapevines, strawberries, asparagus, shade and ornamental trees, shrubbery, etc. Baldwin Nursery, Desk 29, Centralia, Illinois.

FANCY DAHLIA BULBS—Seven different colors for \$1.00. Prepaid. Jacob Dekker, Bridgman, Mich.

CERTIFIED Wisconsin pedigree barley, improved robust beans. Fritz Mantey, Fairgrove, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

GAS STATION—Small Grocery, house, barn, and forty acres of land. No other gas station within seven miles on main highway. Price very reasonable. Address Davy & Company, Evart, Mich.

PET STOCK

FOR SALE—Pedigreed German Police Puppies, sired by our imported Stud dog, \$20 each. Also young registered brood matron. E. A. Black, Howard City, Mich.

FOXES—BLUE AND SILVERS—Special offer. Booklet and Plans Free. Bank References twenty years. Cleary Bros. Fox Farms, Seattle, Washington.

FOR SALE—Farm-bred Scotch Collie Puppies. Inquire of J. Jewett, Reed City, Mich.

PEDIGREED POLICE PUPS—Males, seven mos. old, \$15 each. Homestead Kennels, Saranac, Mich.

TOBACCO

KENTUCKY'S BEST LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed, 3 lbs. chewing \$1.00; 4 lbs. best smoking \$1.00; 6 lbs. medium smoking \$1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Co-Operative Tobacco Growers, Hawesville, Ky.

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 GUARANTEED—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, ten, \$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN CHEWING or smoking tobacco: 5 lb., \$1.25; ten, \$2; twenty, \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—red, rich and mellow, chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.50. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.40. Collect. Palmer & Dyer, Sedalia, Ky.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and cockbirds now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and hatching eggs shipped quick. Trapped, pedigreed foundation stock, egg-bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. Geo. B. Ferris, 534 Shirley, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

HATCHING EGGS from R. C. Rhode Island Reds. Heavy winter layers, carefully culled, \$1.75 per 15, \$8 per 100. State Demonstration Farm, Ralph Alkire, R. No. 2, Bear Lake, Mich.

IMPERIAL Ringlet Barred Rock Eggs from a State Accredited flock, \$6.00 per hundred. Robert Martin, Woodland, 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.

FOR SALE—Jersey Black Giant Hatching Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. A. Lisk, R. 4, Box 11, St. Charles, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—R. C. Large Fancy Cock-crels at \$3. to \$5 each. Burt Sisson, Inlay City, Mich.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—\$1.50 for 15; \$8.00 per 100. T. B. Tested, Heavy laying strain. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

REGAL DORCAS White Wyandotte Hatching Eggs for sale. Swept the deck at Lansing, February, 1926. Geo. B. Haskell, R. 3, Mason, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS—White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Won Egg Contest. Circular. Walnut Hill Farm, Milford, Mich.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT EGGS—From Bennett's Black Beauty's. Eva Bennett, Rockford, Mich.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—Eggs \$9, postpaid. M. Thompson, R. 10, Box 92, Detroit, Mich.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS, Tom Lennon, R. 2, Three Rivers, Mich.

PURE TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS—ten for \$4.75. Loyd Southworth, Allen, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

SPECIAL SALE—Tannered and Tom Barron White Leghorns, Parks' Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds. We are now booking orders for our special sale which starts May 22nd. Send for our very instructive catalogue and this special price list today, and get your chicks on time this year. State Accredited, 100% live delivery, and satisfaction guaranteed. Brummer & Frederickson Poultry Farms, Holland, Mich.

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.

QUEEN ACCREDITED CHICKS—Officially approved by the State of Michigan, every breeder passed by State inspectors, and every male handed by inspectors. Our accredited Leghorns represent 12 years of careful breeding. Tannered, Hollywood, S. C. White Leghorns, Browns, R. I. Reds. Ask for price and circular free. Queen Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich.

CHICKS—Folks, buy the best. Book order without remittance. Prices, S. C. W. Leghorns, 12c each; B. Rocks and R. I. Reds, 14c each. 1000 lot 1c less each, all delivered 100%. We are near you and will please you with strong stock. Book order, we will ship on date wanted. Merrill Hatchery, Merrill, 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.

ENG. W. LEG. CHICKS—direct from our M. A. C. Demonstration Farm Flock. All chicks sold until May 15. Prices after May 15th, \$47.50 for 500, \$90 for 1000. Live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Model Poultry Farm, R. 4, Zeeland, Mich.

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