

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
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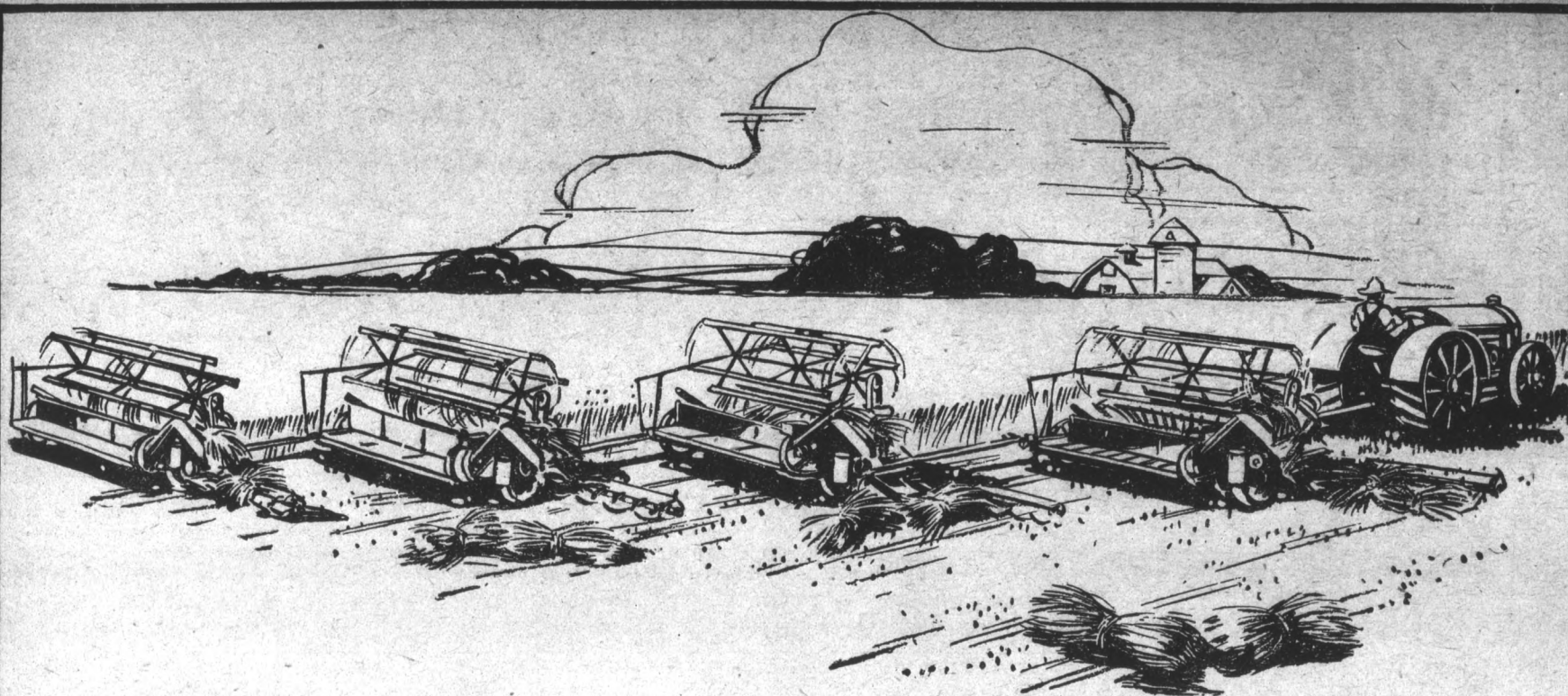
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Where Bites are Delights



Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

Stays on the Job

A farmer, facing the problem of harvesting his wheat which already was over-ripe, picked up four likely looking men who said they wanted work.

He drove them home, relieved at the thought that his crop was safe and that evening set them down to a hearty dinner. The next morning when he was ready to start for the field they appeared in their city clothes and said they thought they would go back to town.

The dismayed farmer asked them if they were dissatisfied for any reason. No, they said, they liked the place all right, but they had decided they didn't want to work after all.

Some lubricating oils are like that. They look all right. They get all ready for work, covering metal surfaces with a thin protective film. Then when the time comes to *do* their work, they quit on the job. They break under the strain of heat and friction.

The consequences of their failure are serious. Metal surfaces come together, dirt and grit do their grinding work of destruction, and vital parts of the engine are gradually eaten away.

To find an oil that will not quit on the job is one of the farmer's most important problems.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) recommends Polarine. Its lubricating staff has solved this problem for the farmer, after years of experimenting with every make of tractor under every possible temperature condition.

Polarine—the perfect motor oil for tractors, is made to fit the needs of each type. It protects metal surfaces with a film of oil that never breaks down—no matter what the conditions. A machine lubricated with Polarine runs smoothly and lasts long. The farmer knows that he can depend on Polarine, as he can depend on all the products of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Consult chart for correct grade of Polarine for your motor. Change your oil frequently.

Standard Oil Company
910 S. Michigan Ave. (Indiana) Chicago, Illinois

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

TRACTORS

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Advance-Rumely		Keck Gonnerman	S. H.
Oil Pull	E. H.	LaCrosse	E. H.
Allis Chalmers 15-25, 20-35	S. H.	Lauson	S. H.
Allwork	S. H.	Little Giant	S. H.
Appleton	S. H.	Lombard	S. H.
Aro	H.	McCormick-Deering	H.
Bates, Steel Mule and others	S. H.	Mead Morrison	S. H.
Capital	E. H.	Minneapolis	E. H.
Case, 12-20, 15-27, 18-32	H.	Moline	S. H.
Case, 22-40, 40-72, 25-45	S. H.	Monarch	S. H.
Caterpillar, 2 ton	H.	Nichols & Shepard	E. H.
Caterpillar, others	E. H.	Nilson	S. H.
Centaur	H.	Pioneer	E. H.
Cletrac	S. H.	Rock Island Heider	S. H.
Cultor	F.	Russell (except Giant)	S. H.
Eagle	E. H.	Shawnee	H.
E. B.	S. H.	Tioga	H.
Fitch Four Drive	S. H.	Topp-Stewart	S. H.
Flour City	E. H.	Toro	H.
Fordson	S. H.	Townsend	E. H.
Frick	S. H.	Traylor	H.
Gray	S. H.	Twin City (except 40-65)	S. H.
Hart Parr	E. H.	Wallis	S. H.
Huber	S. H.	Waterloo Boy	S. H.
J. T.	S. H.	Wetmore	S. H.
John Deere	S. H.	Wisconsin	S. H.
		Yuba Ball Tread	S. H.

GARDEN TRACTORS

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Acme	H.	N. B.	H.
Aro	H.	Red E.	H.
Beeman	H.	Shaw	H.
Bolens	H.	Spray-Mor	S. H.
Bready	H.	Spry Wheel	H.
Centaur	H.	Standard	H.
Clip Mor	S. H.	Utilitor	H.
Do-It-All	S. H.		
Federal	H.		
Gilson	H.		
Gro-Mor	H.		
Gro-Mor Jr.	S. H.		
Gravely	H.		
Kin Kade	H.		

KEY

H.—Polarine Heavy
S. H.—Polarine Special Heavy
E. H.—Polarine Extra Heavy
F.—Polarine F

If tractor is operated in cold weather, use next lighter grade.

N. B.—For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Company (Indiana) Station.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
—
VOLUME CLXVI

MICHIGAN FARMER

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
—
NUMBER XV.

Fits the Corn Crop to the Land

How the Writer Secures High Yields on Uneven Soils

By Garfield Farley

CORN is Michigan's leading cultivated farm crop, and probably will be for some time to come. Our average yearly acre yield of corn will compare favorably with the best and largest corn producing states. In fact, our average yields are more often than otherwise above those of the surplus corn producing states.

Yet, while some other states are burdened with surpluses of corn to such an extent as to bear the price to a figure well below cost of production, and thus make for very unsatisfactory farm and business conditions, here in Michigan, because of our well-balanced dairy and live stock industries, our nearness to the best markets in the world, we could produce much more corn than we do, and still have a handsome profit.

We grow on Farley Fruit Farm around fifty acres of corn annually. Enough of this is used each year to fill a 140-ton silo. What is left we use wholly for the grain. It is, therefore, good business practice to secure as high a yield of good sound corn per acre as possible.

It is our method of doing this which I will tell you about. It might properly be called making the corn crop fit the ground, for that is just exactly what it amounts to.

We have tried many different methods in corn growing: Checking, drilling, hand-planting, etc., finding each one lacking somewhere along the line during the season. Checked corn is easily kept clean; but if cutworms, gophers, or rootworms are bad, many long blanks will appear. In a very dry year three stalks per hill are too many, especially on side hills and on

the lean or light places in the soil.

We drill all our corn now, using a combination fertilizer attachment running about 150 pounds of acid phosphate per acre. We have tried 2-12-2 and other formulas many times, and the acid phosphate does all that is required for us.

We set the drill to plant from ten to twelve inches in the row, often two kernels drop at once, which make a very thick stand.

This corn is usually harrowed twice with a spike-tooth drag before it is up. Soon after the first cultivation we commence this method of making the corn fit the ground by thinning with the hoe. The stalks are left from ten to thirty inches apart in the row; ordinarily about one-half are cut out.

In doing this, the weaker plants are removed. On the steeper side hills and thin portions of the field, the plants are thinned to thirty inches

apart, while in hollows and the better portions a large ear can be expected with the stand running from ten to twenty inches.

On our type of soil, and under our conditions, this seems to give us the ideal stand.

Three of us generally work at this job, which can be done at the rate of from three to four acres a day per man. Many times on days when it is just a little too wet to cultivate, or at odd times when the corn is from three to twelve inches high, we sharpen the hoes and work at this task.

The stalks should be taken out, root and all, just cutting off will result in a lot of suckers, and many times a poor, weak plant, or a few suckers will draw just enough from its neighbor in moisture food to make the difference between success and failure, for that particular plant.

This job will cost around \$1.00 per acre and, on our type of soil, and with our conditions, will easily add from ten to twenty baskets per acre, with very few nubbins, and make a field of corn we are not ashamed to have inspected.

For eighteen years or more we have followed the practice of turning hogs and cattle into from fifteen to thirty acres of corn. While they have not always made quite as much in dollars and cents, perhaps, as though we had harvested the crop by hand, yet they have saved us an immense amount of hand labor and thoroughly enjoyed themselves at the same time.

Thus our whole object in growing a corn crop was to produce the maximum amount of grain per acre, we could do it in no other way than to make the crop fit the land.



Custom Bean Picking will Become Common with the Introduction of this Portable Picker.

Increasing Spraying Efficiency

Some Details that Make a Great Difference in Results

By Edward Hutchins

AS the spraying season approaches, a few important essentials to successful work may be noted. Several things are necessary in order to secure efficient and satisfactory results. The proper material must be applied at the right time and in the proper manner. Very much depends on the last, and it is of this we wish to write at this time.

A good pressure with the pump is an important matter, and there are a number of things affecting this that are so small as to escape the notice of one who is not familiar with all of the details of the operation. For, if from any cause the pressure is too low, a shower is produced instead of a fine mist, and the results are not so good. Nor are all parts of the tree reached, as the carrying capacity is much less. If a person has a hand pump equipped with the proper nozzle, a pressure of eighty to 100 pounds may be obtained, and fairly good work may be done with such an outfit, but in commercial orchards power rigs are in general use, and with the quantity of material these put out a much higher pressure must be maintained. Ex-

perienced orchardists agree, I think, that from 225 to 250 pounds is about right. Some think 300 pounds none too low, but my own opinion is that equally as good results are obtained with the lower pressure mentioned, and when it runs above 250 pounds the troubles with bursting hose and various leaks in connections and joints, both in hose and pump, rapidly increase. Experiments have been made with pressures all the way as high as 800 pounds, and careful observations may show some economies in saving both in material and time, but with the ordinary orchardists these are too small to be very important, and such high pressures are hardly feasible.

But a characteristic of spray rigs generally is that while the pressure may be—and usually is at the start—all right, it gradually runs down, and the cause of this slow decrease is obscure. This is ordinarily due to two causes, both on account of wear, one in the pump and the other in the nozzle. The old style of pump, which is

still used to some extent, has a single plunger out of sight, and this is sure to wear and allow the liquid to flow past it, and in time allows the pressure to become too low for effective service, yet to a person not accustomed to such a machine, the cause of the disease is scarcely more than a guess. The stuffing box through which the plunger rod passes soon begins to leak, but this can be seen and the packing tightened, but not so with the plunger, which is inside of the cylinder and out of sight. When there is much fall of pressure this is usually the seat of the difficulty and it is necessary at once to take out the piston and renew the packing around it.

The style of pump with the plungers, usually two or three in number, in sight, and with the packing under a band around the plunger at the top of the cylinder are more reliable and more easily adjusted, as the leak can be readily seen and stopped, simply by screwing down the attachment for this purpose and without having to

take the whole pump apart. It is a simple and easy task to keep these pumps from leaking. We have used one a whole season, and done a lot of work with it without so much as renewing the packing. If new packing is needed a strip of stout cloth, like bed-ticking, perhaps an inch wide, and folded, makes a good and durable supply.

Another cause of reduced pressure, and equally unsuspected, is the wear in the nozzle. The liquid flowing through the opening in the nozzle at a high pressure as it does, gradually wears this away and a larger difference in its capacity than one would suspect, is caused. It is a principle in mathematics that a square described on a given line is four times as large as one described on half that line. A two-inch square has four times the area of a one-inch square. The same principle applies to circles, and as the round opening in the nozzle wears away, its area increases very rapidly and allows the liquid to flow through much more freely. In this way the pressure is very materially reduced.

(Continued on page 498).

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VOLUME CLXVI NUMBER SIXTEEN

DETROIT, APRIL 10, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Farmer and Statesman

NO man has achieved greater success in this state, as measured by the number of sincere friends and admirers made in public life, than did former Governor John T. Rich, whose funeral was held at Lapeer last Saturday. He was a public servant of the old school, at once modest in seeking public preference, and fearless in the performance of public duty as prompted by a strong sense of right and justice.

When about thirty years of age, after he had served his township as supervisor, a delegation called at his farm home in Elba township, to urge him to accept the republican nomination for the legislature, he expressed the fear that he was not qualified for the office. But he was finally induced to accept and was elected, although the district had a strong democratic majority. He soon demonstrated his quality of leadership and became speaker of the house during his fourth term.

He was early recognized as good gubernatorial material, and in 1892 was elected governor of the state. As chief executive he was confronted by a more disagreeable duty than perhaps any other governor has been called upon to perform. He performed it in a manner characteristic of the man. This duty was to remove from office, under the stigma of having benefited by election frauds, three of the five state officers, elected on the same ticket with him the previous November, as well as the lone democrat elected the same year. This he did on his own initiative before a public tribunal had passed on their guilt or innocence. Later the supreme court sustained his action.

Governor Rich was re-elected two years later by the largest majority ever given a candidate for state office

in the then history of the state. Later he served a short term in congress, and for years held the post as collector of internal revenue at Detroit. Later he was appointed to the same post at Port Huron by President Roosevelt after removal of the incumbent of that office for cause, although he was then sixty-six years of age.

Governor Rich was a man whose sterling integrity was never questioned, even by his most partisan opponents. His demise is mourned and his memory revered by many thousands of staunch friends and admirers made during his public career.

Another Corn Contest

THE Farm Crops Department of the Michigan State College is now enrolling men in the Five-acre Corn Growing Contest for 1926. These men will keep records on the amount of fertilizer and seed corn used, and the time spent in preparing the seed-bed, planting and cultivating the crop.

In the fall, a representative of the Michigan State College is sent to secure the yields on each of these different fields. Prizes are awarded on the basis of the difference between the value of the corn and the costs, as determined from each man's record sheet.

Last year there were three men who grew one hundred bushels of shelled corn per acre. The contest was very interesting to those enrolled, and if any of our readers wish to join they should write to the Farm Crops Department, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, for detailed information.

It is our firm conviction that any progressive farmer will profit beyond measure by participating in such efforts, and those who have good corn land should, from perfectly selfish motives, enter the corn contest this year.

Progress in Farm Legislation

SOME progress was made last week in agricultural relief legislation. At least the organizations asking for such legislation have agreed as to the details of the measure, which they feel congress should pass. A statement of these details has been submitted to the house committee.

Among these particulars are provisions for a federal farm advisory board, a federal farm board, and an equalization fund. The measure classes wheat, cotton, cattle and hogs as basic agricultural products. Corn, they hold, is reached through hogs and cattle. To handle the surpluses of these four basic products, it is proposed that a producers' export corporation be formed.

The friends of this measure further hold that it does not put the government in the business of either buying or selling farm products; nor does it involve government price fixing, or require a government subsidy, since the funds asked for are to be reimbursed from the equalization fee collections.

Hearings on agricultural relief legislation are also under way before the senate committee on agriculture. Here the farmers are having a more friendly reception. Senator Gooding, of Idaho, declares that our new civilization is on a higher cost plane with every group advanced to this new standard except the farmer. And he is, in fact, being penalized for, while his crops prices hold close to the old pre-war basis, he is paying from fifty to a hundred percent more for the things he needs.

Prof. J. F. Cox, of the Michigan State College, interpreting to the committee agricultural conditions in this state, declared that, while there has been a great increase in industrial population during the past five years, land values have decreased. He believes the measure submitted by the

committee from the corn belt would give the farmers greater control over their markets. He cited the Michigan Milk Producers' Association plan of deducting from each check on a pro rata basis, a portion of the loss sustained in disposing of surplus milk on distant markets. This plan involves a similar principle to that which the committee is endeavoring to incorporate in this bill.

Here are a few sidelights on the issue: Millers are much disturbed over the proposed scheme of collecting the equalization fee and are said to be opposing the measure. Not all farmers' organizations are behind the bill. Another group from the middle west contend that the opening of the St. Lawrence Waterway will give the farmers all the relief that is necessary.

While we have not been convinced of the practical phases of the different proposals made to equalize the farmers' economic position with that of other groups, we do believe that the issue is one commanding the profound and careful attention of all thoughtful farmers.

"Setting in the Breeching"

THERE are three kinds of people, those who forge ahead unhampered with prejudices, those who hold back and look upon changes with suspicion, and those in between.

Some folks wear out their breeching straps long before they do their tugs. They are not aware that changes are rapidly taking place in every activity of life. And not until everybody has accepted a change in thought or action, they do acquiesce in it. They blind themselves to facts through their prejudices. They cling to old and crude methods of farming or household work because they hate to make changes. They fail to realize that life itself is change.

It is interesting to note that President Little, of the University of Michigan, has found that the majority of those whose names are in "Who's Who," are liberal in thought regarding religion and other essentials of life. Through their open-mindedness they have found the way to progress. When change is guided by facts, progress is certain. It pays a person to occasionally say "Get-up" to himself.

A Question of Variety

THEY say that variety is spice in life, but in fruit growing it isn't. A variety of varieties has been one of the greatest hindrances in modernizing the fruit growing business of Michigan.

In industry they have found that a little of everything, and not much of anything, does not pay. The biggest successes have been made by those who have standardized, who have limited themselves to certain types or models and increased the efficiency of their production.

This factor in industrial success is also a factor in agricultural success. Limiting the production of an individual, or a community, to certain kinds of farming has proven profitable. Holstein centers in dairy cattle, Leghorn centers in poultry, a community prominent in certain types of hogs, have all proven their value in making farming profitable.

Standardization in certain varieties have also worked out successfully. Centers for growing alfalfa seed, certain types of corn, potatoes, or other farm crops have more successful farmers than where there is no unity of action.

In fruit growing, the western states by unity of action in production and marketing, have captured our markets from us. This has been due to their recognition of these essentials of success. We, in Michigan, have not become so thoroughly convinced that we

are willing to make the necessary changes in our orchards and in our operations.

Spring is the time of year for planting new trees. Those with forethought will plant varieties which the authorities have recommended for standard production. They will take the advice of the college, rather than pay heed to the urgings of nursery salesmen. Promises of wonderful results from untried kinds should be disregarded as they hinder the program for putting Michigan to the front in fruit-growing.

Spring is also the time for grafting. Old, undesirable kinds can be worked over to standard varieties, which will pay profits in the end instead of causing losses.

Michigan fruit growing needs standardization and unity of efforts, more than anything else. Each fruit grower can help put Michigan fruit on the map by his own efforts toward standardization. We can not compete with others unless we make efforts to compete.

Settin' Up

I'M writin' this in bed, settin' up. You know I used ta think if a fellow could do the things he had ta do without gettin' up, it'd be just O. K. 'cause gettin' up is the hardest thing a fellow kin do. But now I'd like gettin' up better'n settin' up.

That just goes ta show that we kin get too much of anythin', even stayin' in bed. The thing we'd most like ta do, we wouldn't like ta do if we had ta do it all the time. Fer inst., I like my eatin', but I couldn't eat all the



time, nor would I like ta do without eatin' all the time. Either doin' without eatin' or eatin' all the time would kill a fellow. I don't know which would kill him the quickest.

So, I guess the world is kinda all right, after all. We gotta have our work so we kin enjoy our pleasures. I feel sorry fer the fellow what makes work outa pleasure, but the one what kin make pleasure outa work is havin' a good time all the time.

Life is what the pefessor calls a matter o' contrast. If we don't know what wealth is we don't know what poverty is. The only one what knows what they are is the one what's experienced both. Those folkses what has had it easy all the time can't appreciate pleasure as much as the one what has also had sadness.

We're all lookin' for the time and place where all is sunshine, no storms, no clouds, nothin' but pleasure. Well, life ain't that way. We've all got ta pay fer what we get outa life. But, it seems ta most o' us that somebody else is gettin' the good things o' life fer less than we are. That's 'cause we don't know about all the other fellow is got ta contend with.

You see, while the measels is got ahold o' me, I've been doin' some philosophyin'. And it looks mighty good on paper.

But if it wasn't fer taxes and work, and the money I ain't got, I'd get along pretty fine. Now, if I was a doctor I'd have a better time. I'd just go around and say hello ta folkses, leave a pill and send a bill. I'd get paid fer visitin' the sick, what'd get well anyhow. But, the other day our M. D. said he just hoped some day ta be able ta own and work a farm. He thinks there's nothin' like farmin', 'cause he don't know nothin' about it. Sofie says the same with me about doctorin'.

Sofie read this over and said it looks like sick thoughts. Maybe so.

HY SYCKLE.

Fertilizer tests in Cass county show that the use of acid phosphate nearly doubled the yield of alfalfa.

Milk Displaces Beer

Experts Hold that Many Who Once Guzzled Intoxicants Now Use Milk

PROHIBITION was an important factor in the twenty-seven per cent increase in milk consumption which occurred between 1918 and 1924, according to a nation-wide questionnaire-survey conducted by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Fifty-one leading dairy experts employed as heads of dairy departments of agricultural colleges, agricultural agents of railroads, managers of co-operative milk distributing agencies and milk dealers answered the questionnaire which was sent out by A. D. Lynch, director of the association's department of dairy marketing.

Of the fifty-one, thirty-three definitely stated that prohibition has had an effect upon the increasing consumption of milk by the American public, seven said "no," and eleven were non-committal.

The opinion as to the degree of effect of the Volstead Act varied from fifty per cent to "very little," with a majority attributing about one-fourth of the increase to scarcity of beer, wine and other intoxicating liquors.

"I am inclined to give prohibition credit for twenty-five per cent of our increase in fluid milk sales," wrote C. E. Hough, general manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association at Hartford, "I think this could be divided to represent the better buying power of the family of the man who formerly spent too much of his income for liquor."

"I think one-third of the increase is due to prohibition," stated B. F. Beach, assistant secretary of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association at De-

troit. "This is accounted for by the fact that in factories it is common practice for workmen to drink milk with their noon-day lunch, while in the pre-prohibition days it was a common thing to drink beer and eat lunch in a saloon near a factory. There is also greater thrift today on account of prohibition, thereby enabling the people to buy milk more freely."

"This matter has been discussed repeatedly by our officers," wrote H. R. Leonard, manager of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, St. Paul, Minn., "and they are unanimous in their opinion that prohibition is responsible for a large part of the increased sales of milk and other dairy products. We meet monthly with the distributors of milk in the Twin Cities and they tell us that one of the features of their business now is to take care of the noon-day demand for milk on construction jobs. It is not unusual to see four or five milk wagons parked along the curb where a large construction job is in progress. Workmen did not drink milk before prohibition. There has also been a very marked increased demand for butter and ice cream. We attribute a large part of this to the fact that housewives have more money to spend than in pre-prohibition days."

"My opinion is that fifty per cent of this increase is due to prohibition, and fifty per cent to advertising, and telling the value of milk!" stated E. H. Parfitt, dairy bacteriologist of Purdue University.

Richard Pattee, managing director (Continued on page 499).



A Herd of Michigan Angus of the Smooth, Tidy, Pony Type that Matures Early Into Prime Beef.

Profits from the Roadside

By M. E. George

AS we motor through the country we never fail to notice and admire the well-kept roadsides. One reason why we notice these, is that there are, comparatively speaking, so few of them.

Twelve years ago the road in front of the writer's farm was reggraded, being made into a state award road. The next spring we dragged the roadside along the farm until it was in a well-pulverized condition, then broadcasted a small amount of oats on it, and seeded it to clover and alfalfa, dragging the oats and seeding in at the same time. When the oats were in the right condition for hay, we cut them, raked them up and hauled to the barn. This we did to allow the seeding a better chance to get a good start.

Each year since then we have cut the hay, which is mostly alfalfa, from two to three times a year. This has yielded along an eighty-rod stretch, from three-fourths of a ton to a ton of hay each year. Not only have we had the satisfaction of securing this hay at almost no expense, but it has been the means of keeping the roadside looking as it should, attractive, and entirely free from weeds.

This alfalfa along the roadside seems to get an earlier start than that in the fields, and affords a somewhat earlier feed for the hogs, and a few

times when we were shy of hay for the horses, it filled in as an emergency helper until the hay in the fields was ready for harvesting.

The hog lot is along a part of this roadside, and we mowed some of this alfalfa as much as four and five times a year by hand, for the hogs when there was no other green feed available that we could harvest for them. We even fell back on it for the milk cows during the dry part of the summer season when the pasture in the fields was in poor shape, mowing it with a scythe and carrying in a fork full of the green alfalfa to each cow.

Any farmer can make it a practice to mow his roadside with a two-horse mowing machine two or three times a year, even though nothing but June grass and weeds are growing. This takes but a small amount of time and keeps the weeds from going to seed, as well as affording the satisfaction of having a well-kept roadside along his farm.

Once we get the habit of keeping our roadside in an attractive condition, the pride we get from it will sort of urge us to keep the rest of the farm in the same attractive condition. The idea is similar to that of our ladies buying a new hat to keep in match with the new coat that they have already purchased.

4
Individual
CORD TIRE
TYPES for the
farmer and-
priced RIGHT

Stop!...
the same money
buys Goodrich



BEFORE you buy any tire go to your Goodrich dealer.

Let him show you the complete Goodrich Line. The same money you were going to spend, you'll find, will buy a Goodrich.

Goodrich builds a tire for every type of car and kind of service. All Goodrich tires are cords. All Goodrich cords are built with the same wonderful construction principles as the famous Silvertown.

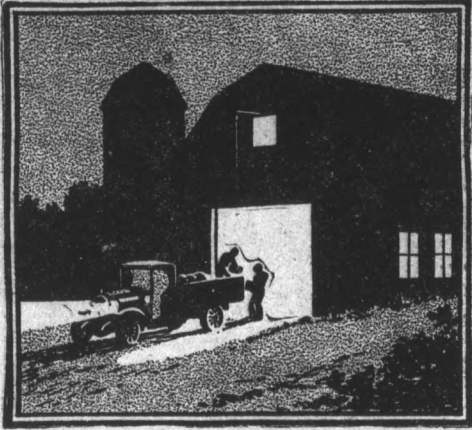
Goodrich provides you with the wide choice of four individual types of cords and guarantees your choice. You are assured 100 per cent returns in service for every dollar you spend.

Be fair to yourself in this question of tire economy. Drive in and see your Goodrich dealer. Learn how it's possible to get a better tire—priced right!

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
Akron, Ohio

Goodrich
"Best in the Long Run"

COLT
LIGHT
IS
SUNLIGHT



SAFEST
AND BEST
BY TEST

DAYLIGHT after DARK

PERHAPS you've visited a friend who owns a Colt Light Plant. If you have, you know what a wonderful convenience it is. Perhaps you've wanted a Colt Plant in your own home—but have never bought one because you didn't think you could afford it.

The truth is that Colt Light actually pays for itself! For if you own a Colt Plant, you can spend every hour of daylight in the field. You don't have to quit work before dark to milk and feed up. You know that with your Colt barn light, you can do all your odd jobs as easily after dark as in the middle of the day. You know that Colt Light pays for itself because of the extra hours you can spend with your crops.

And think of the pleasure your whole family will have—with Colt Light in the home! Your wife can iron with the Colt Iron and stay cool even in midsummer. She has no dirty oil

lamps to bother with. She can always get a quick meal with the Colt Hot Plate. Your children will enjoy studying, and you will enjoy reading at night—for Colt Light does not strain the eyes. Your wife and daughters can easily see to sew.

Scientific tests prove that Colt Light is practically sunlight. It is made by Union Carbide Gas. On the average farm two or three fillings of Union Carbide a year give plenty of Colt Light, at a cost of a few dollars.

Colt Light Plants are priced very moderately—and payments can be extended over a long period if you own your farm.

Get in touch with our nearest branch office today! Write for free booklet, "Safest and Best by Test."

J. B. COLT COMPANY

New York . . . 30 E. 42nd St.
Rochester, N. Y. . . 31 Exchange St.
Chicago, Ill. . . 1001 Monadnock Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo., 716 N. Y. Life Bldg.
Chattanooga, Tenn., 6th & Market Sts.
San Francisco, Cal., 8th & Brannan Sts.

The sale of Colt Light offers a great opportunity for the ambitious farm-trained man. Write our nearest office for full particulars.

COLT
TRADE MARK
LIGHT

GET BETTER RESULTS

WITH THE

UTILITOR



**PLOWS-HARROWS
CULTIVATES-Belt Power**
THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADER
LESS LABOR - GREATER PROFITS
See your Leading Implement Dealer or write for Catalogue
THE UTILITOR CO., Dept. A, Indianapolis, Ind.

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OLDFIELD TIRES
HIGH GRADE - GUARANTEED
30 x 3 1/2 Regular Clincher Fabric \$7.95
30 x 3 1/2 Regular Clincher Fabric \$9.50
29 x 4-40 Balloon Tires 12.65
Other sizes and makes quoted on application.
Parcel post paid.
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382 Eddy Rd. Cleveland, Ohio.

RANGER DELIVERED FREE
on approval and 30 days' trial, express prepaid. Many styles. Bicycles \$21.50 up. Easy Payments. Write today for our big catalog and Factory-to-Rider prices.
MEAD Cycle Co., Dept. B-208 CHICAGO.

**CLEANS
SINKS
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**5¢
A
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Softens Hard Water

**RUB-NO-MORE
WASHING POWDER**

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This New FREE Book
Quotes you the lowest factory prices on Quality Heating Stoves, Furnaces, Porcelain Enamel Combination Ranges, Coal and Wood Ranges and Gas Stoves. 200 styles and sizes. Cash or easy terms—as low as \$2.00 monthly. 30 days FREE trial; 360 days approval test. 24 hour shipments. 660,000 pleased Kalamazoo customers. Make a \$25 to \$75 saving by sending postal for FREE book today.
KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mrs. 121 Rochester Ave. Kalamazoo, Mich.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

HANDLE QUARTER BILLION DOLLARS OF STOCK.

MORE than ten million animals were handled by twenty-six terminal market cooperative sales agencies operating on twenty leading live stock markets in 1925. The bureau of agricultural economics reports that the total business transacted measured in dollars was over \$280,000,000. Ten of the associations reported having made patronage refunds during the year amounting to nearly \$500,000. Seventeen per cent of the live stock sold on the Buffalo market was handled by cooperative agencies; forty per cent on the Cleveland market; 30.4 per cent on the Detroit market, and 18.7 per cent at Pittsburgh.

TO GIVE STATES EMBARGO POWER.

THE move in congress to restore to the states the power to proclaim embargoes and quarantines to meet threatened invasions of insects and plant pests has centered in a joint resolution introduced in the senate by Senator Jones, of Washington. It was said at the hearings on this resolution that this authority is needed to enforce the ruling against the importation of propagation of black currant bushes which are responsible for the spread of the white pine blister. Northwestern states want the authority to prevent importations of alfalfa hay and seed to keep out the alfalfa weevil.

WOMEN OPPOSING FARMERS INTERESTS.

ENEMIES of the protective tariff system are being aided by various women's organizations that are coming to Washington asking congress to reduce the tariff on necessities. The tariff on food products is being attacked by the National Consumers' League, whose representatives have been besieging congress for a downward revision of rates. It is now indicated that the farmers will have arrayed against them the powerful opposition of the organized women's clubs, in the coming contest over tariff revision.

WE USUALLY EXPORT POTATOES.

MORE potatoes are usually exported from the United States than are imported. In 1925, however, the imports exceeded the exports by 109,658 bushels, according to the department of commerce. Nearly all the potato imports during 1925 came from Canada, the imports from that country increasing from 333,083 bushels in 1924 to 2,307,633 bushels in 1925. The short crop in this country last year is responsible for the large increase in imports.

PRODUCTION BEING STABILIZED.

REPORTS received by the department of agriculture up to April 1, from about 50,000 producers indicated intentions to increase the acreage of oats 4.6 per cent; barley 5.7 per cent; white potatoes 4.3 per cent, and to decrease the spring wheat acreage 1.8 per cent.

The department specialists say that these figures may be taken as a fairly accurate index of the plans farmers now have in mind for this season's crops. The outstanding thing in the reports is the evidence of general stability that once more appears to underlie the production program. The crop story since 1919 has been two years of heavy surpluses, two years of

readjustment, and two years of fairly stable adjustments.

Of the three main feed grains, corn, oats and barley, the reported intention is to plant 157,500,000 acres against 155,000,000 acres last year. This increase is in oats and barley. Among the chief money crops, the report indicates a small decrease in the spring wheat acreage and a slight increase in potato planting. With average yields the production of feed crops may be larger than can be disposed of with available live stock. Increase in live stock should not be made without considering the probable effect on the market. The intended acreage of corn with average yields would allow little chance for change in the corn situation. An oat crop equal to that of last year would result in continued unsatisfactory market conditions.

News of the Week

Judge Ben Lindsey, the famous juvenile court judge of Denver, Colorado, has successfully sent 1,000 young prisoners on jail trips alone. He placed them entirely on their honor.

Society women at Tampa, Florida, rode as jockeys in a charity horse race. It is reported that they handled their horses well.

Detroit is one of America's leading export cities, being exceeded only by New York, aGlvoston, and New Orleans.

Franz Kneisel, famous Hungarian violinist, died last week in New York at the age of sixty-one.

Prison conditions in Michigan are bad. The state prisons have a normal capacity of 3,486, whereas they are now housing 5,152 prisoners. Many have to sleep on the floor.

Ruins of old Fort Shelby were unearthed when digging the foundation for the new building of the Detroit Trust Company in Detroit.

President Coolidge will retain the old farm where his father died. It has been in the family since the time of his great-great-grandfather.

Mrs. Sarah A. Coles-Hughes, of Marshall, Michigan, recently sold out a dress-making establishment which she started sixty-seven years ago. She is ninety-one years old.

John T. Rich, ex-governor of Michigan, died ten days ago in St. Petersburg, Florida. He was governor of this state from 1892 to 1896. He would have been eighty-three years old on April 23.

It is reported that a Japanese syndicate has been granted a 2,000,000-acre tract of land by the Mexican government for the purpose of colonization.

It is said that Mrs. Coolidge is having the interior of the White House altered, and that she will use antiques in refurnishing this historic mansion of presidents.

Death claimed George Shima, an Americanized Japanese, who is called the potato king of this country. He made millions by planting the despised delta lands in California to potatoes.

In France acetylene has been successfully used as a substitute for gasoline in running automobiles.

A severe battle is in progress for the possession of the city of Peking. The city is still in control of the Nationalist Chinese army, but this army has consented to turn the city over to the coalition army for \$50,000.

Luther Burbank, the famous horticulturist, has been seriously ill, but is gaining slowly.

Preliminary statistics of seventy-seven American cities show an increase in the murder death rate, from 10.8 in 1924, to 11.1 in 1925, per one hundred thousand.

The annual report of the Near East Relief shows that 1,000,000 have been saved from starvation by its aid. Its expenditures were \$82,000,000, the contributions coming from fifty-three nations.

Herr Jolly, in Berlin, just completed a forty-four-day fast, which is supposed to be the record. However, Frank A. Wolfe, a farmer near Oklahoma City, has affidavits showing that he fasted fifty days for the benefit of his health. Receipts from Herr Jolly's stunt amounted to \$45,000.



for Economical Transportation

Check Price for Price Value for Value



Reduced Prices

Touring	-	\$510
Roadster	-	510
Coupe	-	645
Sedan	-	735
Landau	-	765
½ Ton Truck	-	395
(Chassis Only)		
1 Ton Truck	-	550
(Chassis Only)		

f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

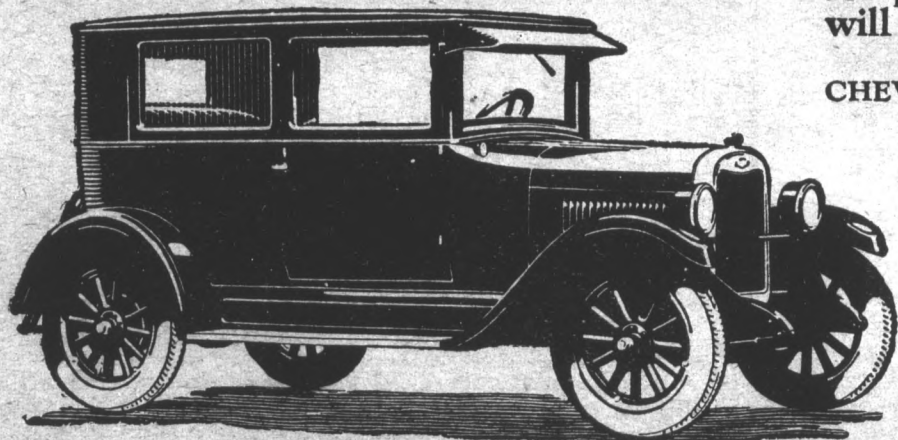
Think how low the recent reduction of Chevrolet prices brings the cost of a fully equipped automobile. Compare what you get for Chevrolet's new low prices with any other car in the world.

Remember that Chevrolet equipment includes, three-speed transmission, disc clutch, Duco finish, alemite lubrication—on closed models Fisher Bodies and balloon tires and scores of other features essential on a modern motor car.

Remember that Chevrolet provides a performance so smooth—so powerful that it will amaze you. Skim over country roads. Plow through mud and sand. Rush up hills that balk bigger and higher priced cars. One ride in the Improved Chevrolet will convince you that equal power, flexibility, comfort and beauty cannot be obtained at anywhere near its price.

Now, more than ever before, check price for price and value for value—and you will buy a Chevrolet!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.
DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION



The Coach
\$645
F. O. B. Flint, Mich.

QUALITY AT LOW COST

New Model Ingersolls

New Wrist Watches

ILLUSTRATIONS can't do justice to the new tonneau-shape Ingersoll Wrist Watches. They can't show the real character of the design nor how the watch and strap shape themselves to lie flat on the wrist—with no strap beneath.



Metal Dial
\$4.00

Radiolite
\$4.50

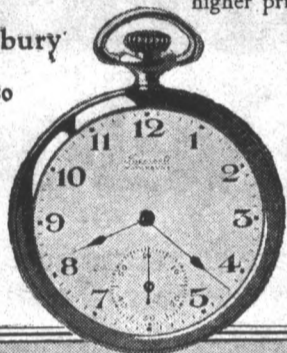


New WATERBURY

AND now we add greater beauty and style to the WATERBURY, the lowest priced jeweled watch made in America.

Notice the beauty of the new bow and crown, and how the lines of the bow "flow" into the circular case, giving the watch a grace of line you would expect only in very much higher priced watches.

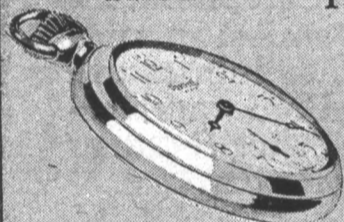
Waterbury
\$5.50



Waterbury
Radiolite
\$6.50



Everybody Knows the YANKEE
The Most Popular Watch in the World



The New Yankee
\$1.75

WHAT a tribute to any article to say that over a period of thirty years time more people have chosen it than any other!

Ingersoll Yankees have been chosen by 60 million people—in all parts of the world, in all walks of life.

Is there any better demonstration of the quality? Of dependability? Of value? Of genuine service?

Ingersoll

Pictures that pay

YOUR mind registers hundreds of pictures every day. Faces on the street, people in a doorway, a tray of watches in a window, ribbon on a hat. Interesting or amusing, maybe . . . but of what actual value are most of them to you?

Yet a vast number of pictures that can affect your daily living are waiting for your glance. Advertisements show you better things to ride in, eat, wear, enjoy—honestly pictured for you. Pictures that pay! Such pictures make you familiar with the newest, most improved things you can buy. The soap, hosiery, fountain pen that can mean most to you. Familiar with their color, way they are wrapped, name on the package. You can recognize them at once, link them at once with their advertised facts, know all about them before you buy. You don't have to test them. They have been tested for you. The watch widely advertised ticks in thousands of pockets. The skillet on the printed page is used on a thousand stoves. Pictures in advertisements are pictures of good things enjoyed in countless homes.



*Look at advertisements and their pictures
They let you choose the best*

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

LIABILITY FOR KILLING DOG.

Our dog accompanied the children to school and was killed on the road by a neighbor. Is this neighbor liable?—V. T.

There appears nothing in the statement to excuse the neighbor from liability for killing the dog.—Rood.

LIABILITY ON CONTRACT.

I ordered some fruit trees last fall, but being unable to get work this winter, I am unable to pay for the trees now. I wrote to the company stating my position, but they say I must take the trees now. What can I do?—W. R. S.

Liability on the contract does not depend on the purchaser's ability to pay; there being no provision in the contract for such event, the only way out is to make sale of the trees to someone else.—Rood.

VALIDITY OF ORAL LEASE.

We rented a farm in the fall of 1925. Later my husband died, and my son went to see the lessor, who gave us permission to stay if he did not sell the farm. He told us to go ahead and put in fall crops and we could stay if he did not sell. (Our time was up in November). Can the owner put us off this spring? He has notified us to get off.—M. H. N.

An oral lease for one year is valid, and the lessor has no right to oust the tenant who has put crops in by the lessor's direction, without payment for the crops.

THE WIDOW'S SHARE.

A. made a will in 1904 leaving his property to a friend. Later, about 1916, he married a widow with three children, now grown up. Recently he died, but did not change his will. To what part of the property is the widow entitled? A. has no children.—Subscriber.

The man's will was not revoked by the marriage. The widow is entitled to her dower right—a life estate in one-third of the realty. She is also entitled to household goods to the extent of \$200, and to \$3,000 more of his personal estate, and one-half of the residue of his personal estate.

LICENSE FOR DOGS.

Must the dog tax be paid before a certain day in the year? If not paid by a certain time can a fine of \$2.00 be added to the regular fee? There was a notice to this effect printed in the paper two weeks after the time they claimed it must be paid. Should not this have been printed before the date due? Is this a state or county law?—L. D.

By Public Acts (1921), it is unlawful for any person to own any dog four months old or over, unless the dog is licensed as therein provided, and, by Section 6 of the act, on or before the first day of March every year, the owner of any dog four months old, or over, shall apply to the county treasurer in writing for a license for the dog owned and kept by him. The fee for the license of male dog is \$2.00.

REQUIREMENT FOR REGISTRATION.

Can a voter register before anyone except the township clerk, and become a qualified voter at the township elections? If so, before whom? May a voter register in any other way than by appearing in person or by mail? If so, how? Can a voter register by phone?—E. D.

Compiled Laws (1915) Section 3602, provides that on any day, except Sunday, the days of session of the board of registration and the days intervening between them and the next approaching election, any qualified elector residing in the township may ap-

ply to the supervisor, town treasurer, or town clerk in person for registration of his name as an elector; and the supervisor, treasurer, or clerk, when satisfied that the applicant is a resident of the township, and otherwise qualified, shall enter the name of the applicant on a separate paper kept by the supervisor, treasurer, or clerk, describing the residence, and the date of entry. This paper shall be laid before the board of registration at the next meeting for examination and review, and if the applicant is found qualified the board thereupon enters his name in the register.—Rood.

DEFAULT ON CONTRACT.

B. bought two resort lots on a lake in northern Michigan from A. on contract, making a small payment and agreeing to pay \$50 every three months until it was all paid. It has been eleven months since the first payment. No more payments have been made. A. has notified B. when the payments were due in writing, but has never heard from B. One of the letters A. wrote was registered, and A. received card from destination that letter was delivered. B. has sold the contract to C., who claims the contract is still good, and A. is obliged to accept payments from C. and to give C. a deed. A. claims the contract is no good, not having lived up to it. Who is correct? How can this be straightened out?—A. J. B.

Rights under contracts are not terminated by default; but only by foreclosure in some method recognized by law. The assignee of the contract succeeds to all of the rights of the assignor at the time of the assignment; and upon notification of the assignment to the seller he is bound to respect the rights of the assignor. The rights of the assignee thereafter can be cut off only by foreclosing the same as if he were the original buyer.—Rood.

LIABILITY OF EMPLOYEE'S INJURY.

I have been working in the cedar swamp for a company. The work is run by a jobber, who gets paid so much a cord for looking after the wood. The company, however, sends a scaler to scale the timber and pay the men every two weeks. While working here I met with an accident, and upon attempting to draw insurance, I found that the company considered I was not employed by them directly, but by this man who is looking after things for them. He has none but a verbal contract. Early in the winter he was hurt himself and drew compensation. Where do I stand? Who could I write to at Lansing regarding the compensation law?—A. T.

Unless the timber company is operating under the Employers' Liability Act, the Industrial Accident Commission would have no jurisdiction. Their address is Lansing, Michigan. Whether the owner of the timber, or the man in the woods, is liable in case of accident depends upon the contract between them and the contract of employment. If the man in the woods hires and pays the men employed to do the work, and has a contract with the timber owner to deliver the timber or wood at a fixed price per thousand, using his own means and discretion as to the method of accomplishing the same, he is what is known in law as an independent contractor, and he only would be liable to the men for any injury. If, on the other hand, he is merely an agent employing the men and supervising the work for a commission, the timber owner is liable for accidental injuries to the employees. If they are not operating under the Employers' Liability Act, an action at law would lie against them in this case for the injury sustained, and they could not plead contributory negligence, or negligence of a fellow servant, as a defense to such action.—Rood.

Handy Man's Corner

MAKING THE FENCE POSTS LAST LONGER.

NOWADAYS fence posts are expensive, and the one way in which the cost can be reduced is to make the posts last longer. The best method of treatment is to dip the seasoned posts in hot creosote. But this is not often convenient, although every farming community ought to have a post-treating outfit. Another method is to char the end of the post that goes into the ground. Care should be taken that the post does not split or crack. This will not occur if the wood is thoroughly seasoned. Piling stones, gravel, and ashes about the post will permit better circulation of air about it, and keep down the weeds which hold moisture and hasten decay. Posts may also be painted with some preservative like tar, petroleum or creosote. Care must be taken that every crevice is filled with the paint, for decay will start at such points. Creosote serves best when applied hot. It penetrates the wood to a greater depth when heated.—R. D. Dickinson.

CHANGE THE CRANKCASE OIL.

WHEN a manufacturer advises to change the crankcase oil every 500 miles, it does not mean every 3,000 miles. Do not neglect to change the oil because it is a dirty job. It can be done in about ten minutes. The manufacturer knows when it should be changed, and his advice should be followed to get the longest life and most efficiency out of the motor. If every car owner could visit the repair shops and see a few engines that have suffered from neglect such as this, he would be more careful of his own car.

CHECK VALVES.

CHECK valves, which control the flow of oil in a plunger type of pump, should be cleaned occasionally to secure proper pumping. In case the oil does not flow, or the gauge shows no pressure, it may be due to the pump becoming air-bound, but cleaning the check valves will usually remove the trouble.

GRINDING NOISE IN DIFFERENTIAL.

A GRINDING noise in the differential can be reduced by using a heavier grease, but judgment must be used, as it is easy to get a grease so heavy that when it is chilled it will squeeze out of the gears and stay out, causing them to run dry. This would aggravate the trouble.

STEER MORE AND "HONK" LESS.

SOME drivers seem to think that a constant honking of the horn is all that is necessary for safety. More attention to the steering wheel and less to the "nerve disturber" is a wise practice.

MANY BARBERRY BUSHES DESTROYED.

LEADERS in the barberry eradication campaign, at their meeting in Washington, reported that considerable progress had been made in controlling black stem rust of small grains through eradication of barberry bushes. So far more than 11,500,000 common barberry bushes in the infested regions have been destroyed.

Making synthetic silk requires large amounts of chemicals.

Americans ate more ice cream in 1925 than in any previous year.

The sense of smell is said to grow more keen as we grow older.



Once again...the same job... the same long-wearing rope

Once you have found dependable, long-wearing rope, you will insist on having it always. And what a *real* saving it is in both time and money, if you can know such a rope *before* you buy it!

You can't tell good rope by outward appearance, for ordinary rope may look better than it is. But there is a way to tell rope value in advance—a sure way.

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

H. & A. "Star Brand" Binder Twine

evenly spun from the best fibres, is of full yardage and has ample strength for binding purposes.



What the "Blue Heart" signifies

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

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

Heart" Manila Rope are drawn spun, laid, and properly lubricated so as to insure the smooth working of every fibre, yarn, and strand.

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

Guarantee

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

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

For sisal rope

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



H & A "Blue Heart" Manila Rope

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

Special Offer!

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

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

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

The Hooven & Allison Company, Xenia, Ohio

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

My Name _____

Address _____

My Dealer's Name _____

Address _____

M. F. 4-10-26

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Michigan Farmer

What a University test proved

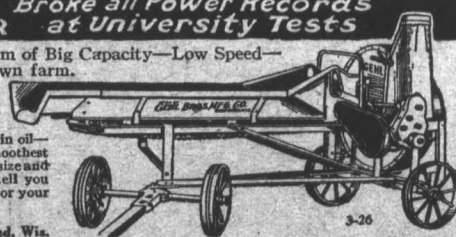
Capacity—size C, 17 to 30 tons per hour; power at 19 tons, 555 H. P. per ton, running at only 465 R. P. M. Less power per ton than any other cutter tested.

GEHL SILO FILLER Broke all Power Records at University Tests

Its record proves our claim of Big Capacity—Low Speed—let it show you on your own farm.

Low speed means less power—longer life because less vibration. An all steel machine—steel boiler plate flywheel—can't burst—all gears enclosed and running in oil—absolutely self-feeding. The smoothest running cutter built. Give us the size and name of your engine and we will tell you about the right size Gehl Cutter for your requirements.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
423 S. Water St. West Bend, Wis.



SELL THE MILK AND RAISE YOUR CALVES ON RYDE'S CREAM CALF MEAL

You can make money by using Ryde's Cream Calf Meal. Sell the Cow's Milk and Cream, and buy Ryde's Cream Calf Meal for one-third of what you get for the milk and cream. Two-thirds of the price you get for the milk is clear cash profit. Ryde's Cream Calf Meal is an unequalled substitute for milk. It contains every element necessary for rapid and thrifty growth, for calves and other young live stock. Build better calves with Ryde's Cream Calf Meal, at your Dealers, or write

RYDE AND COMPANY
Dept.
5434 W. Roosevelt Road
Chicago, Ill.



Will you have a good crop next Fall? The fertilizer you use will help answer this question the right way. When the seed goes into the ground in the spring the soil is cold. The tiny plant must battle for its life. If you do your part and see that there is plenty of plant food ready for it as soon as it starts to grow, you will be rewarded. Your harvest will be large and the profits will be good. You cannot expect good results unless your crop is properly fertilized. The growing plants must have:

Nitrogen (or Ammonia)

For a quick, early start and healthy growth

Readily Available Phosphorus

to make big yields

Soluble Organic Potash

to improve the quality, plump the grain and increase the yield

"THE FERTILIZER LEADERS OF AMERICA" put into their fertilizer several forms of nitrogen. Some of it is ready for the plant at once; some of it will not become ready for the plant till midseason. As a result you have a constant supply of nitrogen and steady healthy growth. The phosphorus in their fertilizers is so treated that it is readily taken up by the plant. The potash put in their fertilizer is the very best on the market and pays big profits at harvest time.

Order your fertilizer this year from "THE FERTILIZER LEADERS OF AMERICA." Get their fertilizer from your dealer or write direct for information.

THE FERTILIZER LEADERS OF AMERICA



Federal Chemical Co., Inc.
LOUISVILLE KY. NASHVILLE TENN. COLUMBUS O.

MEN WANTED—to sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand. Complete cooperation. Commission paid weekly. Write: Williams, Sons' Nurseries, Dept. 4, Rochester, N. Y.

Reliable Fruit Trees

Guaranteed to Grow Seeds, 3-4 ft. Apple Trees 25c. 5-ft. Peach Trees 20c each Postpaid. Growers of Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Shrubbery and Grape Vines. Send for 1926 Catalog today. ALLEN'S NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE, Geneva, O.

KINKADE GARDEN TRACTOR and Power Lawnmower

A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers, Country Estates and Lawn Work. American Farm Machine Co. 1009-33rd Ave. S. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WOOL BED BLANKETS & BATTING

We are now equipped to manufacture your virgin wool into bed blankets and batting at moderate cost to you. Custom work a specialty. Give us a trial. West you. Custom work a specialty. Give us a trial. West Unity Woollen Mills, 108 Lynn St., West Unity, Ohio.

I FOUND A NEW WAY TO BANISH CORNS IN 24 HOURS

Before, I could hardly walk a step without agonizing pains from my corns—and I absolutely dreaded ever buying new shoes. But now all that is changed—ever since I learned about Kuhn's Dollar Corn Treatment. Today, I can put on a pair of new shoes and walk miles in them the very first day—without a single twinge of pain from any corn. For they're all gone—gone to stay! Just send \$1 and this wonderful treatment will be mailed to you at once. Your money will be refunded immediately if you are not more than delighted. Don't suffer from corns! Write tonight to

I. L. DALE KUHN LABORATORIES
DEPT. 24 B. SHELBY, OHIO.

BOLENS Garden Tractor
Does seeding, Cultivating and Lawn Mowing with great saving of time and effort. All it needs is a guiding hand. Gasoline power does the work. Attachments for different jobs are instantly interchangeable. Many indispensable features, patented arched axle, tool control, power turn, etc. A boy or girl will run it with delight. Write Gilson Mfg. Co., 511 Park St. Port Washington Wis.

Eureka Traction Sprayer

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

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

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

Eureka Mower Co. Box 1408 Utica, N.Y.



MAKING HAY IN THE WINTER TIME.

THE farmers of Elmira township, Otsego county, have reversed the old saying of make hay while the sun shines. Porcupine Lake has a rich deposit of marl, and since the lake has gone down it has left the marl high and dry, so that it is an easy matter to drive a team onto it in the winter, so now, instead of hauling timber, marl hauling is the order of the day.

The marl will average three feet deep, and there are several acres of it available, or enough for all the farmers within profitable hauling distance. Many thought it could not be done, on account of the deep snow, which is three feet deep at the present time. True, it is a handicap and means some work to uncover the marl. For all that, many loads have been taken out the past week, which will spell success to those who have had the courage to battle the elements and stick to the job.

There is one big advantage—this work can be done when there is not much work to do on the farm. Those at work make from two to three trips a day and haul from one and a half to two and a half yards of marl to the load.

The marl is piled up in heaps on the farms to dry out so it can be spread on the fields in the spring and worked into the land where alfalfa will be sown, and thus insure future crops.

It does not take much figuring to see that the few farmers who have caught the vision, are laying up a bank account for the future, in the shape of better fertility of soil, better hay crops, more alfalfa, more milk, and larger cream checks. We hope more farmers will mine marl while the mining is good.—Ernest Pettifor.

THE CLOSED DOOR.

EARLY this year the State Department of Agriculture established a quarantine against the importation of certain products which carry pests that, if introduced, would make trouble in this state.

An embargo is on against the shipment into the state of alfalfa in all forms from the state of Utah, certain counties of Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Wyoming during the months from April to October, and during the remainder of the year, except under certain conditions laid down by the above department. The purpose of the quarantine is to prevent the introduction of the alfalfa weevil, an insect that does great damage to the alfalfa plant.

The Japanese beetle, an insect that threatens even greater damage to plants than the European corn borer, now thrives in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and to protect the state from injury by this pest,

quarantine against shipment into Michigan, directly or indirectly, from the three states above named of any nursery, ornamental, or greenhouse stock, all plants and plant roots, farm, garden, and orchard products, and all kinds of grain and forage crops, has been established.

The maintenance, propagation, sale or introduction of all barberry bushes except the dwarf Japanese species

OLDEST ALFALFA GROWER IN MICHIGAN.

WHO was the first successfully to grow alfalfa in Michigan? We are wondering if our readers can aid us in finding out. Phillip Schare, of Kalamazoo county, states that he started a field of alfalfa in the early seventies, which has been in this crop for over fifty years, with the exception of one year. Does anyone know of an earlier successful attempt to grow this wonderful crop? If so, write the Editor a letter, giving such facts as you may have at hand, or give him information as to where the facts may be learned. Letters bearing on this subject will be published.

(Berberis Thunbergi) in Michigan is forbidden because they spread the black stem rust of wheat and other grain crops.

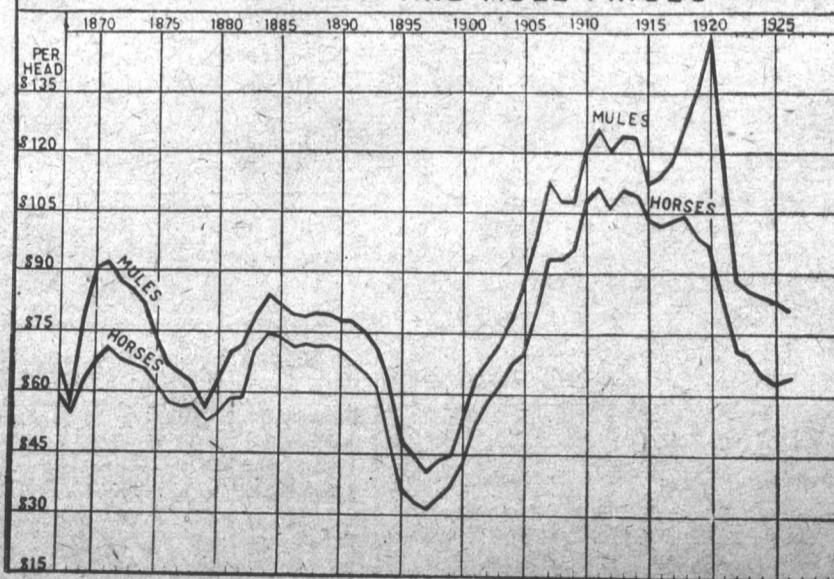
Quarantine is also established against chestnut trees from the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Ohio, to prevent the spread to this state of the chestnut bark disease.

PIED PIPER IS WANTED IN SOO.

IF there is a professional rat killer, or a pied piper in Chippewa county he may find a job by applying to the board of supervisors. Supervisors William Walker, of Watwalk, and Don Hecox, of the Sault, were appointed by the chairman of the board as members of a "Rat Investigation" committee. Within a year the county has paid \$891.60 for rat bounties, a bounty paid in accordance with state law. About ten per cent of this is paid to amateur killers, and the rest to those in charge of the city dumping grounds on the Shunk Road. The city dump is a breeding place for rats, and has been a large source of income to the men there because of the county bounty.

In suggesting that a professional rat killer be employed to rid the dump of rats, Supervisor Walker said that a rat killer could rid the place of vermin for from \$25 to \$50 and save the county a considerable amount of money.

59 YEARS OF HORSE AND MULE PRICES



The Ups and Downs of Horse and Mule Prices Since the Civil War Indicate that Horse Values Are About to Turn Upward Again.

Cloverland News

PLENTY OF SUNSHINE.

THE Upper Peninsula has sunshine more than twelve hours a day from March 29 to September 22, and in June the sun shines nearly sixteen hours out of every twenty-four. It has more acreage than Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts and Rhode Island combined.

PLANNING CITY MARKET.

THE Chamber of Commerce at Iron Mountain is contemplating the establishment of a city market for the benefit of farmers adjacent to that city. The rapid boom of that city since the opening of the Ford interests make it more than likely to be a huge success. County Agent Lonsdorf is working on the proposition and sees a great future in such a market, provided it is handled properly.

FORM NEW SIRE ORGANIZATION.

RECENTLY there was perfected at Marquette a pure-bred-sire-exchange committee, for the purpose of promoting the exchange of proven sires among farmers of the Upper Peninsula. This committee consists of J. G. Wells, Jr.; J. A. Jeffery; George E. Bishop; G. W. Putnam; Dr. F. K. Hanson, and E. G. Amos.

Mr. Wells was chosen general manager and secretary. The first activity of the committee will be to see that bulls sold from the dairy special of two years ago are exchanged and thus double their usefulness.

The committee will also assist in exchanging sires other than those purchased from the train, and of proven ability. Owners of pure-bred bulls have been notified of this organization and encouraged to list them with the committee. This service will cost the dairy men nothing, other than a picture and pedigree of the animal that they desire to trade.

COW TESTING RECORDS GOOD.

FEBRUARY records in the cow testing associations show some real producers. The high herd for that month, owned by Wickman Brothers, of the North Menominee Association, is a herd of fourteen grade Jerseys, and they averaged 1,154 pounds of milk and 43.6 pounds of fat. The high association was South Delta, where each cow averaged 595 pounds of milk and 23.9 pounds of fat. In this association, Emil Mosher's four-year-old pure-bred Holstein led in that class with 1,596 pounds of milk and 71.8 pounds of fat; and a grade Holstein from the same herd led the mature class with 1,353 pounds of milk and 77. pounds of fat.

The high two-year cow was a pure-bred owned by the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station. She produced 1,282 pounds of milk and fifty pounds of fat. Another three-year-old pure-bred led the three-year-old class with 1,971 pounds of milk and 65.2 pounds of fat. She is owned by C. E. Johnson, of Gogebic county.

VALUABLE SHORT HORN BULL BOUGHT BY SUTTON.

A VALUABLE Short Horn bull of high breeding, Roan Commander, has been purchased by Robert Stratton, of Dafer. The animal was sired by the first prize bull at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago in 1924, and was purchased from S. H. Pangborn, of Bad Axe, one of the outstanding Short Horn breeders of Michigan. Two half-sisters of the bull were recently purchased by the animal husbandry department of Michigan State College.

Farmer A uses a one-row cultivator.



When Farmer A is half done -

Farmer B uses a two-row cultivator.

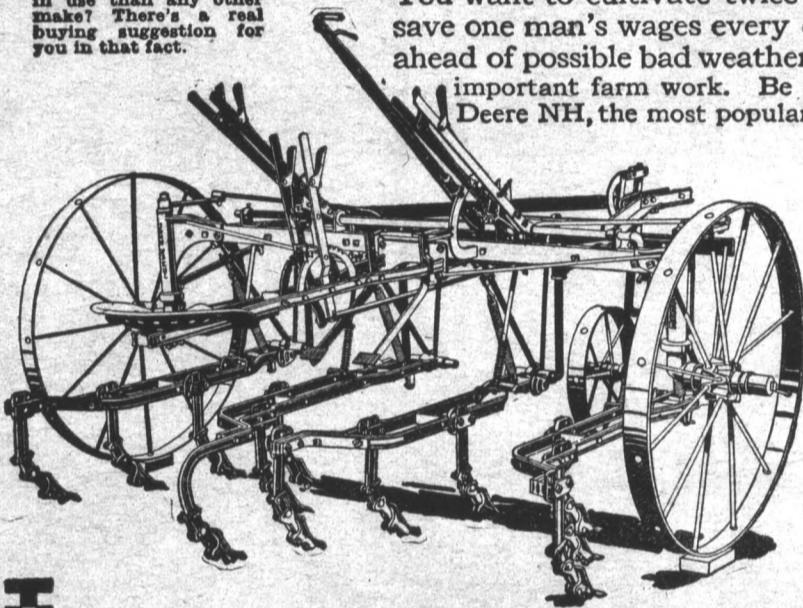
Farmer B is all done.

The Money-Making Way

Save \$3 a Day with the John Deere Two-Row

DID YOU KNOW that more John Deere Two-Row Cultivators are in use than any other make? There's a real buying suggestion for you in that fact.

Study those illustrations above. You want all the advantages which Farmer B gets from his two-row cultivator. You want to cultivate twice as fast as with a single-row—save one man's wages every day—get all your crops clean, ahead of possible bad weather—get through and get at other important farm work. Be ready this year with the new John Deere NH, the most popular two-row cultivator on the market.



Only the John Deere NH Has All These Features

Long view of work—you see three hills at once—no digging out, lifting or covering hills. Spacing lever in front of seat makes it easy to pull rigs in or out as you drive along—shovels can always be kept desired distance from rows. Tilting lever in front of seat permits instant regulation of set and suck of shovels. One master lever raises or lowers all rigs at once—no stops at ends of rows.

Three-horse or four-horse hitch, as desired. Four-horse hitch has steady running foretruck and folding all-steel eveners. Any style of rigs you require.

WRITE TODAY for free folder telling all the facts about the NH. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois. Ask for Folder OL-322.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS



SO-BOSS SAVES MILK?

So-Boss Cow Hobble & Tail Holder. prevents cows kicking or switching tail. 75c—hardware stores or sent prepaid. SIMONSEN IRON WKS., Sioux Rapids, Ia.

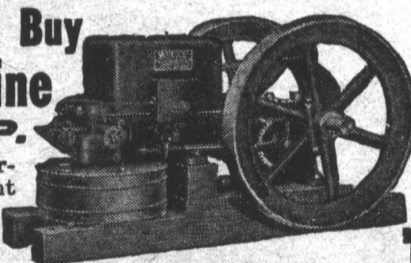


Heaves, Coughs, Conditions of Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

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



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



Nearly a YEAR TO PAY

Scrap the Old One—Pay a Little of It Down on the New WITTE

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

FREE—Write me today for my big, new, illustrated engine book and full details of my guaranteed test offer. No obligation, absolutely free. Or, if interested, ask for our Log and Tree Saw, 3-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump Catalogs.—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS,

2196 Witte Building, KANSAS CITY, MO. 2196 Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

QUICK SHIPMENTS MADE FROM NEAREST OF THESE WAREHOUSES: MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; ATLANTA, GA.; TRENTON, N.J.; RICHMOND, VA.; TAMPA, FLA.; NEW ORLEANS, LA.; DALLAS, TEX.; LAREDO, TEX.; DENVER, COLO.; BILLINGS, MONT.; SPOKANE, WASH.; NEW YORK, N.Y.; ALBANY, N. Y.; BANGOR, ME.

300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2 POST PAID
150 Sen. Dunlap, 150 Warfields
Hampton & Son, R. 3, Bangor, Mich.

\$1.00 SPECIALS \$1.00

8 Shrubs and Climbing vines, Assorted.....\$1.00
12 Grape vines, 3 varieties.....1.00
36 Gladioli Bulbs, 6 varieties.....1.00
100 Strawberry Plants, 3 varieties.....1.00
UECK & HUEBNER NURSERY, Stevensville, Mich.

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

Special Terms if you order Now!

Agents wanted in open territory.

MICHIGAN SILO COMPANY

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ABSORBINE

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

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, Strains, Bruises; stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps. W. F. YOUNG, INC., 468 1/2 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Of course you're going to spray
this year with the more effective,
more convenient Pyrox, so

why not save money by getting your Pyrox in the five, ten or twenty- five pound drums?

You'll save money and time and run absolutely no risk, because the new improved Pyrox will keep its creamy, easy-working consistency until used.

Last season the success of the new Pyrox was nothing less than sensational. Its increased effectiveness as a combined insecticide and fungicide spray, and its greater convenience, were revelations to the thousands who used it.

With Pyrox, five minutes, and you're ready to spray. Pyrox saves time, labor and money. It goes farther. It sticks, making frequent sprayings unnecessary. Lengthens the growing season, increases the yield and improves quality.

Pyrox

THE NEW IMPROVED
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

the powerful triple-duty spray

**Kills Bugs Controls Diseases
Improves Foliage**

Made by BOWKER CHEMICAL COMPANY
40 West Street, New York

Manufacturers also of Bowker's Arsenate of Lead; Bowker's Calicide (high-grade calcium Arsenate); Bowker's Bordeaux; Bowker's Bordeaux Arsenate; Bowker's Lime Sulphur; Bowker's Copper-Lime Dust.



Its soft, creamy consistency is guaranteed by 28 years of manufacturing experience.

If Hail ruins Your Crops— then what?

In the past four years there have been 601 damaging hail storms in Michigan. The total damages are estimated at \$2,610,678.00. Few counties in the state are entirely immune from this devastating giant. This season may see your efforts, your crops completely ruined as the result of even a single hail storm. Why not be protected by a Michigan company of ample resources and financial backing? Read the following table of their unusual growth:

Year	No. of Members	Amount of Risk	Losses Paid
1911	340	\$228,300	\$0,000.00
1913	6,500	\$4,308,385	\$21,360.03
1915	9,450	\$6,001,300	\$25,539.41
1917	11,747	\$8,106,400	\$35,978.82
1919	14,471	\$10,932,950	\$70,849.90
1921	14,021	\$10,772,035	\$74,670.25
1923	13,640	\$10,614,680	\$32,179.94
1924	14,360	\$10,612,100	\$42,399.03
1925	15,722	\$11,728,670	\$66,052.76

See the local agent or write in direct to the company. Don't wait—do it now.

Agents Wanted

Michigan Mutual Hail Insurance Co.
Lansing, Michigan.

FRED MILBOURN, President

GEO. E. COLEMAN, Secy-Treasurer.



WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A GARDEN?

EVERY woman living on a farm should have a horse she could drive, and a garden. That is what I used to say. Now, of course, the horse is gone, but the garden remains as good as ever.

Our garden was chosen as far as possible from the barn and chickens, and still be near the house. It is of ample proportions and contains everything necessary for a family; asparagus, rhubarb, strawberries, red and black raspberries, currants, sweet and sour cherries, peaches, pear and apple trees. These do not need the cultivation that the vegetable garden does, but the same fence will protect both from chickens and stock.

Our garden is planted in long rows, and except for horse cultivation, I ask for very little man labor since a hired man hoed out a row of gladioli for me. (My garden contains flowers as well as vegetables).

Experience has taught me that tomatoes and late cabbage sown in the garden do better and ripen almost as soon as the hothouse plants. I buy a dozen early cabbage and tomato plants and sow seed for the late varieties, getting several hundred plants for ten cents.

The late tomatoes I set about three feet apart in the rows of early peas; as the peas ripen I pull them and have left a thrifty row of tomatoes.

After the last cultivation of the early potatoes I set out the late cabbage between the rows, and as I dig the potatoes I hoe the cabbage. Sweet peppers, I set in the row of radishes, drill turnips and sweeds between the rows of sweet corn. With Swiss chard, beets, parsnips, dill, and a row of rutabagas for hens in winter, my autumn garden is as busy as the one in spring. —Mrs. A. C. C.

BLIGHT ON QUINCES.

Please tell me how to control blight on quince trees.—E. R.

The blight which attacks quince trees is the same as that which attacks pear trees, and the treatment is the same. The most important thing to do is to cut out the hold-over blight cankers which are found on the trunk and large limbs. This is best done while the trees are dormant. It would be advisable for you to write to the horticultural department of the Michigan State College for a bulletin on blight control. If the quince trees are making vigorous growth, endeavor to check the growth. Slow-growing trees are less susceptible to blight than fast-growing ones.

INCREASING SPRAYING EFFICIENCY.

(Continued from page 489).

Nozzles are frequently supplied with an extra disk, but these have openings of different sizes, and with the ordinary power pumps the smaller openings are too small to deliver sufficient liquid and besides, the smaller capacity and less work done, the excess of liquid passes through the relief valve and causes extra wear there. I have reduced the size of the opening in disks having a single round opening, by laying it on an anvil or flat iron surface and striking it with a hammer having a round head, or with a punch, and then running a small drill through it to make it round and smooth, as the irregular hole does not deliver so per-

fectly. The proper size for the ordinary pump is about three-thirty-seconds of an inch. A small drill of this size only costs a few cents.

A part of the efficient power spray rig that is almost essential is the spray gun. It is short and much more convenient than the long spray-rod, and is adjustable, giving either a wide spreading spray, which is better for small trees, or may be changed to a long, slender column that has greater capacity and reaches the large trees more thoroughly. Most of these, too, are supplied with a needle that forces obstructions out of the opening in the nozzle and prevents clogging.

Leak in Relief Valve.

Still another leak that sometimes takes place and reduces the pressure is in the relief valve, although this is not so common perhaps, as that in the old-fashioned plunger, and the wear in the nozzle, particularly if the amount of liquid delivered is properly adjusted. If more material passes through the pump than the nozzle will deliver, the excess must go through the relief valve, and this causes wear. Sometimes considerable trouble is caused in this way, especially if one hasn't had much experience with spray rigs and has not learned all about these things. The hole in the nozzle should be the proper size to deliver about all the pump supplies and still keep up the pressure, and, of course, this means that the pump should be bought of the proper capacity to meet the buyer's needs. A larger pump is required to run two leads of hose than if the work is to be done by one person. This can be governed to a considerable extent, however, by regulating the speed of the engine. The wearing parts of relief valves can usually be renewed at small cost, but this is a matter that requires attention. If the pressure runs down, and there is no leak past the plungers, and the opening in the nozzle is not too large, then the difficulty may be looked for in the worn parts of the relief valve.

Keeping Adjusted.

Spray rigs, like all complicated machines, need to be properly adjusted in order to do efficient and satisfactory work, and in doing rapid and thorough spraying, it is necessary that the proper pressure be maintained. I have seen men attempting to spray when only a coarse shower was being delivered that only reached part of the trees, and they didn't seem to comprehend that everything wasn't going all right. And men have complained that their rigs wouldn't keep up the pressure and they couldn't find out what the trouble was, and when a worn nozzle was suggested, they never had thought of that.

Wear on Pumps.

Of course, pumps, like all other machines, wear out in time and must be replaced. I used to have the pump renewed at the machine shop in two years, and in another two years had to junk it, but with those we get lately much more wear may be obtained. But with all of them the pressure gradually runs down and it is important to look after this. The first place to look is in the pump. See that the plungers are working without any leak. If there is none here, then see if the opening in the nozzle is not too large. If reducing this does not raise the pressure, then look after the relief valve and see if the liquid is not flowing through this.

In preparing the garden complete, fertilizer has a place in fitting the soil to grow crops of the highest quality.

MILK DISPLACES BEER.

(Continued from page 491).
of the New England Milk Producers' Association, Boston, Mass., stated: "Prohibition has, to an appreciable extent, increased the use of milk."

"My opinion is that three-fourths of the increase is due to educational advertising and one-fourth to prohibition," stated C. Larson, dean of agriculture of the South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota.

"Certainly prohibition has had a tendency to increase the consumption of milk, as has also the educational work done," wrote Ivan C. Weld, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, of Washington, D. C.

"At least ten per cent is due to prohibition," stated J. W. Bartlett, professor of dairy husbandry of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick.

P. M. Brandt, professor of dairy husbandry of the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, stated that a fourth of the increase is due to prohibition.

C. H. Beckendorf, general manager of the Milk Producers' Association of Central California, Modesto, said the increase is due largely to population growth of cities, and pointed, as an example, to Los Angeles' 700 per cent growth in twenty-five years.

The seven replies which stated prohibition had no effect upon the increased consumption of milk, attributed the increase to growth in population and educational advertising. Practically every one of the fifty-one replies paid tribute to educational advertising as a chief factor contributing to the increase.

"I do not believe that the increase in fluid milk consumption is in any way related to prohibition," wrote M. Mortensen, head of the dairy manufacturing department of Iowa State College, Ames. "The one who has formerly used beer or liquor will not find much satisfaction in a glass of milk. I do feel however, there has been a greater increase in the consumption of buttermilk as a result of prohibition."

"M. J. Metzger, secretary of the Bowman Dairy Company, Chicago, said that probably twenty-five per cent of the increase is due to prohibition, and the other seventy-five per cent to education of the public to the food value of milk."

"The consumption of fluid milk now is 54.75 gallons a year per capita in the United States," says A. D. Lynch, of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

FROM CLOVER TO ALFALFA.

THE county board of agriculture, through Harold C. Stinson, manager, is holding a series of county institutes. The county agent of Nawaygo is making extensive plans for a big alfalfa campaign this spring, and is laying the foundation at these institutes this week. Stinson says that at the present there are 6,000 acres of alfalfa in Nawaygo county, but that he hopes by the campaign to double that acreage this year.

He says that farmers have been depending upon red clover as their legume plant and therefore they have been faced not only with high prices for their seed, but also have had to take the chance of planting unadapted and imported seed in their fields and, rather than take a chance on success of that crop, they are turning to alfalfa.—S. S. Nisbet.

European countries own over half of the tropics.

There are said to be nearly 200 cases of leprosy in Paris.

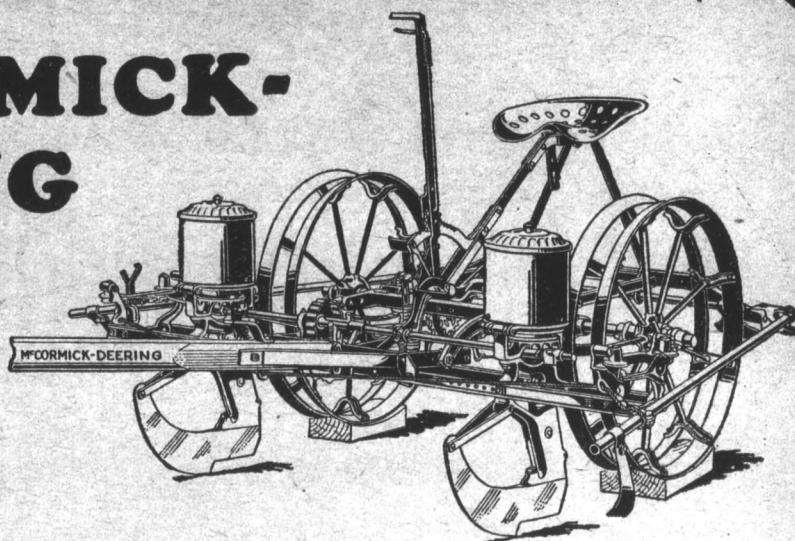
At least thirteen Arctic explorations are planned for this summer.

The first synthetic perfume was made in 1850.

A young tree grows faster than an old tree.

McCORMICK-DEERING

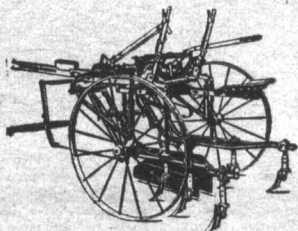
Corn Planters and Drills



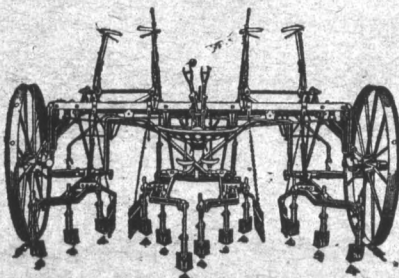
Time-Proved Features in a 1926 Model

1. Variable drop.
2. Improved clutch.
3. Plunger-type valve action.
4. Improved check heads.
5. Check-row or drill.
6. Any type openers.
7. Automatic markers.
8. Improved fertilizer attachment.
9. Built-in power hill-drop.

Flat, edge, or full-hill drop. Plates interchange. Plant peas and beans with corn with the 1926 McCormick-Deering Planters.



McCormick-Deering 1-Row Cultivator



McCormick-Deering 2-Row Cultivator

McCormick-Deering 1 and 2-Row Cultivators

For as long as many can remember, McCormick-Deering cultivators have been helping grow good crops wherever row crops are grown. This year will see these easy-to-operate, thorough tools again at work. Perhaps on your farm there is a need for a new 2-row in place of worn out single-row cultivators. Or perhaps you are going to replace a walker with a rider. Whatever your need, remember the quality of McCormick-Deering cultivators and the complete service rendered by McCormick-Deering dealers. Give your local dealer a chance to show you these good planters and cultivators.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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

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GET IT FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT
"Saved 12 1/2¢ a rod," says T. H. Boyer, Allegan, Michigan. You, too, can save by buying direct at Lowest Factory Prices. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Write today for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Gates, Steel Posts and Barbed Wire. KITSELMAN BROS., Dept. 278 MUNCIE, IND.

Get Low Prices on Berry Boxes and Baskets



Free Catalog! Shows you how you can save money by buying direct from the largest Berry Box and Basket Factory in the Country. New Albany Box & Basket Co., Box 112 New Albany, Ind.

FRUIT PACKAGES

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF FRUIT PACKAGES
PLANT BANDS ALL SIZES. AMERICAN PINT AND QUART BASKETS. PROMPT SHIPMENT. Order now. Write for price list. THAYER & COMPANY Dept. M. BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN POST OFFICE BOX 186



BEE HIVES

Sections, Comb Foundation, Smokers, Etc. Everything for the bee. Beginners' outfits or equipment for bees you now have. Send for 1926 catalog.



BERRY BASKETS & 16 QT. CRATES
5% discount on orders till May 1st. Special rates on large orders. Send for price list. M. H. HUNT & SON Box 525, Lansing, Michigan.

Your local dealer can promptly get from a nearby CRANE branch any

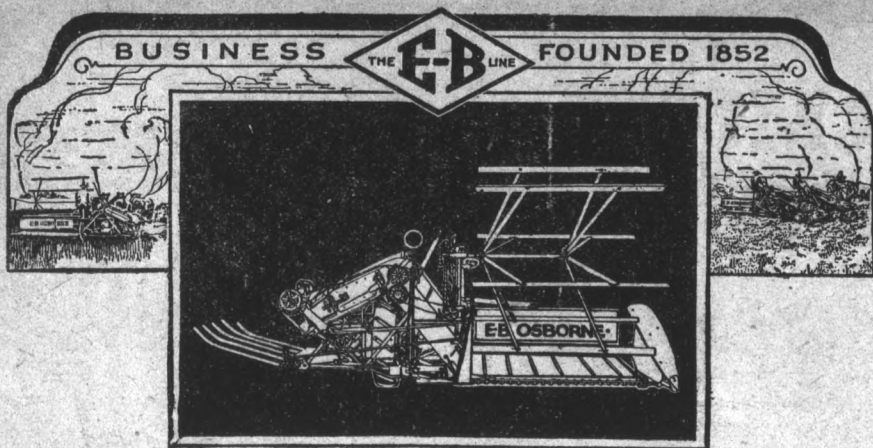
CRANE VALVES · FITTINGS plumbing fixtures, water system, or softeners. See him

BIG Cut in Prices

FREE BARGAIN BOOK

By all means send for my New Cut Price Catalog and see the money I save you on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal and Ready Roofing, Paints, Remember—**I PAY THE FREIGHT** and guarantee the quality. Don't buy until you get this money-saving catalog—see my lower prices and my money-back guarantee. It's free postpaid.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 2805 Cleveland, Ohio



E-B Osborne Grain Binder

Special features enable you to get all the grain—even down and tangled—because cutter bar can be run very close to ground. Guards are mounted on a special Z-bar which forms edge of platform. Reel is easily adjusted by one lever from 4 to 34 inches above guards. There is also ample adjustment of reel forward and back. Power for the binding head is taken from front end of pitman shaft with a short chain—giving a divided drive with power distributed evenly, making a balanced machine.

And for perfect binding the E-B Osborne is famous. The knottor head is so efficient that only small refinements have been made in over 30 years.

Built in 6, 7 and 8 ft. sizes, and furnished with special hitch for tractor use.

E-B Osborne Corn Binder made in two sizes—one regular, the other for kaffir and other short row crops. Perfectly balanced without side draft or neck weight. Very strong but light weight and with wide binding range.

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I am also interested in ☐ Corn Binder ☐ Tractor
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THIS COUPON



VACCINE TREATMENT FOR HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA.

YOU may have been counting yourself a "hay fever" victim. "Mistake!" says the up-to-the-minute doctor. Perhaps you thought you had asthma. What you really have, it seems, is "protein sensitiveness."

The new diagnosis is based on the theory that some individuals are easily poisoned by certain proteins. Since proteins are essential constituents of all living cells they are widely scattered in nature. For example, they may be in the pollen of a weed, causing "hay fever," or they may be in the hair of a horse, causing the sensitive one to have asthma. At least sixty different substances have been tried out and found capable of producing protein poisoning that is manifested by symptoms heretofore classed under the names of "hay fever" or "asthma."

The treatment consists in desensitizing the patient by the administration of vaccines prepared from the particular substance to which the sufferer is sensitive. If a test with timothy pollen extract shows that it has the power to give you hay fever, the treatment would consist in giving you graded doses of vaccine before the spring season. If you did not respond to timothy pollen, but ragweed played the very dickens with your sneeze organs, you should get various doses of ragweed pollen vaccine before the coming

of fall weather, when ragweed spreads its pollen around so generously.

If you suffer with some intractable ailment, such as asthma, hay-fever or eczema, and have been unable to get relief by the usual methods, it will be well to ask your doctor to give you a test for protein sensitiveness. He can get a test case from the biological laboratory that manufactures the vaccines. This test case includes pollens such as I have mentioned, food extracts varying as widely as egg yolk and spinach, and animal extracts, such as chicken feathers, cat hair, horse dander, dog hair and sheep wool. It has been verified that undue sensitiveness to such things has provoked annoying ailments in many susceptible persons.

The doctor will make his tests on the skin in a simple way that involves nothing more than scratching the skin. The reaction that you show will decide what, if any, vaccine will be used. I think it well worth while in stubborn and chronic ailments, and particularly so if they partake of the characteristics of asthma or hay fever.

BECOMING BALD AT THIRTY-FOUR.

What can I do for my hair? The barbers say my hair is dying. They say I will be bald headed by the time I am forty years old. I am a man of thirty-four years. I used to have curly hair. While it is dying, my hair gets straighter.—E. L. R.

I am afraid your plea is too late. When a man of your age begins to lose his hair, it indicates that vitality has been suffering for many years. Even now you may begin trying to improve your scalp circulation by brushing vigorously two or three times daily, and by massaging the scalp with the finger tips. Anything that will improve the circulation will help, but you should have begun ten years ago.

BAD BREATH.

I have had a bad breath for over a year. Have taken medicine for stomach, but get no relief.—Inquirer.

Bad breath is often due to other than stomach trouble. Decayed teeth and diseased tonsils are often responsible. Chronic nasal catarrh is a frequent cause. A bronchial cough, with accumulation of mucous, often causes a bad odor from the mouth.

CAUSE OF RHEUMATISM.

I am a man of fifty-two. I have rheumatic pains from my shoulders down to my elbows. One arm is so painful I cannot use it. Is there anything I can do to help them? I have some decayed teeth, and am told I should have them removed.—L. B. V.

Your rheumatism may have its origin in diseased tonsils or decayed and abscessed teeth. Get the old snags removed, and clear up every possible source of pus infection, and your aches and pains will disappear.

CAUSE OF PSORIASIS

What about the disease of the skin known as psoriasis? What causes it, and what will cure it?—S. M.

I cannot tell the cause of psoriasis. There are many guesses, but the best authorities admit that the cause is unknown. It is not believed to be contagious, but there is a tendency for it to appear in many members of the same family. My personal experience is that regular daily bathing of the skin of the entire body with cool or cold water, and rubbing into the skin of an emollient, such as cocoa butter, is a good preventive.

You buy cheaply when you get tires that last a long time and during their period of use are safe as well as free from trouble and inconvenience.

In the Fisk Line you will find a tire designed for every car, for every type of service, to meet any road condition, at a price cheapest in the end and reasonably priced at the beginning.

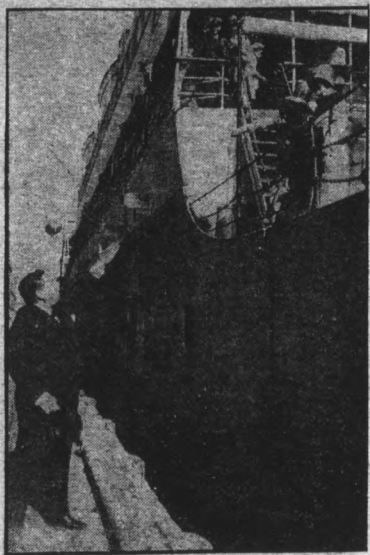
Fisk Cords are made in both high pressure and Balloon Tires.



FISK

TIRES

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



John MacCormick carried a song of greeting to his wife and daughter, returning from abroad.



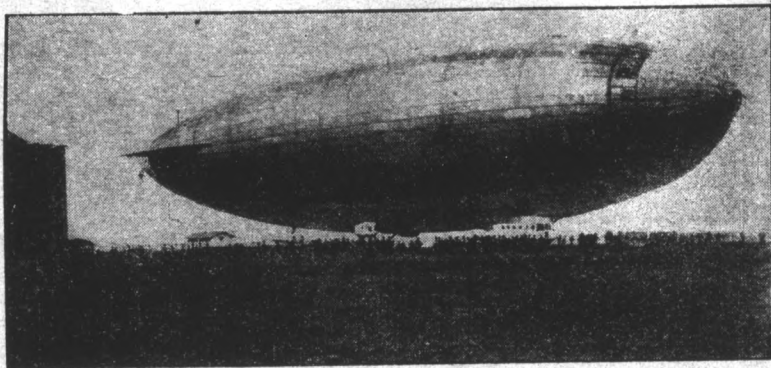
This photo shows the Coolidge family leaving the "little white farm house" after the funeral of the President's father. At the extreme right is a special detail of the Vermont National Guard.



When making an altitude record, the instruments on Lieut. Macready's plane showed 39,000 feet.



Mr. and Mrs. D. W. McEwen, pioneers of Florida, patched up this old Palm Beach wheel chair into a regular one-horse shaw and use it to deliver eggs and chickens in Miami.



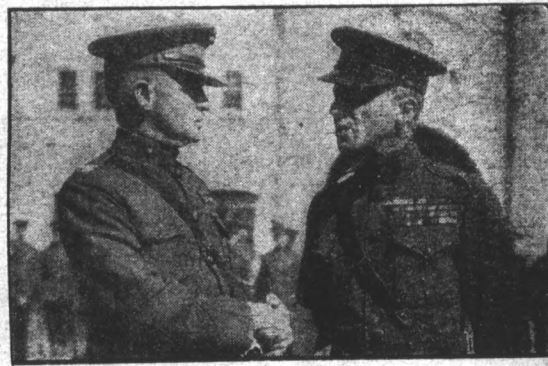
The new semi-dirigible, "Norwegia I," constructed in Italy for Captain Roald Amundsen, for his flight over the North Pole in May, recently had a most successful trial flight.



This shows the officials at the first meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, since the Locarno Pact.



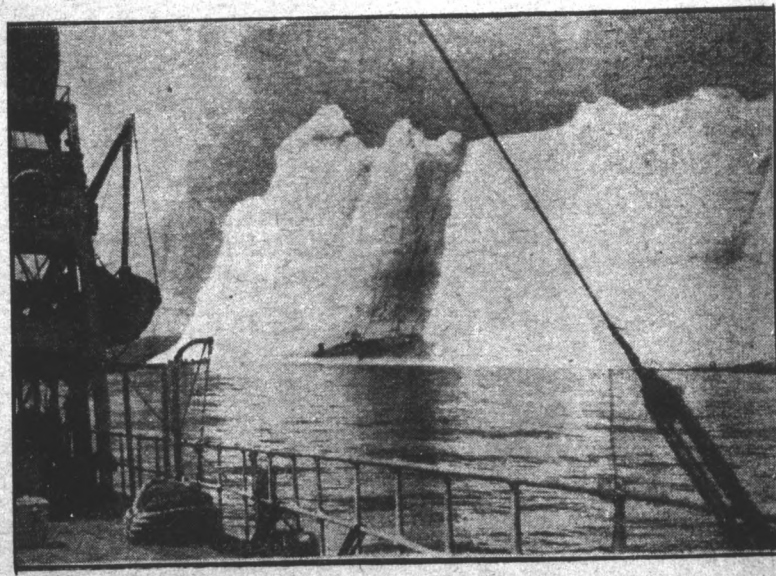
Henry H. Curran, Commissioner of Immigration, has resigned his post at Ellis Island.



General Smedley D. Butler, former Director of Public Safety of Philadelphia, has returned to the Marine Corps.



Fire recently destroyed the famous Shakespeare Memorial Theater on the banks of the Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace. Fortunately, most of the historic treasures it contained, were saved.



The U. S. Coast Guard Service is hard at work destroying huge icebergs with TNT, as they gradually drift down from the North. This one contains enough ice to last New York all summer.

HOW do you do, Mr. Van Ness! How'd you get down here?"

"Come down with you in the yacht."

Young Barnett stared incredulously. Dick turned his head, and began greeting the other members of the crew familiarly.

"Well, if there isn't old Breen! Haven't you retired yet, you old salt-water horse? Hello, Jurgins! How's that rheumatic knee? Suffering cats, you're spryer than ever! Hello, Billy, and Ben!"

The whole crew began nodding or waving to him, some crowding around and shaking hands with him.

"This is like old times," Dick added, a little affected by the greetings. "Dad's whole crew, except Captain Johnston. Where's he?"

"I dunno, Mr. Van Ness," replied Jurgins. "He was relieved of duty a month ago. It was a sad day for the rest of us when he left. 'Tain't like it used to be."

"No, Brent isn't Captain Johnston."

Alice Cutler stood in the background, completely mystified and puzzled at first, but she was bright enough to connect the name they used with the former owner of the yacht. This, and the information Dick had given her concerning the secret compartment on the yacht, brought final complete enlightenment. She smiled.

"You seem to know uncle's crew better than I do," she broke in. "You might introduce me, Mr. Van Ness."

Dick smiled and looked foolish. There was no further need of concealing his identity, but there was necessity of acting quickly before Brent returned.

"They all know you, Miss Alice," he replied hastily, "and respect you."

"Aye! Aye, sir!" responded the men, touching their caps.

Dick watched them a moment in silence. Then his face became suddenly grave and severe. "Barnett, I want you and the others to listen attentively to me," he began. "You're up against a hard proposition. You've got to choose between your captain and your employer. Mr. Cutler is up at the house unconscious, suffering from a poisonous drug that Dr. Alster gave him. Mr. Blake, who plotted the whole thing against his employer, is cooling himself in a cave on the island where I put him—along with McGee, who left the yacht a few days ago. He swam to the island and reported the yacht wrecked on the shoals, with her wireless dismantled. I leave it to you whether it was."

The men frowned and stared in amazement.

"Miss Cutler here, will back up all my statements," Dick continued. "We are both working in the interests of Mr. Cutler, who is temporarily unable to speak for himself. Captain Brent is in league with Blake and Dr. Alster to keep your employer here unconscious until they can play their game. So far as I know, they intended to let him die finally."

He caught his breath, pausing long enough to let his words sink in. "Before you came back, we had everything our own way. Blake and McGee are prisoners, and Dr. Alster was cowed so that he had to do our bidding. I had sent a wireless broadcast, calling for help. I imagine Brent picked that up and hurried back. Anyway, his coming upsets the whole kettle of fish. He'll stiffen Dr. Alster's spine, and perhaps release Blake and McGee. There'll be four of them. Captain Brent's armed, I suppose, but the others are not. I relieved them of their weapons."

Again he paused, sweeping the circle of faces a little anxiously. "Now," he resumed, "there's going to be a fight for possession of this island and the yacht. Help from some passing ship may come at any time, but we can't depend upon that. We've got to face the music now."

In Valhalla and Out

By George Ethelbert Walsh

He turned to the girl at his side. "Miss Cutler, in the name of her uncle, who owns this yacht, gives me the right to speak for her. Do you not, Miss Alice?"

"Yes, yes," she replied hastily. "Everything he says is true."

"Then," resumed Dick, smiling at the crew, "I want volunteers to help us. Wait a minute," he added, frowning, "let's do the thing lawfully. We don't want any of you to be charged with mutiny. We're on land, and not on the high seas. Therefore, the owner, or his representatives, can discharge any member of the crew or the officers."

Alice Cutler smiled, and catching her cue, spoke quietly. "Brent is no longer captain of this yacht," she said. "I discharge him, and appoint in his place—"

She looked at Dick, who shook his head, and whispered, "Barnett. I'll go as his mate."

Alice nodded. "Mr. Barnett, I appoint you captain. Will you take the ship?"

"Certainly, Miss Cutler," was the prompt answer. "Mr. Van Ness was a long time getting it out, and I made up my mind long before he got through where I stood. You can count on me in any little mix-up with Captain Brent."

Dick caught his hand and wrung it. "Barnett, I knew I could depend on you."

"It seems to me," remarked Jurgins, scratching his head, "You don't have much faith in them that stood by you in the past, Mr. Dick. You remember the time I fished you out of the—"

"Jurgins," cut in Dick, "I slapped your face once as a kid, and you turned me up and spanked me for it. I'll let you do it again after this trouble's over."

"I'll remember that, Mr. Dick, but I ain't saying right now I'll do it. You have grown some since then."

The laugh that followed set his mind at ease. Every member of the crew was crowding around him, eager and anxious to show his loyalty. For a few minutes Dick was so overpowered that he was speechless. Alice, noticing his agitation, smiled up mischievously. "Why, you're trembling, Dick! Are you afraid?"

"Yes, afraid of being overwhelmed by my friends. I feel like hiding and blushing."

CHAPTER XIV.

Although Barnett, as the newly appointed captain of the Pelican, was nominally in command, Dick assumed charge and began active preparations for meeting the enemy. The yacht was ransacked for firearms, and with every member of the crew armed with some sort of weapon, he divided his men into two squads.

Captain Barnett was left in charge of the yacht, while Dick led half of the crew up to the house. Alice accompanied him, although he sought to hold her back. "I want to see how uncle is," she gave as an excuse.

Unable to combat this argument, Dick permitted her to trail in the rear. Without ceremony, he burst into the front door, and then more cautiously made his way up to the sick chamber, followed by his men.

Marie, white of face, and trembling violently, met him at the doorway. "Oh, it's you!" she cried in relief. "I was afraid it was that horrid captain again!"

"Where is Captain Brent?"

"Gone away with Dr. Alster."

"Where to?"

"I don't know, but they said something about Mr. Blake and a cave, and—"

Dick swung around before she had finished. He kept six steps ahead of his nearest man in descending the stairs. There was a possible chance of heading Brent off before he reached the cave to release the prisoners, and he made a hasty flight in that direction.

But there was no sign of the enemy on the way, and when he reached the entrance to the cave he heard voices below that convinced him he was too late. Brent and Alster were down there with Blake and McGee.

Stationing his men in strategic positions, Dick approached the entrance.

"Brent, we know you're armed," he called, "but neither Blake nor McGee has a gun. I saw to that. There are six of us up here, and every one's prepared to shoot the first head that shows. Miss Cutler's discharged you, and appointed Barnett as skipper. I'm his first mate. Therefore, this isn't mutiny. The crew are following the orders of their captain. Now, will you come up peaceably and surrender, or is it fight?"

The answer came rather unexpectedly and violently. There was an explosion below, and a bullet flattened itself on the rock near Dick.

"Thanks for the answer, Brent," was the retort. "We can now consider hostilities opened. Look out!"

He fired at something that showed white in the dim light of the cave. There was a groan, and the object disappeared from sight.

"Close in, men," Dick said coolly, "but don't expose yourself. Shoot at anything you see."

Intermittent volleys followed, and bullets rattled down the cave, with an occasional shot from below. Realizing the men below had the advantage of light, Dick cautioned his men not to expose themselves. But one advantage was in their favor. They surrounded the mouth of the cave on all sides, and while the enemy was taking a shot at one of their number, the guns of the others could be trained on him.

The noise of the shooting soon brought others from the yacht. With their quarry imprisoned in the cave, there was no need of keeping more than a corporal's guard aboard the Pelican. Their shots soon began to tell, for the explosions from below became less and less frequent. A moan occasionally reached their ears. At least one of the gang had been hit.

The problem of getting the men out of the cave was a serious one. With night coming on, the difficulty of watching and guarding the place would increase. In the course of time they would be starved out, but that might require days and days.

"It's only a question of time before we get them," Dick said to Captain Barnett when they withdrew to consider the situation. "There's no fun in starving them out. We ought to find some quick plan for settling it."

Jurgins, who was crouching behind a rock, with one eye on the cave's entrance, suddenly raised his hand, and pointed.

"I reckon something's wrong up at the house," he said. "Miss Cutler looks excited."

Dick and Barnett whirled around. Tripping hurriedly over the rocks, with her hair and skirts whipping in the wind like flags, Alice Cutler came, waving them in what Dick thought was anxiety and fear. He started toward her on a run.

"Dick! Dick!" she called. "Oh, un-

cle's better!—and a ship's coming!"

With this double information out, she stopped, and panting for breath waited for him to reach her side.

"Isn't it good news, Dick?" she asked, smiling into his face. "Uncle's conscious, and begins to remember things. Oh, I'm sure he'll get better!"

"I'm glad of that, Miss Alice. But you said something about a ship."

"Yes. It's nearly here, steaming at full speed. I think it's a navy vessel—a revenue cutter or torpedo-boat!"

There, in plain sight, heading for the island under forced draft, was a scrappy looking torpedo-boat, her deck lined with blue-jackets.

Dick smiled. "I guess the Pelican wasn't the only one that picked up my S. O. S. She certainly acts as if she was in a hurry."

The girl by his side suddenly turned grave, and said the most inexplicable thing. "Oh, Dick, I almost wished it wasn't coming. It was going to be so nice on the island without—without—Now, I suppose there'll be a crowd!"

He looked at her waveringly, queer sensations at his heart, strange lights dancing before his eyes. Like a man seized with vertigo, he staggered toward her, caught one of her hands in his, and opened his mouth to speak; but Captain Barnett at that moment appeared.

CHAPTER XV.

The torpedo-boat, Sprite, had picked up Dick's wireless at sea, and hurried to the island; but the Pelican was ten miles nearer and beat her by a small margin of time. The arrival of the warship completely demoralized Captain Brent and his confederates. After a threat of the commander to blow up the cave with a depth bomb, they surrendered and sulkily permitted themselves to be taken prisoners.

Dick was not sorry that the responsibility of capturing and holding them was transferred to another's shoulders. On the warship, where the prisoners were put through a separate and collective grilling, he learned the details of the plot that cleared up many points.

Mr. Blake had taken advantage of his position of trust and confidence, as Mr. Cutler's private secretary, to manipulate the stock market for his own benefit, using a brokerage firm of questionable reputation as a confederate. Knowing that the enforced absence of Steve Cutler would create a panic in the stocks supported by him, he had planned skillfully to bring about this situation.

Through the suggestion of Dr. Alster, he administered a drug that slowly weakened the old man's health, gradually breaking down his iron will until he was apathetic and indifferent. He became alternately peevish and irritable, followed by long periods of gloomy depression. His own family physician was unable to diagnose his case.

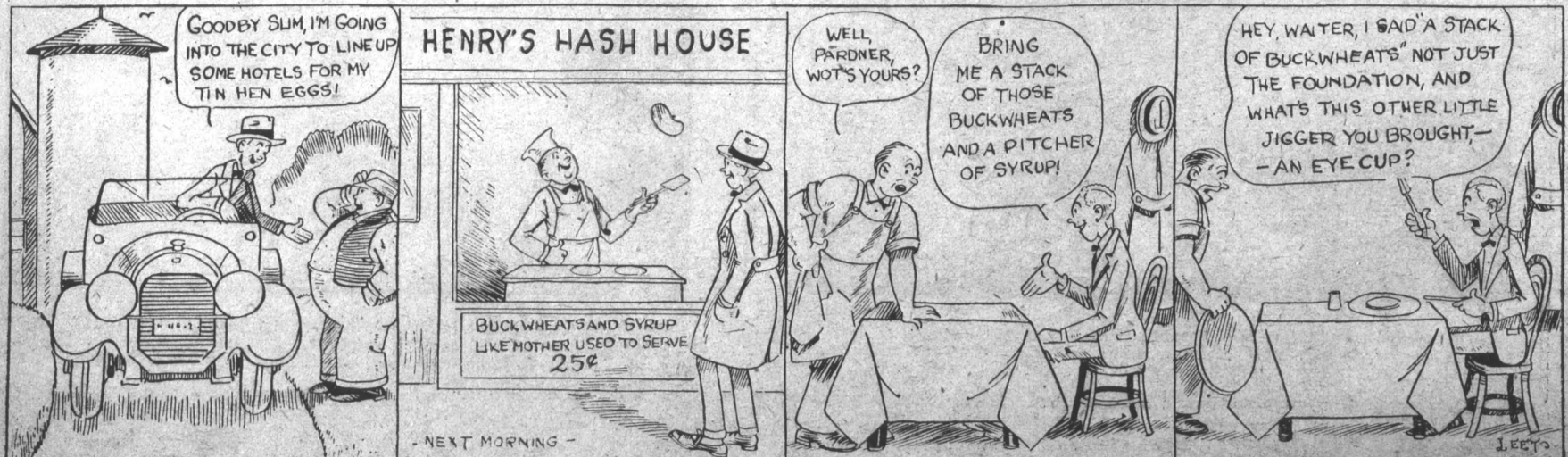
By working on his employer's mind when in that weakened condition, Blake won the power to speak and act for him in many important matters. He had Captain Johnston dismissed, and Brent installed in his place. Then in one of his periods of dejection, he prevailed upon Cutler to accept a temporary change of physicians.

After that, the success of the plot was assured. Dr. Alster kept his patient weak and mentally depressed until it was time to spring their coup. Captain Brent had been to Valhalla to install the secret wireless plant in the cave, and when he returned arrangements were completed for the second step in the scheme.

Dr. Alster had warned Cutler that a period of absolute rest was essential, and he recommended a trip to Valhalla. Alice had unwittingly fallen into their plans, and when she added her persuasions to that of the others, the old man had grudgingly yielded.

All preparations for the trip had been left to Blake. His pretense of

Activities of At Acre—At 25 Cents a Throw, Al Says it Would Set Him Back About \$3 to Fill Him Up Frank R. Leet



sending the servants down ahead to open the big house was in keeping with the rest of his underhanded knavery. When the yacht arrived, and it was found that no servants were on the island, he appeared to be more perturbed than anyone. His plausible excuse of sending the yacht back for more servants was accepted by Miss Cutler until her suspicions of his double dealing were aroused by Dick.

The Pelican had merely steamed off to Marsh Inlet, where it was in communication with the island, and also with a shore wireless station. Blake's messages to his brokers were thus relayed to the shore, and answers received via the yacht's wireless in the same way.

The man's original idea had been to commit no crime that could be traced to him. But two factors developed that upset his plans. One was his growing passion for Alice Cutler, which, when he had her in his power on the island, developed into a madness that caused him to over-reach himself.

The other factor that had conflicted with his interests was the obstinacy of the stock market to move just as he wanted it. At first it was violently depressed by all sorts of rumors concerning the health, and even death of Steve Cutler, but after that it had reacted and recovered some of its normal tone.

To make matters worse for Blake, he had to protect his margins with the stocks and securities of his employer, which he had abstracted from his private safe and deposit vaults and placed where he could get them easily. His brokers had called by wireless for more and more margins until tens of thousands of dollars' worth of Steve Cutler's securities had been turned over to them. Blake was not only a ruined man, but a thief and absconder, unless the market turned so he could recoup his losses and replace the stocks and bonds before his employer returned.

The scheme had been blasted by Dick, who from the first had appeared as the man's Nemesis, accidentally and then intentionally crossing his path at every important turn to checkmate him.

Steve Cutler had come out of his comatose condition, partly as the result of Dr. Alster's ministrations. Afterward the surgeon of the torpedo-boat took him in hand, and before the warship was ready to sail with her prisoners, the old man, though weak, was mentally nearly normal.

Alice explained in detail what had happened on the island before Dick was summoned to Cutler's bed-side. The old man looked pale, but grim and in a fighting mood. He nodded as Dick entered.

"Well, sir, you're a chip of the old block!" he said. "I knew Henry Van Ness when he was a boy. Henry and I grew up together, fighting our battles in knee breeches before we locked horns on the Street. I'm glad to meet you, sir."

Dick grasped the withered hand, and murmured some conventional reply.

"Now, sir," continued the money magnate, "What can I do for you? I owe you something. Name your price."

Dick's head went up. "I haven't any," he replied coolly.

"Eh? What's that? Repeat it!"

"I haven't any price, sir! I didn't do it to be rewarded. Thank you just the same."

"But—by gad, sir, you must have a price—every man has!"

"Then I must be the exception," he smiled. As he did so, his eyes drifted across the bed to the girl opposite. For a moment he was quiet and dreamily thoughtful. Suddenly he laughed good-naturedly, and shrugged his shoulders.

"Yes, I have a price," he said, "but it's too high for even you to pay. You couldn't do it!"

"Couldn't pay it!" snorted Cutler. "You think that scoundrel's ruined me so I can't buy what I want! Young man, you don't know me. I could buy—buy—"

Dick turned abruptly away. "I can't discuss it any further," he said. "I shouldn't have mentioned it. Besides—" hesitating and looking boldly from one to the other—"another would have to pay more than you, and I shouldn't dream of asking her to foot your bills." "What's that—another pay my bills!" roared the old man, as Dick moved to the door. "What does he mean, Alice?" he flung at his niece.

Two days later when the Pelican was homeward bound, Dick had the deck in the absence of Captain Barnett. In the misty moonlight a figure wrapped in a cloak stood close to him, swaying a little each time the yacht lurched, so that he had to support her with an arm.

"You have such funny notions, Dick," she whispered. "If you really love me, you'd stop talking about my money. Why, it isn't mine anyway. Uncle may die and leave it to charity."

"I wish he would—I mean leave it

(Continued on page 509).

OUR AIM:
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YOU WELL
AND
FAITHFULLY
—ALWAYS

A NATION-WIDE
INSTITUTION—
J.C. Penney Co.
INC.
DEPARTMENT STORES

WHERE
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ARE
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NATION—WIDE

Store

Service

IT was in the days when I had pulled on his big cow-hide boots by the straps and pulled them off again with the aid of the old bootjack. The old grey mare and the spring democrat wagon were relied upon for safe conveyance to town.

It was during those good old fashioned days, nearly a quarter of a century ago, that "Jim" Penney, as the miners up in the mountains of Wyoming called him, opened a good old fashioned store and conducted it in the good old fashioned way—a square deal alike to everybody and economy for all who came to him for their dry goods, clothing and shoes.

That was in April, 1902, 24 years ago:

then Mr. Penney served comparatively few people and his business that year was only a few thousand dollars.

Since then great changes have taken place. Paved and hard surfaced roads have replaced the old dirt roads with their sinkholes and ruts. Auto-

mobiles have supplanted Old Dobbin and the buggy. Tedious journeys of yesteryears are merely incidents of busy hours nowadays.

Today the 676 Department Stores that bear Mr. Penney's name, scattered from coast to coast in 44 States, are within reach of more than one-fourth of the entire population of the United States. The business amounted to over \$91,000,000 in 1925.

The good old fashioned principles and policies continue to govern. At no time in the active career of the Company has there been even a momentary departure from these methods.

The J. C. Penney Company has served itself best by serving the public most. Its co-operative plans in which both producer and consumer derive far-reaching advantages, together with its large buying and selective powers, have earned a great testimonial in

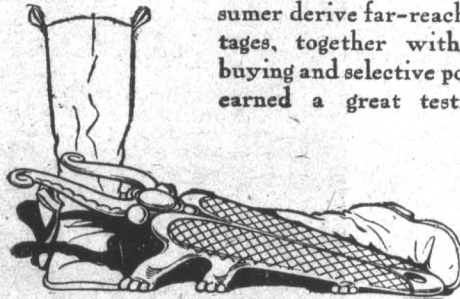
steel and concrete
—the J. C. Penney Co. Building at N. Y.

while creating still another testimonial, the confidence and good will of legions of customers.

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Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

Tub Frocks for Mother and the Kiddies that are Trim in their Simplicity

No. 365—Smart Junior Frock. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires one yard of 36-inch plain material, with one yard of 36-inch figured material, and 5/8 yards of binding.

No. 323—Bloomer Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for dress with bloomers.

No. 240—Dress with V-neck. Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42



No. 326—Boys' One-piece Suit, consisting of sports blouse and undergarment. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 356—Junior Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires two yards of 36-inch material, with 3/4 yard of contrasting.

No. 315—Dress with Flare. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch black, and 2 1/2 yards of 40-inch white.



No. 248—Becoming style. Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1/4 yards of 40-inch, with 1/2 yard of 32-inch material contrasting, and 2 1/4 yards of binding.

No. 252—One-piece Slip-on Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/2 yards of 40-inch material, with 3/4 yard of 30-inch contrasting.



inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, with 5/8 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

Send 13c to Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, for any of these patterns.



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Those Old Blue Dishes

Many Valuable Antiques Come to Light at Housecleaning Time

By Ella E. Rockwood

NOW that housecleaning time is at hand, everything on the top shelf of the pantry will receive its annual "once over." In view of the prevailing craze for antiques, everything in the line of an old dish should be carefully scrutinized. It may be that a valuable find in old Staffordshire or china can be located right there. Old Staffordshire can readily be identified by the mark on the back and this ware is being eagerly sought for by collectors of antiques. No matter what the pattern, such a piece is well worthy of a place of honor in the home, and should be brought out where it can be seen and admired.

Staffordshire pattern is usually blue and white, but pink, green, brown, or purple are also found. Usually, too, the picture represents scenery of some kind. If the piece is decorated with any sort of American scene, or the picture of an American personage, it is doubly valuable. Washington, Franklin, and other men prominent in public life during the Revolutionary period, were the subjects of many of these sketches, now very rare.

These old blue dishes, once the pride of our grandmothers' hearts, are familiar to the older people now living. They are still to be found about the homes of older families of American descent, but in the majority of cases, their value is overlooked, and repose in peaceful oblivion on the top shelf of the pantry, that haven for derelict dishes, disturbed only by the semi-annual general cleaning.

Aside from the choicer pieces representing American views, there is the more familiar willow pattern of which many pieces survive, scattered over the country in numbers of from one to several each. The mulberry pattern, too, is sometimes seen, and the exquisite lavender sprig, all undoubtedly Staffordshire, as in its prime, about 1750, more than twenty potteries in that district were making this ware and sending it to America. The idea of stamping their dishes with American views did not originate until after the War of the Revolution, when it was adopted by about every pottery in that district.

As heirlooms, all of these old dishes should be treasured and handed down to coming generations. They, and other bits of old-time furnishings, which are now classed as antiques, form about the only link connecting the present generation with that of the past, of which every loyal American is so justly proud.

Of course, there are other antiques besides dishes, and many other kinds of dishes besides Staffordshire, equally valuable. What about old glass? Is there an old sugar bowl, a goblet or two, or a tumbler which has been in the family a long, long time? Turn the piece over and look for tiny scratches around the edge of the foot where it rests upon the table. If very old, you will see these plainly. Also note if there is a pontil mark in the center of the under side. If rough at that point, then your piece was certainly made before 1800, as since that time glass blowers have ground this rough place smooth in finishing the article.

These few suggestions, I hope, may send someone scurrying to the pantry or the attic to search for antiques, a search which is more than likely to

result in a real find in almost any home where it has been the custom to tuck away and keep things not in every-day use and yet too good to be thrown away.

WE CAN ALL HAVE EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

NO other type of rose can take the place of the ever-bloomers. By these I mean the tea roses, and roses that bloom similar to them, and not the polyanthas or crosses of these. Most of these are not hardy north of

the Gulf States, but they can be grown successfully just the same, and are well worth while. Of course, they need good care, and to be at their best, they must be fed freely if we are not expecting to keep them over, and aim to use them only as summer and fall bloomers for the one year. I would rather buy a rose than a geranium for bedding during summer, though it will not make the showing, it is true. Still, I have had some splendid roses the first summer and fall from small plants in pots set the first part of May. If you want freedom of

bloom, rather than large flowers, try Marion Dingee, Grus an Teplitz, Burbank, Snowflake, Hermosa, and Francisca Krueger. Helen Gould, Helen Good, Golden Gate, Maman Cochet, Killarney, Gen. McArthur, and Malami-son are all splendid, and fairly hardy growers. By turning a box with a tight bottom over them to keep water from them, you may usually winter them safely. The sun shining on the frozen stems is most damaging to them.—A. H.

HINTS FOR EVERY DAY.

Saturday.—If you have use for rubber bands cut from old inner tubes, or other pieces of sheet rubber, try cutting it under cold water. It will cut much easier.

Sunday.—Crackers and nut meats may be broken by putting them in a salt sack and running the rolling pin over them several times. This is quicker than grinding, and no crumbs are lost.

Monday.—Drive a medium-sized nail into the cork of the bluing bottle. The bluing can then be poured into the water in drops without danger of getting too much, or of staining fingers.

Tuesday.—In the spring, boys' blouses that are worn at the cuffs and neck can be converted into sport blouses for summer by cutting off sleeves, and hemming. From the good material in the lower part of the sleeve, make a sport collar to replace the worn one.

Wednesday.—Boil strong soda water in the coffee pot twice weekly, then rinse and air the pot thoroughly. This will keep the pot sweet and clean and improve the flavor of your coffee.

Thursday.—If you have no cupboard in the basement for your jams and jellies, put shelves in an old discarded trunk. Place against the wall. The cover acts as a door and keeps the preserves in the dark without wrapping them in paper.

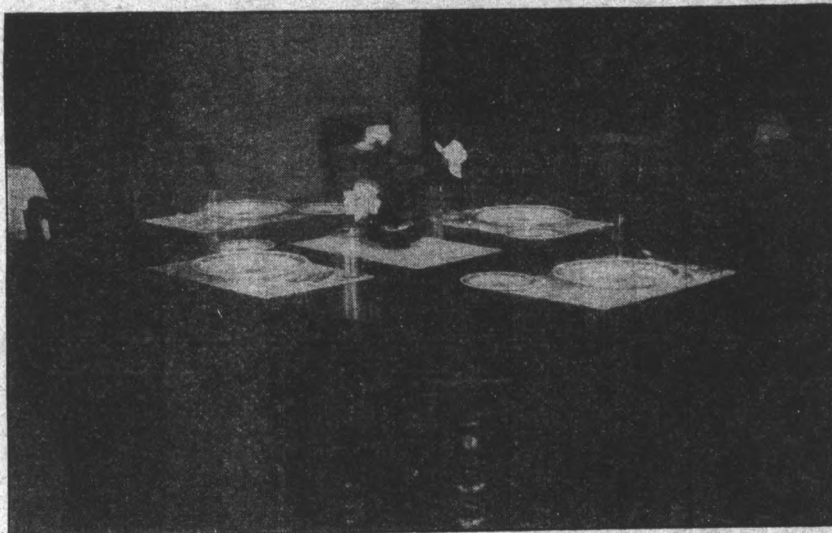
Friday.—If the seats of your cane chairs are sagging, turn them upside down, wash well with soapy water, soaking thoroughly. When dry, they will have shrunk considerably.

CONTROLLING GROWTH OF HAIR.

What is the cause of hair growing on the face, and under the arm between the elbow and wrist? Is there a way to stop it?—Mrs. R. L. B.

It depends very much upon the amount and character of the hair. If there are only a few, strong, aggressive hairs, the electric needle will make short work of them. The needle must go to the follicle of each hair, so it is a tedious job if there are very many, and I do not advise that it be attempted unless the hairs are so few that they can be readily counted. When there is a large surface, covered with vigorous hair, I do not advise the use of the needle, neither do I think it is worth while to try to remove such a growth of hair with drugs. There is no objection to pulling them out with tweezers, rubbing them down by using a brick of fine toilet pumice stone, or applying one of the epilating waxes that druggists have for sale. None of these methods will kill the hair. The process must be kept up as often as necessary. I have often wondered what objection there can be against shaving in such a case.

Good Cooking Wrinkles



A Well Appointed Table Makes Plain Food Doubly Appetizing.

SPRING is the time of year that brings lagging appetites and the home cook wrinkles her brow and wonders what she can serve for dinner that will please the whole family. Perhaps these cooking wrinkles will help to smooth some of the wrinkles from her puzzled brow.

College Ham Casserole.

Parboil a slice of ham in water to which a little milk has been added. Simmer for five minutes. Drain and remove the slices of ham to a greased baking dish. Rub the ham on both sides with a little bacon fat, and sprinkle quite thickly with brown sugar. Stick three or four cloves into the ham. Sprinkle with a tablespoonful of minced onion.

Peel, core and quarter tart apples. Cover the ham with these, arranging in circles. Sprinkle with dots of butter and three or four tablespoonfuls of brown sugar. Add a cup of boiling water and put the cover on the dish. Bake slowly until tender.

Apple Rings with Rice.

Boil one cupful of brown rice in boiling salted water. Do not stir. When tender, dry in the oven so that grains will be distinct. Select firm, tart apples of medium size. Allow one for each person to be served. Wash and remove the cores but do not peel. With a sharp knife, cut the cored apples into slices a quarter of an inch thick.

Take a perfectly clean frying pan, or a good-sized dripping pan if a number of apples are to be cooked. Put a tablespoonful of bacon fat in the bottom and let it melt. Lay in the

apple rings and sprinkle with brown sugar, a little salt, and a very little cinnamon. Add barely sufficient boiling water to cover the rings. Cover the pan and cook, watching when the apples are tender. Turn carefully so as not to break. A broad spatula is excellent for this. Brown on both sides.

Serve the browned rice in the middle of a hot platter. Lay the apple rings in a border around the mound of rice. Have ready crisp curls of hot bacon, allowing two to a person, and lay the bacon curls in a ring around the outside of the apples. This makes a wholesome and delicious luncheon or supper dish.

Hard Sauce.

For the making of a hard sauce of velvet smoothness, use confectioners' sugar, and butter. This may be in the proportion of one part of butter to two of sugar. If a semi-liquid sauce is desired, add a beaten egg to the hard sauce, and flavor with vanilla.

Spring Salad.

3 large tart apples
1 orange
2 medium-sized carrots
1 medium-sized Spanish onion
Salad dressing
Salt and pepper

Dice apples and orange. Slice the carrot very thinly, also the onion. Sprinkle with salt. Dress with mayonnaise, or boiled dressing may be used if preferred. Serve on lettuce.

Economy Salad.

1 cup cold roast veal or pork, diced
2 tart apples, diced
1/2 cup celery, diced
1 tb. minced pimento

Sprinkle with onion salt. Mix with salad dressing, either mayonnaise or boiled. Serve on lettuce. Garnish with either rose radishes or sliced stuffed olives.

What Spring Ushers In



No. 194—Popular Design. Cut in sizes 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. The 46-inch size takes $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 54-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 245—Ideal Sports Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards of 32 or 40-inch material, with $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of contrasting and three yards of binding.

No. 397—One-piece Tailored Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 227—Child's Dress with Separate Bloomers. Cut in sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36 or 40-inch material, with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 15-inch contrasting.

No. 234—Long-waisted Slip-on Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards of 36-inch plain material, with $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 32-inch figured material.

No. 231—Girls' One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 32 or 40-inch material, with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting and $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards of ruffling.

Send 13c to Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, for any of these patterns.

Household Service

HOME-MADE CRACK-FILLER.

Will you please tell me how to fill the crevices in a floor, before painting?—Mrs. M.

A good home-made crack-filler can be made by soaking old newspapers in

water until it can be beaten to a pulp. Let drain until the consistency of thick paste. To each cup of pulp, add one-half cup of thick flour paste. Beat this mixture well and press into the cracks before painting.

REQUESTED RECIPES.

Bran Muffins.

2 tb. shortening	1 cup bran
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar	1 cup flour
1 egg	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. soda
1 cup sour milk	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt

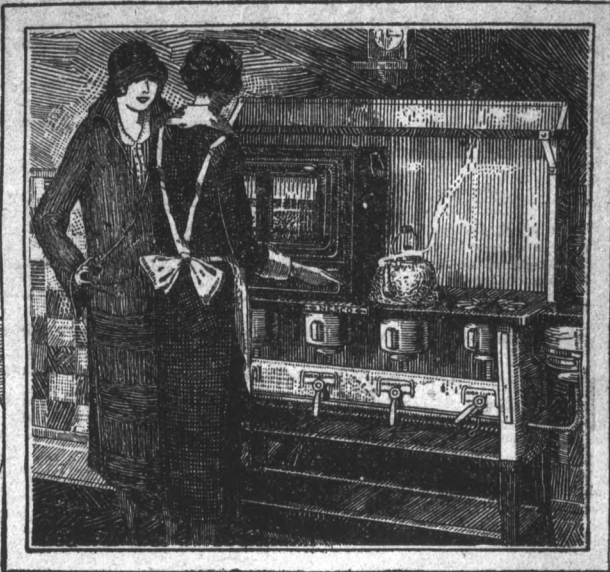
Cream shortening and sugar together and add the egg, mix. Sift flour, soda and salt. To the creamed mixture add the bran, then the milk alternately with the dry ingredients. Pour into greased muffin pans and bake for twenty minutes. Requested by Mrs. E. H.

Oatmeal Cookies.

1 cup sugar	1 cup milk
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter	1 cup nuts
2 eggs	2 cups flour
2 cups oatmeal	1 tsp. soda
1 cup raisins	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup lard

Cream butter and lard and add sugar. Beat until creamy. Stir in beaten eggs and add oatmeal. Sift flour and soda and add raisins and nuts. Add this mixture alternately with the milk. Drop by spoonfuls on oiled paper and bake in a moderate oven. Requested by Mrs. P. B.

Two bricks covered with cretonne to match the porch cushions make serviceable book ends or paper weights for the porch table.



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Mixed, all Heavies, \$12 per 100. Light Mixed, \$10 per 100. Ducklings, White Pekins, White & Fawn Runners, 25, \$7.50; 50, \$15; 100, \$30.					

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Community Day a Success

By Hilda Richmond

TEN country schools, one-room schools, uniting in one big educational, recreational, social occasion, gave us all some thrills late last spring. Many of these schools have hardly more than the twelve pupils demanded by law to save them from being closed, but each and every one is doing fine work. The gathering took place in a large public building in town, as it was more centrally located than any other place, and no ordinary country building could accommodate the crowd. It was homecoming, field day, exhibit day, picnic day and stunt day all rolled into one, with numerous prizes, none of them worth very much money, but all worth trying for.

We started with the stunts, each school putting forth their best efforts in song or play or drill or recitations. Everything was short and on time, owing to the brisk, business-like woman the board of education had put in charge of the affair. I had the honor of being one of the judges, and felt like refusing, as it was so hard not to think first of the old school where I had been a pupil and where I had taught my first terms.

As if by magic, tables sprung up after the stunts. They were the kind with removable legs, and the way those youngsters took hold and set them up was a wonder. The ladies were no less busy, and such quantities of good food soon covered them that it was hard to find a spot on which to set the individual plates.

After dinner came the judging of the school exhibits, which included lessons, drawings, articles of furniture, cooking products, canned goods, speci-

mens of grains and woods, flowers, sewing and fancy work. Then came the community sing, the games, and a general social time which lasted until chore time in the evening.

There were some gray haired people who had been pupils in the old log school-houses, and there were so many babies that it looked as if the future schools would have more pupils than now. An entirely new feature that pleased all, was the absence of long drawn out addresses.

Some schools merely close, and that is the end of it, but our community always has something special. All the high school pupils who once went to the one-room schools are asked to dinner, and though they miss the rest of the fun, they show their loyalty to the little temple of learning that gave them their start. It was a great day, and some town visitors who wandered in during the afternoon had their eyes opened as to the possibilities of the rural school. The superintendent of the county seat schools said much of the work done with poor equipment and under many handicaps, was better than some town grades could show.

ANTIQUING FURNITURE.

I am going to paint over an old-fashioned bedroom suit. Recently I saw one painted in two-tone, with the darker shade in mottled effect. Can you tell me how to do this?—Mrs. K.

To make this antique finish on furniture is quite simple. Select two harmonizing shades of paint—a dark and a light blue, for instance. Apply the light blue and let it dry. Then apply the darker shade, and, while wet, tap or pat the surface with damp sponge.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

Patsy's Posy Patch

THIS is the story Tilly's grandmother told her the day she taught Tilly how to sew on her first patch.

"A very long time ago when little girls wore pantalettes way down below their dresses, there lived a very poor woman at the edge of the little town of Penterville. To earn a few pennies for food and clothing for herself and little daughter, Patsy, this woman sewed on patches for the people of Penterville.

"Patsy was only ten years old and she loved flowers very much. Every spring she planted flowers in her garden, and all summer beautiful blossoms lifted up their smiling faces. Patsy often took a bouquet with her

"Patches to right of me,
Patches to left of me,
Patches in front of me,
All without number.

And she sang it over and over to herself as she helped her mother sew.

"Then one day it happened that Patsy tore a big hole in her best Sunday dress.

"'Never mind,' said Patsy's mother, when she came to tell her about it, with big tears making little rivulets down her pink cheeks. 'We can fix it up with a patch.'

"And that was just what Patsy didn't want. To think of having to wear a horrid patch on her best Sunday dress! But she knew that her mother was too poor to buy her a new dress. The old one just must be patched. Patsy was very sad.

"Now Patsy's mother knew how Patsy disliked patches, and she tried to think of a way to put on the patch and yet make Patsy happy.

"'Let me see,' said Patsy's mother, 'Patsy does not like patches, but she does like posies. If I only had a patch with a pretty posy on it.'

"Then Patsy's mother searched to the very bottom of her piece bag, and when Patsy came home from delivering the patched clothing to the people in Penterville, her mother had a surprise for her. The ugly hole in her best Sunday frock had disappeared. In its place was a patch just like Patsy's flower garden.

"'How pretty,' said Patsy. 'Thank you so much, mother. I will call it my posy patch for it looks just like it.'

"It will be Patsy's posy patch," said her mother, and Patsy was very happy and didn't dislike patches so much after that."



"I Will Call it My Posy Patch," Said Patsy.

when she went to deliver the people's clothing that her mother had patched. "Patsy saw so many patches that she grew to dislike them very much. It seemed to her that the whole world must be covered with patches. She had even made a parody on her favorite poem in her school reader that went something like this:

POULTRY

A Handy Poultry House

The Plans of a Practical Poultryman

By R. A. Hill

THE accompanying illustrations show how to build a hen house that will soon pay for itself in the time it saves, and will improve the health of any flock, as it is so easy to keep clean.

The upper illustration shows a "top view." This house is made the same as almost any other house, with the exception of a three-foot alleyway along the back, and a door opening from the alleyway into each pen, with a feed room in the center.

The lower illustration shows an end view. The drop-boards can be cleaned, the eggs gathered, the hens can

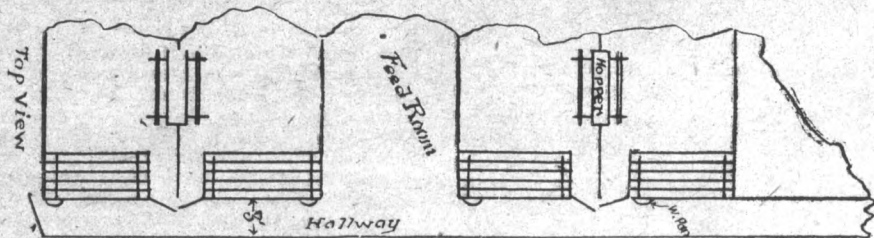
Barred Rocks, which have a production of 1,002 eggs. It belongs to W. F. Alexander. These are the only pens which have a production of over a thousand eggs.

MAKING CAPONS.

Would you please answer the following questions regarding caponizing? Is the operation very difficult? If it does not require the services of an expert, where can I get instructions for performing the operation myself?

—A. C. T.

The operation of caponizing is not difficult, and with a little practice it



Floor Plans of Handy Poultry House.

be given their wet mash and fresh water without entering the pen.

This idea can be used on a house of any style or size, and can be added to a house already in use, without much trouble. In adding this to your present house, you can build the alleyway onto the back and cut a doorway into each pen. The partitions between each pen should be boarded up about two feet, and netting used for the rest. A mash hopper is placed in each partition, thus making one hopper do for two pens. The water pans are placed in the back partition so that they can be filled from the hallway. For the man who is using trap nests, it is also a great time-saver, the trap nests should be the double end type in which the hen enters one end and is taken out the other end.

In this way any hen that is ready to come off the nest will have her head showing in the hallway and the poultryman can tell at a glance if there is a hen ready to come off the nest, or not, without having to examine each nest.

In addition to saving time, this house is a real money-saver, as the time saved in feeding can be spent examining the flock for disease.

In building a new house of this style the house should be twenty feet deep, and pens made twelve feet wide. The feed room in the center can be made any size to suit your requirements, or may be made large enough to serve as a brooder room.

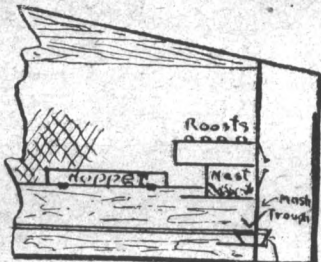
THE EGG LAYING CONTEST.

THE production for the twenty-first week of the contest totaled 4,831 eggs, thirty-seven less than the week before. The leading pen in the week's production was of Barred Rocks from the Maple Crest Poultry Farm, of Buckley, Michigan, which laid sixty eggs. There were fourteen pens that laid over fifty-five eggs during the week.

Hanson's White Leghorns are still in the lead, having a production of 1,173 eggs. Northland Poultry Farms come next with 1,024 eggs. Harry Burn's Leghorns follow with a production of 1,017 eggs. Fourth in the list is also a Leghorn pen, belonging to St. Johns Poultry Farm; its production is 1,004. The fifth pen is of

can be performed with very small loss. It does not require the services of an expert. A book on caponizing can be obtained for ten cents from George Beuoy, Route 9, Cedar Vale, Kansas. This will give complete instructions for making capons and marketing them.

The selling of capons at a profit requires a special market. Most small town dealers have little demand for capon meat. They require considerable feed, and many poultrymen have limited housing capacity and are forced to sell their cockerels as broilers in order to have the colony houses and range for the use of the pullets. It



End View

Showing Roosts and Nests.

is interesting to make a few capons for home use as they develop high quality meat and some poultrymen have found capons profitable. A list of the addresses of dealers in capons can be found in the book by Beuoy.

HATCHING DUCKS AND TURKEYS.

Would you advise me to set duck eggs and turkey eggs in an incubator? What feed would you advise me to feed turkeys when they are young?—Mrs. M. W.

Duck eggs can be successfully hatched in an incubator by following the special instructions sent with the machine. Turkey eggs can be hatched artificially but it is not the usual custom. Because of the value of the eggs it is usually considered safest to place them under hens or turkeys. This divides up the risk and furnishes a good natural brooder for the poults.

A good starting feed for poults can be made of stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed nearly dry. After three or four days they can be given fine chick scratch feed and gradually worked over to larger grains. Corn bread crumbs mixed with chopped hard boiled eggs is a good starting feed.

Do you know what the COD LIVER MEAL and OIL do in

FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER



No matter whether you have ten baby chicks, or a thousand, you really should know what the Cod Liver Meal and Oil in Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter can do for them.

In most cases, these new invigorating ingredients reduce chick mortality to an insignificant percentage. No longer need you expect to lose chicks because of diarrhea, or constipation. No longer must you regard leg-weakness or toe-picking as unavoidable chick ailments.

Cod Liver Oil, which has already proved its effectiveness in preventing leg-weakness, is aided by the Cod Liver Meal. These, blended with the good oatmeal and other ingredients of Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, give chicks a healthy digestion. Every mouthful of this mash gives the chick a proper balance of just the things it needs.

The results are (1) decreased mortality; (2) a better digestive condition; (3) smoother, tighter feathers; (4) stronger bones; (5) more rapid growth.

It's in Ful-O-Pep
Growing Mash, too

Cod Liver Meal has been added to Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash, too, so that the young birds may

have the benefits of complete assimilation. Get your young flocks on this wonderfully good Growing Mash right away. Of course, Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash, fed to flocks that have come through the first six weeks on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, develops unusually husky early birds.

Both are
"Weather-Proof" Feeds

Both Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash give flocks an extra stamina that enables them to thrive through unfavorable weather or a late season. It's the Cod Liver Meal—found only in Ful-O-Pep feeds—that provides this "weather insurance."

Somewhere in your vicinity there is a good dealer who sells the Ful-O-Pep line. He can supply you today.

Write for the 1926 Ful-O-Pep poultry book. It is free to poultry keepers. Use the coupon.

The Quaker Oats Company

CHICAGO, U. S. A.



Feed Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter first six weeks, for strong bones and swift growth



Feed Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash from sixth week through five months



Begin feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash at fifth month and feed all year round



Feed Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed from second to sixth week



Feed Ful-O-Pep Coarse Chick Feed from the sixth week to the fifth month



Feed Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains from sixth month on

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

45 Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, U. S. A.

Please send new poultry book with full information on Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter with Cod Liver Meal and Oil and how to feed it.

Name _____

Address _____

Dealer's Name _____



Eagle Nest OHIO ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS



Every Eagle Nest Chick is produced from Pure Bred Accredited Flocks. Order now for Early and Future Delivery.



VARIETIES	PRICES ON 50	100	300	500	1000
White, Brown and Buff Leghorns.....	\$ 7.25	13.00	38.00	62.00	120.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Anconas, Black Minorcas, S. C. and R. C. Reds.....	8.25	15.00	43.50	72.00	140.00
White and Silver Laced Wyandottes.....	8.75	16.00	47.00	75.00	145.00
Jumbo Brahmas and Buff Minorcas.....	11.00	20.00	58.00	95.00	
Mixed Chicks (not accredited)—Light 100; Heavy 120. TERMS CASH. Future orders 10% down. Balance 10 days before shipment. Postage Paid. 100% Live Delivery. Catalogue Free. Order from this Advertisement. Bank References.					

THE EAGLE NEST HATCHERY Dept. 17, UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, U. S. A.

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

catalog tells all about Lakeview Chicks. LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. R. 8, Box 6, HOLLAND, MICH.



One of our 200 Egg Strain LAYERS. Down's Strain White Leghorns have been bred for egg production for nineteen years. They are great winter layers. Many 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



HUNDERMAN CHICKS

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

Prepaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns.....	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$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.					

HUNDERMAN BROS., R. R. No. 3, Box 50, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN



DUNDEE PURE BRED CHICKS

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

DUNDEE HATCHERY
BOX A., - DUNDEE, MICHIGAN.

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	\$67.50	\$130
Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas & Bl. Minorcas.....	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
White Rocks, White & S. L. Wyandottes.....	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150
Assorted Chicks, \$12.00 per 100.					

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

LOOK!

Our big husky chicks are money makers. Every breeder carefully selected, tested, culled by experts. Can ship at once. Order direct from this advertisement. Save time.

	50	100	500
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy, Mixed.....	\$6.50	\$12.50	\$60.00
Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Both Combs.....	7.75	15.00	72.50
White, Buff Rocks and Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	8.50	16.00	77.50
White Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, White, Black Langshans.....	9.00	17.00	82.50
Light Weight Mixed, \$5.50 per 50; \$10 per 100. Light Brahmas, \$12 per 50; \$22 per 100. Sheppard's Anconas, \$7.50 per 50; \$14 per 100. May chicks, \$1.00 per 100 less. June chicks, \$2.00 per 100 less. Send 25¢ with order. 100% live delivery guaranteed.			

Postage prepaid. Bank reference, Grand Rapids National Bank. Hatching Eggs. Free catalog.

LAWRENCE HATCHERY, R. 7, PHONE 76761, GRAND RAPIDS, 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.



CHIX FOR 26 YEARS

We have been producing Chicks from our pure-bred, heavy-laying flocks for thousands of pleased customers and giving the Best of Satisfaction. We can do the same for you. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff & Black Leghorns, Anconas.....	\$7.00	\$13	\$62	\$120
Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns.....	7.50	14	67	130
Barred & White Rocks, S. & R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas.....	8.00	15	72	140
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	8.50	16	77	150
S. C. White Minorcas, 50, \$10.75; 100, \$20; 500, \$90. Light Mixed, 50, \$5; 100, \$9; 500, \$44. PARK'S Pedigree Rocks, 25¢ each. BUY 20th CENTURY CHICKS AND BE HAPPY. Special Combination offers on Brooders and Brooder Houses. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free. Ref., Commercial Bank.				

20TH CENTURY HATCHERY, Box K, New Washington, Ohio

ORDER YOUR BABY CHICKS NOW

We are able to promptly fill your orders for chicks from high egg record and pure-bred flocks. Our chicks are strong, healthy and vigorous, hatched from free-range hens. Place your order direct from this ad and save time, or get our free Catalog. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

Prepaid Parcel Post for	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns.....	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120
Black and Buff Leghorns.....	3.75	7.25	14.00	72.50	140
Barred & White Rocks, Red, Black Minorcas.....	4.00	7.75	15.00	75.00	145
White & Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	4.25	8.25	16.00	77.50	150
Jersey Black Giants.....	7.00	13.00	25.00		

LANTZ HATCHERY,

Box J,

TIFFIN, OHIO.

Established 1906.

START CHICKS EARLY.

POULTRY authorities urge that flock owners purchase their chicks early or hatch them early, so that their pullets may be well grown in the fall and that the poultry flock may be profitable another winter.

Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, and other heavy varieties should be hatched not later than May 1 at the latest, and Leghorns not later than May 15. Early hatched chicks make a more rapid growth, growing more economically, the broilers or surplus cockerels sell at a higher price, the pullets come into production in the fall, and under good care, continue to lay profitably throughout the winter, and make excellent breeders the following spring.

We suggest that these chicks be brooded in portable colony houses, and fed on some commercial chick starting ration, or on the ration suggested last week as a formula for chicks. The brooder stove should be run for several days before the chicks are expected, to make certain that the brooder is regulated properly and will hold fire. The temperature should be regulated so that it is approximately ninety degrees on the floor at the outside of the canopy, and this temperature can be reduced about five degrees the second week. The floor should be covered with sand before the chicks are placed in it, and this should be covered with a litter before grain feeding is started.

We are confident that good chicks, well hatched, brooded in portable colony houses, fed according to the information given last week, should do well.

Leg weakness is not a disease but is usually a condition brought about by faulty feeding and lack of sunlight. The feeding of cod liver oil or the exposure of the growing chick to direct sunlight will usually prevent this trouble. Cod liver oil when fed to growing chicks, should be fed at the rate of about four per cent of the total ration, and there is very little danger of overdoing the feeding of cod oil. Many poultrymen start feeding it when the chicks are two or three days old, and continue it till the chicks are out in direct sunlight, the greater part of every day.

This may be fed in the grain, or it may be mixed in the dry mash at the rate of one pint to twenty pounds of mash, or it may be fed in semi-solid milk; for chick feeding at the rate of about one pint of cod oil to five or six pounds of semi-solid milk, spreading this mixture on the wall or slapping it on boards, allowing the chicks to pick it off.

Bacillary white diarrhoea and coccidiosis will be discussed next week.—J. H. Hannah.

COD LIVER OIL FOR CHICKENS.

FOR ages cod liver oil has been known as a good tonic for humans, but it was not until after the discovery of vitamins that the reason for its value was discovered. Cod liver oil was found to be rich in vitamin A and vitamin D, both quite essential to good growth.

Because of its value it recently has been used in stock feeding with very beneficial results. It has been found very satisfactory in remedying rickets, leg weakness and such diseases in chickens. But some investigators claimed to have found that it lost its ricket curing properties when mixed with grains or other starchy food, and stored for a time. To make further search along this line the professors of chemistry in the Wisconsin University made some tests. These showed that cod liver oil mixed with grain rations and stored in cans at room temperatures, retained their properties to remedy rickets, etc., for at least six months. One per cent of cod liver oil seemed to give the best results.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in Preventing White Diarrhea

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

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

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

You Run No Risk

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

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

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

Name

Town

State R. F. D.

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

The Book That Began a New Era for Orchardists



details of how progressive orchardists made thousands of dollars from undergrade fruit in 1925! And this book, "A Golden Harvest from Undergrade Apples"—describing Mount Gilead Hydraulic Cider Presses and the Mount Gilead Process—is free to you.

Mount Gilead HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESSES

Are the first choice of progressive orchardists. Their dependable efficiency produces the greatest possible amount of juice from every bushel of apples. They are made in a wide range of sizes from a capacity of 80 bushels to 1,500 bushels a day, including presses for roadside, orchard and custom pressing. There are more Mount Gilead Cider Presses in current use—and more being sold each year—than all other hydraulic cider presses combined.

The Mount Gilead Process

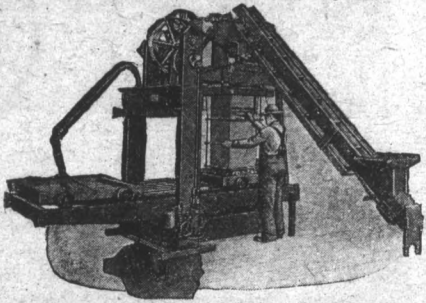
Without the use of chemicals—and without cooking the juice—the famous Mount Gilead Process produces pure cider that keeps sweet the year 'round. It conforms in every detail to the Federal Prohibition Laws. It enables you to market fresh cider the year 'round at "top" prices.

Write for Your Copy

Write us today for your free copy of this interesting book, "A Golden Harvest." It tells you not only the story of Mount Gilead Presses and the Mount Gilead Process but also how to make real money from apple products.

THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO.
Originators of the Hydraulic Cider Press
304 LINCOLN AVE. MOUNT GILEAD, O.

The most complete line of machinery for fruit products plants, including cider presses for every need.



Diarrhea Killed Half Her Chicks

Not another chick died after using this in the drinking water

Readers will be interested in this letter from Mrs. John Shaffer, of Owen, Wis. She says:

"I bought 25 baby chicks. When about a week old, they began to get droopy and in a few hours would die. After 10 of them had died, I began putting Avicol in the drinking water. They stopped dying at once and I didn't lose another chick."

A free test of Avicol will show how easily white diarrhea can be prevented and stopped. The way it makes sick chicks lively and healthy in just a few hours will amaze you. Write today for free sample, or send 50c for full-sized package, to **Burrell-Dugger Co., 655 Nelson St., Indianapolis, Ind.** It costs nothing to try the 50c package, as Avicol is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. But if you prefer, try free sample first.



AVICOL
stops chicks dying

Tancred and Tom Barron S.C. White Leghorn CHICKS

Michigan State Accredited
Chicks Are Better Chicks

All our flocks are individually inspected by the Michigan State College of Agriculture—individually leg-banded with state sealed and numbered leg band. Insures highest quality. 150 Finest Tancred Males and Finest Large Tom Barron Males now head our flocks. Best blood lines in the country.

REDUCED PRICES

50-\$6.50; 100-\$12.00; 500-\$57.50

1000-\$110.00. Order Now.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

KNOLL'S HATCHERY
R. R. 12, Box M, Holland, Mich.

SOW SOME OATS FOR THE CHICK- ENS.

ONE of our problems was providing sufficient green food for the flock. In the spring during the freezing and thawing, it is too disagreeable to turn the poultry out in the yards. This is the time to sow the lots and poultry runs to oats. We have done this for the past three years, and find that it certainly pays.

When sowing the oats for pasture for the poultry it is an excellent policy to sow them very thick. The oats will be eaten by the flock and nothing will be lost. One can turn the birds to the oats as soon as they get two or three inches high. They will "go after them" and when the oats are eaten fairly close, the birds should be taken off until they get another start. By sowing two or three patches of oats and handling them in this way, one may have pasture for some time. If the birds are left too long on the oats they will eat everything—seed and all.

In the summer, if it is not too dry, it is a good idea to sow a patch or two of oats from time to time. The birds will eat the grain along with the blades, and everything is saved. If you never tried this—do so, and see if it is not worth while.—H. O. H.

CAUSE OF LEG WEAKNESS.

Can you tell me what is the trouble with my chickens, and give me a remedy? It surely would be appreciated. They are of a heavy strain, Jersey Black Giants, I think. They have about twelve to fifteen square feet range per hen. Have been feeding scratch feed, sweet corn and wheat during winter, with plenty of oyster shell and egg mash, and most of the time they have had sweet separator milk. Hens will seem to be all right one day, and the next morning seem to have lost the use of their legs. Otherwise, they appear to be all right. This lasts a few days, then they apparently recover. Is this rheumatism?—L. R.

The temporary loss of the legs is sometimes due to rheumatism. Leg weakness can also be caused by parasites, intestinal worms, tuberculosis, ovarian troubles, or the general lack of vitality which seems to be caused often by lack of pure sunshine. Including one per cent cod liver oil in the mash acts as a substitute for sunshine and helps to prevent leg weakness. Turn the hens on range as much as possible so they will absorb pure sunshine. Isolate the birds that have weak legs so they will not be trampled by the healthy members of the flock and further weakened.

IN VALHALLA AND OUT.

(Continued from page 503).

to charity, not die," was the gloomy retort.

"Aren't you deliciously frank and delightful when you talk that way!" she laughed, hugging the arm to which she clung. "You'd marry me if I were poor, but because I'm rich you want to jilt me."

"No, not that, dear," he interrupted holding her close. "I'll have to marry you, rich or poor, I love you so, but I wish there wasn't such a difference in—Why, I'm a failure, dear, a total failure!" He waved his arms eloquently. "Before I left the city I was down and out, and I shipped as a stowaway. I can't forget that."

"Well, I'll help you to forget it," she replied, kissing him. "Now, listen! I love you, and not what you've got or haven't got. I'll love you as a stowaway or failure or successful business man. That's all there is to it! What else really matters, Dick?"

"Nothing, I guess," he murmured a little dizzily, pressing his lips to hers and forgetting all his objections in the bliss of the moment.

THE END.

Rufus Norris, of Belding, has recently commenced to market his winter crop of broilers. He has 47,000 of them to market in the next few weeks.

Professor Chittenden, of the forestry department of M. S. C., says that it cost M. S. C. \$2.35 per gallon to make its 1925 maple syrup.



The Feed that Makes 'Em Grow

If you want your young chicks to grow as you never had chicks grow before, feed them Globe Chick Starter for the first six weeks, then change to Globe Growing Mash. The results will surprise you. You'll have the fastest growth, finest developed flock you ever owned just like H. E. Dell of Caledonia, Mich., had. Read his letter:—

"I want to tell you of the success I had with Globe Feeds last season. In all my many years of experience with poultry, I have never had such results as I had last year with your good feeds. I raised 4,000 birds last Spring, using Globe Chick Starter and Globe Growing Mash. My losses were very small and the entire flock was better developed than any chickens I ever raised. At 8 weeks of age the cockerels were ready to market and in better condition than I ever had them before at 10 weeks of age. I got many more eggs from the pullets than in previous years, because they were in so much better condition. For these reasons, I shall in the future stick to Globe Feeds."

The reason Globe Growing Mash will make your birds grow faster, develop quicker is because 24 years of experience in manufacturing poultry feeds has taught us exactly what ingredients are necessary to produce BEST results, and we put them in Globe Feeds. Nothing but the BEST materials go into Globe Feeds and every bag is uniform—ALWAYS THE SAME. That's why Globe Feeds have become universally known as the BEST Feeds to Buy.

Over 400,000 successful poultry raisers have found that it pays and pays big to follow "The Globe Way" of raising poultry from shell to maturity. Why experiment? Feed Globe Feeds and MAKE SURE of the most profit from your flock.

FREE BOOK—"Poultry Profits"

Just fill out and mail coupon and we will gladly send you our 64-page book of valuable "up-to-the-minute" poultry information.

The Albert Dickinson Company
Chicago, Ill. Minneapolis, Minn.

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.,
Dept. 18 Chicago or Minneapolis
Please mail me FREE and POSTPAID your book entitled "Poultry Profits."

Name

Town

St. or R. F. D. State

WOLVERINE S.C. WHITE LEGHORN 100% SAFE ARRIVAL BLOOD WILL TELL BABY CHICKS MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED



SOLD UP TO MAY 18th.

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

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100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
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mean healthier chicks—because they eliminate deadly floor drafts; less cost—because of their specially-constructed large-magazine stove; less labor—because their automatic controls always 500 chick capacity (delivered) work.

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Larger and Heavier—yet cheaper—a 20% extra value. Send for our Free '26 Blue Hen Book of Facts showing you why.

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140 Egg \$13.85

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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.

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First-Choice White Leghorn CHICKS

In the Holland, Zealand, and Lansing State Poultry Shows, Rural birds again won many firsts. In the eyes of the judges, as in the opinions of hundreds of our customer friends, who buy from us year after year, Rural Chicks have **FIRST CHOICE**.

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FREE Catalog—fully descriptive and informative shows how you can have big success with RURAL Chicks. Send for copy today.

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Barred Rocks & Reds

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

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S. C. W. Leghorns Only

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

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From Michigan Accredited and State-inspected stock; S. C. English White and Brown Leghorns 12c; Sheppard's Anconas 13c; Barred Rocks and B. 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.

BLOOD TESTED PURE BRED BABY CHICKS
PRICE LIST FOR 1926.

	per	50	100	500	1000
B. P. Rocks (selected)	8.00	15	72.00	140	
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that have been carefully culled and selected for quality and heavy laying. Flocks mated with high-class male birds. B. P. Rocks, B. I. Reds and White Leghorns. Write for prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. CARLETON HATCHERY, Carleton, Michigan.



From the Morning's Mail

Some Interesting M. C. Thoughts

Dear Uncle Frank:

While I'm sweet sixteen, and a Merry Circler, I demand an answer to Helen Kish's letter.

She says "prohibition can not be enforced." Probably it cannot be enforced among nations, but in our own country, it is enforced beyond human existence, as men and officers risk their lives in chasing rum-runners, and going after underworld men.

Helen should have made her wonderful poetry this way:

Mary paints her cheeks,
And she powders her nose,
By crackle! she also can fret,
But she's a girl that men forget.

The boys wear bell pants to attract



The Family Pet in Edna Stockton's Home.

the girls. If they wouldn't dress with English models or bell pants, the girls would say, "Oh, doesn't he wear dowdy clothes?"

I've always had half a notion to scold girls who wear garters below their knees, and have short dresses. Don't you agree with me, Uncle Frank?

Well, suppose I tune off this "bell-English model and garter—program of mine.—George Peterson, M. C., Kiva, Mich.

Lives are risked in behalf of prohibition, but still others are too easy with violators. Liquor makes wrecks of men and women, and it has no useful purpose on earth. I don't like to talk about garters—it's hard enough to look at them.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I read the crippled children's letters in the Michigan Farmer. I sure feel sorry for Robina Johnson. She is just my age, and has never walked. That makes me think of the many advantages that I have which the crippled children have not.

I agree with you, Uncle Frank, when you said that Guilford Rothfuss knows how to win prizes. I wish I could be as lucky as he is. It seems some have to "work" harder to win than others.

Guilford said you should mix your peas with potatoes so they won't roll off your knife. I wonder if he uses his knife to take his food from the plate to his mouth. I have read that the fork is made for that purpose, and it is bad manners to use the knife. As for spaghetti, I like them, and never have any struggle with it, as we break it up into pieces about an inch long before we cook it. If it gags Guilford to see a chicken eat an angle-worm, he ought to watch a small turkey eat a tomato-worm. Then he could say "Ulp!"

Well, I believe this letter is long enough, so I will quit at once.—Virdie M. Baer, McRemus, Michigan.

Isn't it well to occasionally realize the advantages we are blessed with? Yes, I admit that some folks have to work harder than others to do certain things, but in other activities the situation may be reversed. It's a good thing we're not all made alike; otherwise all of us would want to do the same thing.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I read our page every week, and think it's fine with its snappy and up-to-date discussions. But, Uncle Frank, we are sadly "behind the times" in just one thing, and that is the boy and girl in the corners of the page.

Hot dogs, she ain't had a hair cut since fly-time, and remove that ridiculous hair ribbon—maybe it'll make her a dress. Otherwise, she's as sweet and pretty as she can be. And that boy—he should have a "satin finish" pompadour, flashy bow tie, and orange "blaz-

es," (the last is just a suggestion).

Maybe "Gushy Guilford" would volunteer his services and draw us a new set. I didn't mean this sarcastically, Mr. Rothfuss, because I have had many good laughs over your witty articles. Well, Uncle Frank, I am endeavoring to restore you, your good humor after reading this, by sending a contribution for the radio fund.—Your niece, Ariel Denton, M. C., Saranac, Mich.

I am glad that you are so observing, and I thank you for calling our old-fashionedness to my attention. We'll have a drawing contest to help in modernizing the department head. for the contribution.

Dear Uncle Frank:

So, bobbed hair and knickers are taboo, eh? Just when I had awakened to think of some splendid arguments on the above mentioned subject. Well, well, well, just my luck.

Say, what's all this monkey business about evolution that we read about in the March 13 issue? Wouldn't it give you the jim-jams? What Merry Circler knows enough about evolution to discuss it, I'd like to know. I'll admit all I know about it is summed up in the first sentence of this paragraph. Now, Uncle Frank, don't start to say, "Well, perhaps every Merry Circler sn't as ignorant as you are."

"White Amaranth," I'll confess I

An M. C. Contribution

Dear Friends:—Enclosed find one dollar, also a membership card of Harvey Cole. This should read Harvey Cole.

Harvey departed from this life January 11, 1926. This very dollar was the first one he ever earned. It was given him as a reward in school, when he was in the second or third grade. We have kept it framed, but we know of no better use than to send it to the Merry Circle Fund for the Crippled Children at Farmington.—From his Mother and Father, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cole.

could not possibly wade through your last letter. It gave me the heebie-jeebies. Come on, you can write better than that, unfading flower. Shine forth, emblem of love.

Please, Uncle Frank, just let me get my bid in about knickers. I think they're the cat's pajamas. Come on, girls, rally and drown out the boys. Just let them gently know that we will wear what we please, when we please, and where we please. You can bet your bottom dollar, I wouldn't be criticized by any boy without putting up a stiff fight. Believe me, you sure are the Dumb Doras. Why, you won't even stick up for yourself. The boys

will like you better for being a true-blue sport.

Uncle Frank, how would you like a boil on your elbow?—From a blustery March wind, Tomboy.

Well, perhaps every Merry Circler isn't as tomboyish as you are. You see, I used your sentence with variations. You are well versed in modern language, especially that known as slang. Don't you think that it might be improper to wear what you please



Mildred Hull is Foster Mother to a Little Pig.

where you please? You know, in these civilized days, we have to consider others, even with respect to the clothes we wear. There are other places less desirable for boils than the elbow.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, here I am again. Are you very much surprised? I have been reading the Michigan Farmer right along and have enjoyed it very much. I read the letters from "Bonnie Blue Eyes" and "Peter," and thought they expressed themselves very well. I thought the poem was especially good.

I think it would be fun to discuss books. I have read story books and novels ever since I have been able to pronounce the words. I like Gene Stratton Porter's books very well, and have read most of them. I have read most of Zane Gray's books also, but I don't like them as well as I used to. Still, I never pass one up when I get a chance to read one. Do you know, Uncle Frank, I really want to be an authoress myself. I will have to improve some in my writing, don't you think so? You must excuse it, though, because I am in a big hurry and am using a bum pen.

Uncle Frank, are you personally acquainted with George Nichols? I believe I would like to know him. He seems to be a very sensible young man and able to express his views very easily and correctly. Some of his ideas come almost as high as mine. But, of course, no one's could quite come that high, as mine are the high-

Don't Wait to be Told

Famous Preacher Gives Suggestions for Success

THE best way for a boy to win his way in the world, is to do his work, whatever it may be, faithfully, thoroughly, and with his best ability, putting all his power into it. Nothing can take the place of hard work; it is the basis of both success and character. To try to slip through and get by without work is the surest way to fail.

Everywhere men are looking for boys who know things, who know how to do things, and who can be trusted and depended on. Character counts for more than cash. If a boy has to be told only once, he will win. If he does not have to be told at all, but sees the thing that needs to be done, and does it—he has won already. His place is at the top, and he will get there if some folly or sin does not trip him up.

If I were asked to put it all into the fewest words, it would be: Keep clean in body and mind, study hard, work faithfully, have an aim and work to it, play fair, and trust the God of your mother. If you slip and fall, get up and try again. Never pity yourself; never give up.—Joseph F. Newton.

Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, of New York, who writes this week's Success Talk for Farm Boys, is one of the ablest and most eloquent preachers in America. Next week's Success Talk will be by Luther Burbank.

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

est in the world. Doesn't that sound rather queer?

I like the peppy letters which the M. C.'s have been writing, and I don't want them changed under any consideration. Why don't the boys get busy and write? Things would be lots more interesting if we could hear from the boys once in a while.—Azia Fillman, M. C., Osseo, Mich.

I don't know George personally; but speaking of ideals, we are likely to think ours the highest because we don't know what the other fellow has in his mind. The chief thing is to work toward the ideals.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I haven't visited the Merry Circle Corner for such a long time that I've decided to drop in and see how everyone is, especially you. I think that it is unfair to "White Amaranth" that she is criticized so, because those who are criticizing her are trying to discourage her talent; anyhow, that's how I feel about it. The words she uses were put in a dictionary to be used and to make our language a more perfect one. I wish I could meet her some time. Does she live on a farm or in the city?

I live in Detroit and go to a high school here. High school means hard work, but it is lots of fun, too. I feel sorry for anyone who cannot go to high school.

As to evolution, I think anyone who cares to believe that they are the honorable (?) and distinguished (?) descendants of monkeys, they can believe it, but I claim no such honor.—Your write-once-a-year-niece, Dorothy Wicke, 5064 Garland Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

"White Amaranth" does not live in the city, she lives in the southern part of the state. She knows how to use words. Do you know that monkey business and evolution are two different things? We all evolve, even this department does. Will probably hear from you next year, if not before.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I think that "Peter" and "Bonnie Blue Eyes" both wrote excellent letters which ought to teach other girls regarding their ways. The poem, "The Outcast," was good, too.

In regard to "White Amaranth," I think it's all right for her to use the language she chooses. I prefer the more simple language, but, of course, we all have our different ways and languages. So let us hear from her again, and let's not use her so harshly hereafter.

I wonder what the boys think of the "Talk to Boys" on our page. I enjoy reading them, even though I'm not a boy. I always read them. I think we could make a pretty good debate on "Should we stay on the farm?" don't you, Uncle Frank? I think there ought to be some pretty good arguments on that. I wonder what the other cousins think about it?—Mildred Miller.

I thought those letters good, too. It really would be nice to hear from "White Amaranth" again. I am glad you are reading the success talks to boys, for they should be helpful to girls, too, especially in these days when woman is in most every activity man is engaged in.

CORRESPONDENCE SCRAMBLE.

I AM sure that quite a few boys and girls would like to correspond with other boys and girls. So, this week we'll have another of our scrambles to give them such an opportunity.

If you take part in this scramble, please follow directions. If you do not, you will lose out in the scramble. This is the way you should do it: Write a letter to "Dear Friend," "Dear M. C." or something similar. Then address an envelope to yourself and put a stamp on it. Next, address an envelope to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. Enclose in this letter, your letter and the envelope addressed to yourself. If you are below fourteen years of age, put the letter "A" on the outside of the envelope addressed to me. If above fourteen years of age, use the letter "B." If you wish to write to a boy or a girl, send a little note with your letter telling your preference. We will do the best we can to give you the kind of correspondence you want.

These letters will be scrambled on April 16; that is, some letter will be put in your envelope, and your letter

put in some other envelope. Please answer the letter you get, because you are not doing your part in the scramble if you do not. Be sure to send your letter in time.

TASWTESBKAE WINNERS.

THIS contest was easier than I thought it would be. A large number of the contestants got it right, and they will receive Merry Circle membership cards and buttons if they are not now members. The correct solution of the contest was "Waste Basket."

All of the correct papers were mixed together and ten pulled out for prizes. The lucky ten were:

Pencil Boxes.

Viola Stein, R. 1, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Helen Mary Sutton, Manchester, Mich.

Dictionaries.

George Cordes, Box 21, Barton City, Mich.
Gordon Williams, R. 3, Petoskey, Mich.

Pencils.

Alice Duddles, R. 2, Lawton, Mich.
Ruby Hoyt, R. 5, St. Louis, Mich.
Alice LaRowe, Webberville, Mich.
Bernice M. Ashenden, R. 1, Wolverine, Mich.
Elizabeth Harris, R. 6, Traverse City, Mich.
Freda Goodrich, R. 2, Decatur, Mich.

IGNORANCE.

A school superintendent, on one of his visits, was complaining to a teacher that children of the present day are so stupid it is almost useless to attempt to teach them anything.

Said he:—"I'll show you what I mean."

Superintendent:—"Johnnie, give me a number."

Johnnie:—"58."

The superintendent wrote 85 on the board.

Silence—no comment from anyone.

"You see," he remarked to the teacher, "they don't observe. Let's try another."

Superintendent:—"James, you give a number."

James:—"57."

The superintendent wrote 75.

Same result as before, and he remarked to the school teacher, "It is deplorable, such a lack of perception, dense stupidity. It is disheartening."

Spying red-headed, freckled-faced, fidgety little Jim O'Brien, he said: "My boy, you give a number."

Jim:—"The twenty-seven, you darned fool; thee if you can turn that around."

THE MERRY CIRCLE FUND.

I WISH to thank the following who sent in contributions from March to April 2, inclusive:

Edith Carson, Leonard Lick, Anna May Hocking, Melba Sutton, Lois A. Fritsche, Helen Lietke, Gladys Mason, Edward Scott, Fred Hauck, Ida M. Kunde, Leo De Groote, Mike Blaszkowski, Mary Kanka, Launa Thomas, Viola Stein, Irene Lewis, Gertrude Robinson, The Sunshine Club of Standish, Gertrude Witte, Viola Draves, Agnes M. Stanek, Rehak Sattler, Ieta Brenot, Nelda Brenot, Mildred Halsey, Marion Krueger, Zona L. Amos, Electa Murray, Elvora Fay, Robina Johnson, Gladys Hinkley, Carl Ahlin, Agnes Klein, Dora Ramsdill, Clyde Bowman, Iva Jane Moore, Lena Schlegel, Edward Maxwell, Esther Kohler, Vera Diffell, Helen M. Goodrow, Grace Lummen, Nella J. Zeenip, Phyllis Abey, Mabel Deming, Marie Buck, Miriam Buskanen, Helen Isham, Geraldine and Jean Roelofs, Herbert Estes, Kathryn Kafer, Preston Kok, Jennie A. Kok, Hazel A. Kok, Mickey, Dorothy Hessling, Tenderfoot, and Curley.

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; Ed. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Anconas, 14c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., 15c; Black Minor, 15c; Mixed, 10c. Less than 100 chicks, 1c each more. SILVER LAKE HATCHERY, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
From trapped, pedigreed blood lines. Eggs guaranteed to hatch. Shipped C. O. D. Guaranteed to Live. Prompt Shipment. Low Prices. Write for Special Sale Bulletin and Free Catalog. HENS & EGGS. GEO. B. FERRIS, 984 Union, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CHICK PRICES CUT
WHITE, BROWN, BUFF LEGHORN, 100 postpaid, \$11. Blk. Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, \$13; mixed, \$9. Order from adv. Bank ref. T. J. GAPPER CO., ELGIN, IOWA.

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on Michigan Accredited Chicks, Pullets, Cockerels and Yearling Hens. Circular free. Member of I. B. C. A. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & FARMS, Dept. M., R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.



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.

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
(Large Type English)


S.C.R.I. Reds,
(Special Mated American)

Anconas, Barred Rocks,

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




Diligent Chicks Did It & Will Do It For You

High in quality, low in price. Never before did I get so many eggs in winter time, writes one customer. Our stock culled by the very best experts. Do not pay fancy prices for chicks that are not better. Ten years of honest dealing behind us. Pullets after May first.

	500	100	50	25
S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$57.50	\$12.00	\$6.25	\$3.25
Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	72.50	15.00	7.75	4.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds.....	72.50	15.00	7.75	4.00
S. C. Mottled Anconas.....	62.50	13.00	6.75	3.50
Mixed Chicks.....	42.50	9.00	4.75	2.50

DILIGENT HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Harm J. Knoll, R. No. 11, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.



SILER'S PUREBRED BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE LEGHORNS, chicks hatched from purebred, blood-tested, accredited flocks on free range. Full count and safe arrival guaranteed. Order from this ad. for immediate or future delivery. Terms—10% cent with order, balance 5 days before chicks are to be shipped.

	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks (AA).....	\$17.00	\$82.50	\$160
Barred Plymouth Rocks (A).....	15.00	72.00	140
S. C. White Leghorns.....	13.00	65.00	130

SILER HATCHERY, DUNDEE, MICHIGAN.

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 202 eggs in one year. Yearling breeders' eggs must be 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. G. ECKARD, 13 MADISON STREET, PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.



BUY MICH. ACCREDITED CHICKS

WHITE LEGHORNS—Best grade chicks from males from hens with known trap-nest records of 245, 208, 200, 195, 200, 230, 194, 199, 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 1925. Order Now.

Information cheerfully furnished. First hatch March 22nd.

Write for Circular with Prices.

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



ROYAL EGG BRED LEGHORNS

CHICKS FROM CONTEST WINNING BLOOD LINES

Our White Leghorns won the 1925 Michigan Egg Contest. 1000 birds entered. Contest average 176 eggs per bird. Our pen averaged 241 per bird. Fifty sisters of these contest winners averaged 200 eggs per bird at home. Brothers and sons of these birds head the matings from which I will hatch this year. They are Michigan State Accredited. In spite of increased demands for our chicks we have neither increased our capacity nor prices. Write today for free circular that tells how you can secure chicks from these winning blood lines at moderate prices. 75% of our business is from old customers. You, too, can join the list of satisfied users of this Royal strain.

ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS, S. P. Wiersma, Prop., R. 2, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.




MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHIX

PLAY SAFE Buy only from ACCREDITED FARMS. Our flocks are inspected and culled by authorized inspectors and approved by M. S. P. I. A. Chicks from heavy-laying strains only. HILLCROFT FARM is not simply a Hatchery, but a Breeding Farm, and when Better Chicks are to be hatched, we will hatch them. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices

	25	50	100	500
Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14	\$67
Laying Strains Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds.....	4.50	8.50	16	77
Laying Strains White Rocks & Wyandottes.....	6.00	9.00	17	83

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IN the beginning, God." That is where the Bible agrees with all science, and all science and philosophy agree with the Bible. Before all else, God. No such description of the creative process was ever written, or is likely to be. It is a creation hymn. In the stately King James version, it rolls on like poetry. It can almost be sung.

Now, the study of ancient languages shows that other nations, like the Babylonian, had a similar story of creation. But the Babylonian and the others are full of fantastic stories of the Gods, while the Hebrew version has purified all this, names but the One God, and leaves out all the bizarre and impossible tales of the others. If one is looking for an evidence of inspiration, let him begin with the Bible's first chapter, and compare it with the creation stories of other peoples.



"In the beginning God created." As said above, all science

holds to this. Whether the Bible and science agree on every paragraph is unimportant, for without God science would be impossible. The Bible was not written to teach science, but to teach religion. As Galileo (I believe, it was) said long ago, the Bible was not written to teach how the heavens go, but how to go to heaven. Sometimes amateur scientists make statements to the effect that science will do away with God, in time. But such half-baked utterances are not supported by the real scientists. The men who have studied and thought much, hold that behind what we do see is what we do not see. Back of the visible is mystery, and can be accounted for only by an intelligent and potent God. Says Sir F. Ray L., "No sane man has ever perceived, since science became a definite body of doctrine, that we know, or ever can hope to know or conceive of the possibility of knowing whence the mechanism has come, why it is there, whether it is going, and what may or may not be beyond and beside it, which our senses are incapable of appreciating. These things are not explained by science, and never can be." And we ought not to close this paragraph without quoting again the famous dictum of Lord Bacon: "It is true that a little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion; for, while the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no further; but when it beholdeth the chain of them confederate, and linked together, it must needs fly to Providence and Deity."

"Let us make man in our image." A candle is not as large as the sun, but its tiny bit of fire is like that of the sun, as far as it goes. A tumbler full of water from Lake Michigan is only a drop to the vast waters of the lake, but it is the same kind of water. So man has the spirit of God. He is a tiny spark of the divine. He has capabilities of progressing and becoming more and more like God. He is made in the image, a small image to be sure, but nevertheless an image, of the Divine.

For one thing, man can think God's thoughts after Him. Looking up at the starry sky, he thinks of the wonderful Being who made all that. He counts the stars, knowing that God has known their number for a long, long time. So Kepler, looking through the telescope at the midnight sky, exclaimed, "O, God. I am thinking thy thoughts after Thee." Every religious soul ought to thank God every morn-

ing for the beauty of the day that opens upon him. Even though it may be stormy, there is enough of beauty and mystery and might in a storm to cause one to wonder at it.

Woman's suffrage is comparatively new. But the Bible does not distinguish between the possibilities of the two sexes. Woman is made to be at man's side. The quaint words of old Matthew Henry are to the point: "Woman was taken out of man: not out of his head to top him, nor out of his feet to be trampled under foot, but out of his side to be equal with him, under his arm to be protected, and near his heart to be beloved."

The man was told to subdue the earth. It does not say how long this was to take. A year, or a generation, or many ages. As a matter of fact, it has taken a long time, and the conquest is not complete yet. Let me take a few words from one of the most devoutly religious scientists of our day, Prof. J. A. Thomson, of the University of Aberdeen, Scotland: "Let us think vividly of our ancestors—living in caves, fearful of beasts, often dying of hunger or poison, without wood-work or metals, without fire, without foresight, and quite unable to look to the general weal. What a contrast between this picture and our life today. For now-a-days, the serpent that bites Man's heel is, in nine cases out of ten, microscopic: year by year Man increases his mastery over the physical forces; he coins wealth out of the thin air; he annihilates distance with his deep devices; he makes the ether carry his messages; and he is making experiments in the control of life. And there is nothing to lead us to believe that Man has more than begun to enter into his kingdom."

But in the midst of all this, it was evident that the Creator had in mind the fact that Man would have to work. He was not put here as a millionaire, with a servant to fetch and carry for him. If he subdued the earth it must come by his efforts. Work! Work! and more work! Said Christ, "My Father worketh." Even the Creator Himself is a working God.

Every great advance of which we know has come by immense labor, and usually by suffering also. Look at the steam engine, electricity. Look at the control of disease. If you doubt that heroism still exists, read up on medical science, and its advance. Think of political and religious freedom. These have come at tremendous cost, in money, life, pain, hope deferred. This part of Genesis has something to say to the people of our day. We are much inclined to get out of as much work as we can. Shorter hours and easier work, and shorter hours and more pay. Well, much of it is justified, of course. We do not want slaves of industry any more than we wanted black slaves in America. But if any one has not tasted the joys of work that they really loved, work for the fun of it, work for its creative side, they have missed one of the great blessings of life. Nothing is so good as work that you want to do.

Work! thank God for the swing of it, The clamoring, hammering ring of it, Passion of labor daily hurled On the mighty anvils of the world.

When it was all done, it was described as "very good." God was pleased with His work. It represented Him. Is He pleased with us, with our work?

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR APRIL 11.

SUBJECT:—The Story of Creation. Gen. 1:1 to 3:26 to 31.

GOLDEN TEXT:—"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." Gen. 1:1.

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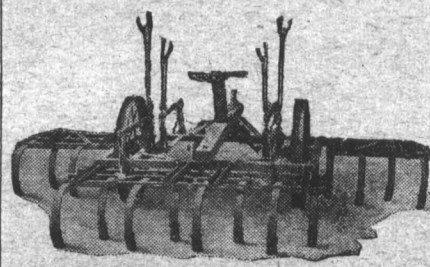
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LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

A Green Fodder Crop

By R. B. Simpson

FOR a green fodder crop to help out late summer pasture, there is nothing that I have found to equal Evergreen sweet corn. This, of course, is an old variety that grows to a large size and makes a large quantity of the very best of green feed for milch cows and growing pigs. I have found it to do more to keep up the flow of milk and yield of butter-fat than any other plant I know of along that line.

I see many farmers seem to put too many head of stock on their pastures, and when the growth of grass begins to slow up they soon clean it up.

If there is plenty of rain in the latter part of the summer, the supply of grass is probably ample, though not of the best quality for either milk or butter. But usually a drouth along in July stops the growth of grass that has been pastured heavily, and the herd has to be fed some kind of supplementary feed if the flow of milk is to be kept up. Here it is where a good ample supply of this Evergreen sweet corn fits in wonderfully well. I go out in the morning and give the cows an armful when the leaves are full of sap and crisp, and they will usually eat every particle of it, and the flow of milk is often increased instead of diminished.

Another armful in the cool of the afternoon keeps them in good order and they produce butter of the best quality to sell when the town people are willing to pay fat prices for same.

If one has real good pasture, and only needs the sweet corn to help out during the late summer and early fall, it should not be planted till after the other field corn. I usually make about three or four plantings, the second after the first is up a few days, and the third after the second is well started, and so on till the last planting. If these plantings are well cultivated, they will come along one after the other, just about as they are needed.

In cultivating, the main thing is never to allow the soil to become crusted or baked. Keep it loose at all times. This prevents it from drying out, and keeps the corn green and growing nicely. If one has pigs that have to be kept in a yard all summer, sweet corn is the best green feed that I have ever tried for them. I have tried it lots and know from experience that it makes ideal feed for the yarded hogs. In this case I make a planting as early as is consistent, to be followed by other plantings about two weeks apart. If my cows waste any, the hogs clean it all up.

As the first planting is cut, the ground is plowed, well disced, or ripped up with a good cultivator and planted again. This makes some real nice feed in the fall when it is greatly relished. I have had early July plantings to mature before frost, but in the case of the real late plantings, I often use some of the earlier varieties of corn which matures much quicker than the Evergreen.

For cows and pigs I have had much better success with sweet corn than with any other fodder crop. The sorghum cane plant, however, is a close second, but I like the sweet corn better.

If the season is right, and your ground is rich, rape will do well, and perhaps make lots of green feed, but in my experience it is far from equaling sweet corn as a milk producer. In many sections sorghum cane is largely planted for summer feeding, and is an

excellent feed, and I only have two objections to its use. First, it starts very slow, and when fully matured the hard hull around the stalk is not very palatable to the animals. However, when fed quite small this latter objection is overcome.

I have used it a great deal myself, but never obtained as good results as from the sweet corn.

DAFTER YOUTH AGAIN WINNER.

BAILEY SUGGITT, of Dafter, has won highest honors for beef calf club work in the state for the second consecutive year, according to word received by D. L. McMillan, county agricultural agent. Last year Bailey Suggitt won first place in the state contest and was awarded a scholarship to the state college. This year he was given second place, due to a ruling that the scholarship could not be given twice to the same person.

Suggitt, this sixteen-year-old Dafter youth, has been in beef calf club work for only two years, Mr. McMillan said. The calf with which he won state championship last year also won every event in which it was entered at various fairs.

"He is not only a good calf club member, but he is also a good farmer," Mr. McMillan said. "He has two pure-bred Shorthorn heifers, and two registered Hampshire ewes. He will go into club work again this year with enthusiasm and with hopes of having a calf in the 1926 State Fair."

CHICKEN FEED FOR HOLSTEINERS.

MACOMB county Holstein breeders celebrated a successful year by a chicken supper at Washington. No, gentle reader, not D. C., but Michigan.

Bill Murphy, ex-county agricultural agent of Macomb county, acquitted himself in fine style as toastmaster. Willyum is now in the real estate business, doing not too bad, but bothered at times by his conscience.

The Macomb County Association is fortunate in having as a member J. E. McWilliams, who is vice-president of the Michigan Holstein Association. So Mac was available as a speaker. He pointed out that the present upward trend of Holstein values should continue because of the greater consumption of fluid milk in cities, notably Detroit, due to better employment conditions amongst workmen.

J. G. Hays, state secretary for the Michigan Holstein Association, talked over Holstein business pertinent to Macomb county breeders.

The following board of directors was chosen at this meeting: John Rinke, of Warren; J. E. McWilliams, of Mt. Clemens; E. W. Fenton, Richmond; Al Luchtman, Washington; Wm. Tyson, Washington; Wm. Schoof, Washington; Jack Harvey, Utica. This board will meet soon to elect officers and to adopt a program of work for 1926.

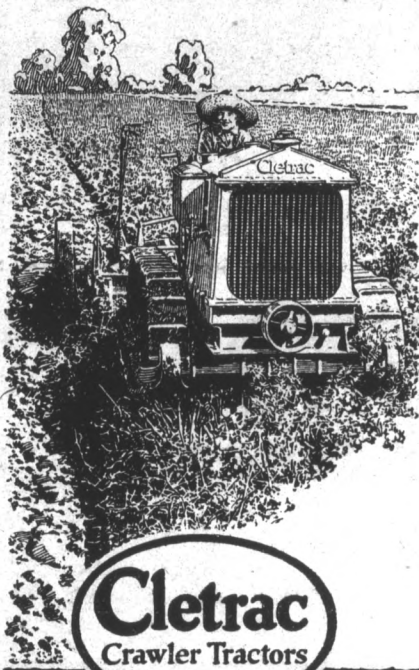
Merry Maiden's Brown Lady, a Jersey cow, near Charles City, Iowa, produced 698.01 pounds of butter-fat and 14,935 pounds of milk in 365 days when she was eighteen years and ten months old. This record is the highest made by a Jersey of her age.

=Cletrac= Crawler Tractors

CLETRAC'S abundant power, low operating cost, and extremely easy handling make it a farm tractor of unusual ability. With Cletrac on the farm, it is easy to set a new record of economy and speed on all the big jobs. Labor costs are cut, work is done quicker and easier, time is saved and power expense is cut to an absolute minimum.

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You Can Depend on a Cletrac—Always!



Cletrac Power is always "on the job"—whether in the field, the barn, the woodlot or on the highway, building and maintaining roads. It is dependable power—easily controlled—and quickly available.

The broad tracks of Cletrac Tractors afford positive traction and substantial fuel saving. There is no wasted power. And their short turning radius and low height make them ideal for thorough work in tight places.

Let us tell you how Cletrac Power earns large profits on every class of farm work. Write us today for complete information and the name of our nearest dealer who will demonstrate the Cletrac for you.

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Cleveland, Ohio

Mention the Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

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THE De Laval Milker has now been on the market for almost ten years. During that time it has been put to every conceivable test and condition of use, and has made good in a remarkable way. With thousands in use, milking more than 500,000 cows twice a day every day in the year, it has proved beyond all question of doubt that it is better, faster, cheaper and cleaner than any other way of milking cows. Hand milking is rapidly becoming as old-fashioned as hand skimming of cream or harvesting grain with a cradle.

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L. J. Stark (at left) and his father, Theodore Stark, comprise the firm of Theodore Stark & Son, Salem, Ohio, owners of the Stark Herd of purebred Holsteins.



CHAPIN & COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois

These Two Men

Fed their first bag of Unicorn eleven years ago.

They found, by test, that it made milk for less feed-money.

Since then, they have tried out a dozen or more grain rations, ready-mixed and home-made.

They have made certain that Unicorn continues to deliver the milk at lowest feed cost.

Right now is a good time to find out that Unicorn will do the same in your herd.

The Spring Pigs

By R. R. Rushing

If it were possible to get the total loss from the spring pig crop from various troubles, it would amount to an astonishing figure. I have had my share of these losses, it seems to me. And it is all the more unfortunate, because I have learned that with reasonable care and attention this loss can be almost entirely eliminated.

Scours is a trouble in the spring pigs that takes a great toll, and is brought about from various causes. In many cases it is because the little pigs get wet and cold or lie in wet beds. Sometimes the sow herself, taking a cold, will transmit it to the suckling pigs and frequently cause trouble.

The feeding of the sow often causes scours in the suckling pigs. Slops from the kitchen very often contain spoiled canned fruit which is almost sure to bring on a case of scours. Scours also results from over-feeding the sow, causing congestion, which brings on the trouble in the pigs. Regular feeding without violent changes is the wise plan for avoiding the scours.

If any of my young pigs happen to become affected with scours, I take a teaspoonful of copperas, dissolve it in hot water, and give in a gallon of skim-milk to each sow. This remedy generally gives the desired results, but where skim-milk cannot be had, the copperas may be given in warm water with the same results.

Another remedy is the feeding of scorched flour, or shorts, to the pigs in sweet milk, if they are old enough to drink it; if the pigs are too young to eat, the same remedy can be given to the sow with good results, although not so quick in action.

Thumps in pigs can be very easily recognized by the characteristic symptoms of a jerking movement of the flank, the pulsation being so violent at times that, as the pig stands the whole body seems to jerk backward and forward. This jerking movement is caused by excessive palpitation of the heart and diaphragm, this in turn, being caused by over-feeding and an insufficient amount of exercise. Thumps are especially common with pigs that come during the late winter and early spring months, when the weather is often such that the pigs cannot get out of the pens comfortably.

I know from experience that there is always a desire on the part of the farmer to make his early fall pigs do well, and the manner in which the little fellows are growing and rounding out and becoming fat, is noted with satisfaction, only to be rudely shocked some morning when they begin to show symptoms of thumps, and soon a portion (and in my case a few times) all of the little fellows are gone.

If the weather is such that it is not safe to turn the little fellows out of doors and allow them to follow the sow around at will, the sow must be turned out of the pen at least twice a day. Then if the little fellows do not care to get about and exercise themselves, I get into the farrowing pen and run them around for a few minutes each time. The sows must be fed very carefully and none of the pigs should be permitted to become overfat.

I have tried various remedies for thumps and scours, but have always found prevention the best policy. I rather prefer to have my pigs a little thin than to take chances on having the scours and thumps.

The bed in which the pigs sleep should be kept dry and clean at all times. If it becomes soiled, it should be immediately removed and a good fresh supply put in. Wheat or rye straw makes good bedding material, but about the best I have ever tried is just fallen leaves obtained from the woods. I know, however, that many



Eliminate troubles of the udder and teats, and you are rid of one of the constantly occurring causes of short milk yield. Bag Balm has solved this problem on thousands of farms. Once used, you'll never be without it.

For most cuts, chaps and injuries to udder or teats Bag Balm effects a healing between milkings. This famous ointment has wonderful power of penetration and healing. It is compounded especially for use on the delicate tissues of udder and teats. For all inflammation, caked bag, bunches, cow pox, cracked teats, teats stepped on, etc. the relief is quick.

Big 10-ounce package, 60c, at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. If you have trouble getting Bag Balm order direct from us. Booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles," free on request.

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Dept. D Lyndonville, Vt.



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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GUERNSEYS for sale, males, females, sired by sires whose dams have records of 19,460.50 milk, 999.05 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. WALNUT HILL FARM, Milford, Mich.

FOR practically pure-bred **GUERNSEY** or **HOLSTEIN** calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write **EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS**, Whitewater, Wis.

Registered Guernseys Am over-stocked with cows and calves. F. W. RUEHS, Caledonia, Mich.

Are You Looking Ahead?

The Holstein business is improving rapidly and values are increasing every day. Service bulls are scarce now and they will be at a premium next fall.

Our bull trade has been exceptionally good since the first of the year, but we still have a few young calves that will be ready for fall service.

Are you prepared for the next winter's breeding season? If not, send for our illustrated booklet and price list of bulls offered by Michigan State Herds.



Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

FOR SALE Young Holstein-bull, ready for service, by our Carnation 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. Little**, Coopersville, Mich.

SHORTHORNS

Cows with calves, bred heifers and bulls. Will make very attractive prices for the next 60 days. Over 100 head of well-bred cattle to select from. Herd founded at a time when we can afford to sell at farmers' prices. Write to **Supt. GOTTFREDSON FARMS**, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns, either sex, at farmers' prices. **Central Mich. Shorthorn Breeders' Association**. Write for list to **Oscar Skinner**, Secy., Gowan, Mich.

50 HEAD 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. Catalogs on request.

COL. HARRY C. ROBINSON
COL. F. J. BOYLE

S. T. WOOD IN THE BOX
GEO. E. FISHER, Proprietor.

people object to leaves, claiming they break quickly, but if they are renewed often they make excellent bedding, and cost only the trouble of gathering.

The troughs from which the little pigs eat should be kept as clean as possible, and no food should be left in it from one feeding to another. If fresh air-slaked lime is occasionally scattered about the pens it will help to keep them in health.

MOST UNUSUAL, INDEED.

THE "Millenium" came close to arriving on March 19 in Kent county, Michigan. For at the annual meeting of the Holstein association of that county, not only did every breeder present pay his annual dues, but one man brought in dues from a Holstein enthusiast who could not get to the meeting himself!!!

With the bunch so thoroughly interested in their business, as indicated by this financial miracle, small wonder that Kent county ranks among the first as a Holstein center.

'Twasn't as though they needed the money either, for the treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$312.77. A good share of this fund came from the association's share of private sales made for members by County Sales Manager John C. Butth.

Butth reported a good business in moving surplus stock, and predicted a larger turnover this coming season. The fact that Kent county is a modified accredited area, and that there are approximately 100 Holstein herds in cow testing association work, appeals to buyers looking for good clean stuff.

County Agent K. K. Vining told of the interest along calf club lines—how six "Holstein" boys had completed a year's work. The breeders promptly passed a motion authorizing the purchase of show halters to be presented with the compliments of these youthful boosters of the Black-and-White.

J. G. Hays, secretary of the Michigan Holstein Association, discussed current Holstein matters and assisted the Kent county boys in getting set for the coming season's activities. The main projects chosen are: Sales, calf club work, and showing at the fairs, particularly the growing West Michigan Fair.

Officers elected: H. A. Fick, Kent City, President; Dudley Waters, Grand Rapids, secretary-treasurer; John Crum, Lowell, vice-president; Thomas Blanchard, Cedar Rapids, and John C. Butth, Grand Rapids, were chosen as directors. Butth was elected sales manager, and also fair deputy.

GIVE SERVICE ON FEEDER LAMBS.

A NATION-WIDE feeder lamb pool has been organized by member agencies of the National Live Stock Producers' Association of Chicago, with branch offices in other live stock market centers.

Last year 68,000 feeder lambs were purchased direct from the range through this organization, according to reports received at the department of agriculture. Savings affected last year amounted to from one to two dollars per hundred weight.

The lambs handled this season will be mostly from the Montana and Wyoming ranges, averaging between fifty-five and sixty-five pounds. They will be from flocks which have been inspected, and all inferior stock will be rejected before loading on cars. The price will be determined by pooling the costs at intervals, contingent with volume received from changes in price conditions. The lambs will be billed at cost, f. o. b. cars at loading points, plus \$15 commission per car, and five cents per head for insurance to cover losses.

The National Live Stock Producers' Association will have general supervision of the pool. Feeders are advis-

ed that the earlier the order is placed the less the price will be. Shipments are expected to begin September 1.

TO HAVE TWELVE GRADES OF WOOL.

THE proposed numerical grades for wool and corresponding grades for wool tops formulated by the department of agriculture in collaboration with the department of commerce, the associate wool manufacturers of the United States, the British Wool Federation and the Bradford, England, Chamber of Commerce, will be the subject of a hearing in the department of agriculture on April 29.

Under the new system there are twelve grades, ranging from thirty-sixes to eighties inclusive, designed to meet the requirements for narrower grades, or a more detailed classification, than provided by the official wool standards of seven grades established in 1923, and with which the numerical grades are correlated.

MEAT EXPORTS SMALL.

MUCH has been said at the agricultural relief hearings before the congressional committees relative to the possibilities of increasing the meat exports. At present the volume of exports of meats and meat products is insignificant in comparison with the domestic demand. The amount exported during February was 49,358,979 pounds, valued at \$10,081,858, as reported by the department of commerce, while the exports of animal fats and oils totaled 75,458,886 pounds with a value of \$11,574,475. Higher prices in this country are held to be responsible for the small export movement of meats and fats. It is only when prices are so low as to be unprofitable in this country, that there is any considerable market for American meats and meat products in foreign countries.

It is claimed that unless the American hog raisers can secure a direct bounty, or an equalization fee plan that is workable on their exported products, to make up the difference between the domestic and foreign price, they will hardly be justified in greatly increasing the exportable surplus.

DAIRY TARIFF INVESTIGATIONS.

AT the preliminary hearings in the milk and cream tariff investigations before the United States Tariff Commission, held March 25, representatives of the dairy interests in the states bordering Canada, asked for an embargo on milk and cream from across the border.

Bradley Fuller, counsel for the Dairymen's League, advised that the commission's inquiry should be broadened in order to consider the burden of added costs of producing milk and cream in New York state and New England because of the stringent sanitary regulations, compared with the unprotected products from Canada.

Cornelius A. Parker, representing the New England Milk Dealers' Association, opposing the request for an embargo, declared that increased production costs were due to increased consumption of dairy products under the Volstead Act which had a great deal to do with the expansion of the milk and cream market.

Charles W. Holman, representing the National Milk Producers' Federation, requested that the rates as between butter and fluid milk be equalized as nearly as practicable.

Adequate protection for milk producers was necessary, said H. K. Bronson, of New England, because of the serious condition of the eastern dairy industry. He said New England farms were being abandoned at an increasing rate.

The tariff commission has decided to confine its production costs studies

to Eastern Canada, New York and New England. Consideration will be given to costs of production in divisions where the sanitary requirements are high, and on dairy farms where sanitary regulations are comparatively low.

BUREAU BENEFITS BOTH PRODUCER AND CONSUMER.

THE bureau of animal industry, like other branches of the department of agriculture, is operated for the benefit of both producer and consumer, according to E. W. Sheets, chief of the animal husbandry division. If no efforts were made toward the production of better quality food products in adequate quantities to meet consumption demands at a low cost, Mr. Sheets says city folks would suffer more acutely than would folks on the farms. The tuberculosis eradication work is carried on largely to protect the consumer of dairy products.

The investigations conducted by the animal husbandry division in poultry breeding, feeding and management has increased egg production and aided in distributing the production of eggs more uniformly throughout the year, thus especially benefiting the users of eggs.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS.

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

Blind Staggers.—About eight weeks ago my horse was taken with an attack of what I believed to be blind staggers. (She appeared to be all right in every way). She would twitch just a second and then fall, just as though she were shot. She had them about three days at irregular intervals. She has now had four attacks, the first three just two weeks apart, and the last ones a week and a half apart. She was supposed to foal May 10, but lost her colt the third attack, from the fall she had taken, we supposed. She is in very good flesh and seems to eat good between attacks. She stands with her head hanging almost to the floor, while she is having an attack, and as soon as we raise her head to give her medicine she falls. Have fed her alfalfa hay all winter and have not been working her, so have fed just a little oats. W. D.—In these kinds of cases, it is always advisable to reduce their weight. Feed timothy hay instead of alfalfa, and discontinue the oats. Give a physic, as one quart of raw linseed. Also take two ounces of potassium iodide, and add to one pint of water. Give one ounce three times daily. This should be continued five or six weeks. It would be advisable when you have its weight reduced, to keep it in that condition, otherwise it might become chronic, rendering the horse useless.

Nasal Catarrh.—My pigs sneeze and breathe with difficulty. They don't seem to be sick. They make a rattling sound when they breathe, and it is hard for them to swallow their food. I had started to fatten these pigs. They average about 125 pounds. About four out of the seventeen have this trouble. They have been bothered a little over a week. D. E.—This is quite common in pigs, and is the result of some irritant. Inhaling dust or sleeping in manure piles, from inhaling the ammonia. Sudden changes in temperature is also a frequent cause. Removing the cause is usually sufficient. Sprinkle dusty floors, keep them away from straw stacks and manure piles. Keep quarters clean and free from drafts.

Abortion in Mare.—We bought a team last January. The seller never mentioned that one of the mares was in foal and we did not know it. We were just moving on the farm and the team did not get worked. It was driven to town a few times. Last Friday they got away and were not caught until Sunday. One of the mares gave birth to a colt too young to live. What caused this? Will it be all right to breed the mare in July? She is supposed to be six years old, but we have been told she is twelve. Is she too old to foal? M. C.—If the team ran away, it was no doubt due to over-exertion and excitement. It would be all right to breed her again. She is not too old to breed.



KEEP Gombault's Caustic Balsam in your barn—ready for emergencies. For 42 years a reliable and effective remedy for Spavin, Capped Hock, Curb, Splint, Laryngitis, Thoroughpin, Quittor, Wind Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Fistula, Grease, Barb Wire Cuts, Calk Wounds, Shoe Boils.

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CATTLE

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.

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

Duroc Jersey Choice fall boars, sired by right. R. EUGENE INWOOD, Romeo, 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 Giant Boy and Jumbo's Bell Boy. Brown Swiss. **MILTON H. PETERSON**, R. 2, Ionia, Mich.

B 16 TYPE Chester Whites. Choice fall gilts and boars, also spring boar pigs at weaning time. **LUCIAN HILL**, Union City, Mich.

LARGE 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.

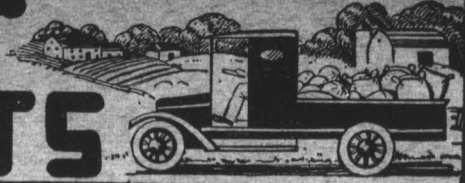
HORSES

SPAN BLACK PERCHEON GELDINGS for sale, blacks, 7 and 8 years old, weight about 3,500, sound and right, price \$400. **EUGENE HAIGHT**, Montgomery, Michigan.

FOR SALE Pair 5-yr.-old Registered Percheron Mares, black, 3,300 lbs., sound, a fine pair. Price \$650. **F. E. Rice**, Millington, Mich.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, April 6.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.73; No. 2 red \$1.72; No. 2 white \$1.73; No. 2 mixed \$1.72.
Chicago.—May \$1.57½@1.57¾; July \$1.35½@1.35¾.
Toledo.—Wheat \$1.70½@1.71½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow 77c; No. 3 yellow 74c; No. 4 yellow 69c; No. 5 yellow 64c.
Chicago.—May 71½@71¾c; July at 75½@75¾c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 46c; No. 3, 45c.
Chicago.—May 41¾c; July 41¾c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, 89c.
Chicago.—May 87½c; July 88¾c.
Toledo.—89c.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.15.

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 73c; feeding 68c.

Seeds

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$21; alsike \$17; timothy \$3.40.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—Buckwheat \$1.55@1.60 per cwt.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$23.50@24; standard \$22.50@23; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$22@23; No. 2 timothy \$21@22; 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 had another relapse during the past week. Domestic flour trade remains slow, foreign demand is rather spasmodic, and the favorable outlook for the new crop of winter wheat tends to nullify the effect of the prospective small carryover of old wheat. Stocks of wheat abroad have run low, and there is still foundation for the belief that supplies available for importing countries in the next three months will all be wanted. However, foreign buyers remain in a complacent mood. The net result is an uncertain outlook, and an unsettled tone in the market, but with the main tendency of prices still downward. The crop year has progressed without development of extreme scarcity, even of bread grains east of the Rockies, where shortage seemed most likely to appear. As a result, domestic prices are dropping down to the world level. Reports upon winter wheat are highly flattering, with winter-killing smaller than usual and growing conditions extremely favorable in the hard winter wheat belt from Texas to Nebraska. It is possible that the crop outlook will change for the worse, that tightness in the domestic cash wheat situation will develop, and that importing countries will become more anxious to buy than exporting countries are to sell. Such conditions are not present as yet, however, so that the market has not reached a turning point on the three months' decline.

RYE

Rye has had the benefit of broader export demand and active domestic milling demand. The movement from the country is small, and slight decreases are being made in the visible. Rye needs steady export trade and a stronger wheat market, if prices are to advance materially.

CORN

Receipts of corn have been light in the past ten days and but little has been added to the visible supply. The recent decline stimulated the cash demand from industries and feeders to some extent. It is quite possible that receipts will continue small during the next month or six weeks, while spring seeding is under way, and that buyers will be inclined to stock up for their summer needs. An advance of several cents could easily result, even though the general indications are for an abundance of corn for many months to come.

OATS

Development of an export demand featured the oats market during the past week. Clearances until recently have been only a few thousand bushels a week. Domestic demand also broadened on the recent low level, while the movement from the country has been extremely light. The fact that bad weather is delaying oats seeding stimulated some speculative buying. The large visible supply and heavy stocks on farms will prevent a big advance unless the new crop meets disaster. The early crop in Texas, which is first to come to market, promises to be large.

SEEDS

The cold weather and snow have slowed down the demand in the seed market. Throughout the middle west, the spring is several weeks later than last year. Clover seed prices are holding generally steady, owing to the small stocks of domestic and good qualities of foreign seed. The potential demand for most seeds is believed to be large, and dealers are anticipating an active business as soon as the weather moderates.

HAY

The hay market continues firm with the scarcity of top grades helping the sale of medium and lower grade stuff. Receipts are generally light, due to poor roads, and the press of spring farm work. Although hay prices have followed a declining tendency since the first of the year, they are still substantially higher than at this time a year ago. Less hay remains to be marketed than a year ago, and with pastures being delayed in most sections except the Pacific Northwest, where temperatures are reported to be the highest in fifty years at this season, the outlook for prices during the rest of the season appears favorable.

FEEDS

Feed demand has dulled again, and the market has weakened after showing temporary strength. Offerings are not large, as mills are taking care of orders placed on the advancing mar-

ket and are not pressing sales. If the weather continues unfavorable to pastures, the demand for concentrates may improve.

EGGS

A liberal consuming demand is one of the chief factors of strength in the fresh egg market. Prices advanced again last week, and the outlook favors a firm market. Receipts at the large distributing markets are still smaller than at the corresponding time a year ago. Egg production has undoubtedly been retarded by the recent stormy weather, so that supplies are likely to continue to fall short of last season. Eggs are reported to be slow in reaching country markets due to bad roads. Country costs are high, in some cases out of line with the city markets. Eggs are being bought for storage, although prices are higher than are generally considered "safe," and accumulations to date are smaller than at this time in 1925.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 28½c; extras 35½c; ordinary firsts at 27½c; miscellaneous 28c; dirties 26c; checks 25½c. Live poultry, hens 34c; springers 32c; roosters at 21c; ducks 32c; geese 19c; turkeys 35c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 29@29½c. Live poultry, heavy springers 32@33c; light springers 27@28c; heavy hens 32c; light hens 30c; geese 22@23c; ducks 36@37c; turkeys at 42c.

BUTTER

Butter prices are gradually drifting down, and still lower values are expected before confidence is entirely restored in the market outlook. Values strengthened somewhat last week due to stormy weather and delayed shipments, but are not expected to continue firm after the weather moderates. Production of fresh butter continues liberal; stocks in storage are several million pounds larger than a year ago, and, in spite of general reductions in retail prices, butter consumption has failed to catch up with production. Fancy butter is in liberal supply and sells at only a fractional increase over regular scores. Production may be adversely affected by the late spring, so that the gain over last season will

narrow during the next month, but lower butter prices are usual during April.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 40c; New York 41½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 39@41c per pound.

POTATOES

The potato market is in the strongest position in years. Prices on old stock advanced to the highest point for the season, and new potatoes are selling at the highest prices since 1920. Shipments of old potatoes have fallen off due to decreasing supplies available and to lighter haulings. The southern crop has been delayed by cold weather, so that peak shipments will not come until in May, leaving a long marketing period for the old crop. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, have advanced to \$4.50@4.70 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

BEANS

The bean market is extremely dull, but prices are firm at \$4.35 per 100 pounds for C. H. P. whites, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Demand is limited, but growers are holding for higher prices or because bad weather prevents deliveries. Stocks still back are believed to be rather large.

WOOL

The buying of new clip wools is expanding, but with no improvement in prices. Boston reports sales of Michigan delaines at 45@46c and choice Ohio delaines are held at 48c. In the west, sales of Wyoming wools at 32@33c are reported, and Washington wools at 30@32c, with occasional sales under that range. Goods trade is not brisk, and mills are inclined to buy wools on a close basis. Also, they are taking advantage of the pressure of the new clip. The possibility of a recession in business activity that would further curtail the business of mills is a factor in the situation. Abroad, however, the market is strong, and there are reports that some wools brought to this country may be resold to European buyers.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Beets and horseradish continued in strong demand, and prices made a further advance. Parsnips and carrots were ready sellers and there was a fair call for cabbage, onions and parsley. Few apples were wanted. Potato prices were higher but the demand for them was light. Live poultry moved to higher prices and the call for eggs was good.

Apples \$1@3 bu; beets \$1.25@1.50 bu; carrots \$1@2.50 bu; cabbage, green \$2@2.25 bu; savoy \$1.25 bu; dry onions \$1.50@1.75 bu; leaf lettuce 90c@\$1 6-lb. bu; root parsley \$3.50@4 bu; curly parsley 50c dozen bunches; potatoes \$3@3.25 bu; winter radishes 90c@\$1 bu; round radishes 60c@\$1 dozen bunches; topped turnips \$1@1.50 bu; parsnips \$2.25@2.50 bu; bagas 75c@\$1 bu; leeks \$1@1.25 dozen bunches; horseradish \$4@8 bu; butter 55@65c; honey \$1 per 5-lb. pail; maple syrup \$3.25 gallon; chicory \$2 bu; eggs, wholesale 31@32c; retail 35 45c; hens, wholesale 34@35c; retail 38@40c; Leghorn hens, wholesale 32c; retail 35c; veal 20@21c. Dressed poultry, hens 40@45c; springers 40c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Potatoes reached the highest price level of the season in Grand Rapids this week, farmers making sales at \$2.75 a bushel. Deliveries were very light on account of the condition of the roads. Eggs, which earlier in the year were five to ten cents a dozen lower than last season, were three to five cents higher this week than a year ago, selling in a range of 28@30c. Butter-fat was easy at 43c a pound, and poultry was higher, old hens selling at 23@28c. Apples were in slightly better demand, with ordinary winter varieties selling at \$1@1.75 a bushel, and Spys scarce at \$2 @3 a bushel. Ben Davis were slow at 75c a bushel. Other produce was unchanged.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

April 16—Vernon E. Clough, Parma, Mich.

Shorthorns.

May 5—Curtiss Farm, South Bay City, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, April 6.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 30,000. Market unevenly 10@25c lower; most early trading 10@15c lower on shipping and yard trading account; latter paid 15@25c lower; lights and heavy off most; early top 120-160 average \$13.50; bulk 180-200 kind \$12.75@13; 240-260 average mostly \$11.75@12; majority 275-340 butchers \$11.10@11.40; packing sows mostly \$10@10.50; pigs very scarce; few plain kind up to \$13.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 17,000. Market-fed steers and she stock at a standstill; large steers run very little down; 25c lower; top more; killing quality steers run medium to good; bulk at \$8.75@9.75; feeders, bulls, steady, vealers are weak to 10c down.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 16,000. Few early sales; handy weight lambs steady to weak; several loads wool lambs \$13.75@14; latter price paid by shippers, few good clipped lambs \$10.75@11.60; outside price paid by small killers; market looks weak to lower on heavier kind; few early sales of fat ewes wholly steady at \$8.75@9.25; nothing done on shearing lambs; top steady on few available loads.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 509. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings, dry-fed \$ 9.50@10.25
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 8.25@ 9.50
Handy weight butchers 7.25@ 8.50
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 516. Market steady.
Best \$14.00@14.50
Others 7.00@13.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 962. Market steady; no good wool lambs here.
Best \$14.00@14.25
Fair lambs 12.50@13.00
Light and common 10.50@12.00
Fair and good sheep 7.00@ 8.75
Culls and common 3.00@ 5.00
Clipped lambs 11.00@11.75

Hogs.

Receipts 1,311. Market is active but 10c lower on mixed; steady on others.
Mixed grades \$ 13.10
Roughs 10.25
Pigs and lights 14.00
Stags 7.00@ 8.50
Heavy yorkers 13.50
Heavy hogs 11.00@12.00

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 1,280. Hogs closing slow; heavy \$12@12.75; medium \$12.75@14; light weight \$14@14.50; light lights and pigs \$14.50@14.75; packing sows and roughs \$10.75@11.

Cattle.

Receipts 300. Market is slow; steers 1,100 pounds up at \$8.50@10.25; steers 1100 lbs. down \$6.50@9.50; best yearlings \$10; heifers \$5.50@8.50; cows \$2.50@7; bulls \$4@7.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 300. Best lambs \$14.50@14.75; bulls \$13.75 down; best yearlings \$11@12.50; aged wethers \$9.50@10; ewes \$8@9; clipped lambs \$11.75@12.50.

Calves.

Receipts 250. Top at \$14.50; culls \$12 down.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Newaygo Co., April 1.—We are having genuine winter weather here; one would think it was January. Live stock looks good yet, but feed is rather scarce and high in price. There is a normal supply of stock; cows and horses are bringing high prices. Hay sells at \$18@20; potatoes \$2.60 bu; not many left in farmers' hands. Expect a large acreage this year. Little farm work started yet. Soil still frozen. Wheat and rye in fair condition. —E. J.

Calhoun Co., March 31.—Farmers are expecting to plant the usual acreage of corn and oats, possibly a larger acreage of potatoes. Wheat is looking fairly well. Today ground is frozen and covered with snow. There are very many farmers in this community who spray, and comparatively few use commercial fertilizers. Live stock is looking well. Hay is selling at \$15 per ton in the barn. Butter-fat at 41c; eggs 24c; potatoes \$2; wheat \$1.64; oats 41c; rye 70c. —F. S.

Mason Co., March 31.—There is not much change in the plans of farmers this spring as to crops. It is snowing and the season is backward. Comparatively little fertilizer is being used. Live stock is about normal and feed is plentiful. Hay is moving quite freely at \$14@15 per ton. Potatoes \$3.50 per hundred; butter 40c; butter-fat at 45c. —F. G.

Isabella Co., March 31.—Very little live stock on feed. Roughage is quite scarce. Potatoes are selling at \$2.50 per bushel; hay \$20@25 ton. Wheat is in good condition in this locality. It is difficult to get a line on what farmers are planning to sow outside of sugar beets. The acreage of this crop will show at least a ten per cent increase, and there probably will be slight increase in oats and barley sown. —W. H.

Clare Co., March 30.—Snow is about all gone excepting some drifts. A normal amount of cattle was kept over and they are looking fine. The feed supply is being pretty well fed up. Hay brings \$20, baled, and \$14 loose. Very little marketing is being done. Eggs 25c; potatoes \$2; oats 55c; corn 35c; cream 40c; about the same acreage as usual will be planted by farmers in this community as last year. They are now busy hauling manure. —F. B.

St. Joseph Co., March 31.—Frost is about out of the ground. Wheat and rye made small growth last fall, but has not been winter-killed. Some clover seed is left to hull this spring. Sawing wood and hauling manure are the jobs of the hour. Live stock came through the winter looking well. While the feed supply will be ade-

quate there will be practically no surplus. The usual amount of lambs were fed this winter. Lambs are all shipped out. No grain going to market at this time. —H. S.

Huron Co., March 29.—The usual amount of beans and sugar beets will be planted this spring. Not being a fruit district there is very little spraying done here. Fertilizer is used on all crops sown in the spring, and farmers find it pays. Live stock is coming through in good shape, with lots of feed. Beans are the main crop marketed now, and bring \$3.75 per cwt. There is possibly half of the crop in farmers' hands. —A. M.

Kent Co., March 29.—About the same amount of beans and potatoes will be planted this spring as usual. Early sown wheat looks fine, while the later sown is not so good. The seeding failure last spring will give us a short hay crop. There is some poor stock this spring. Feed is scarce and high. No fat cattle are for sale. Potatoes \$2.50 per bushel; beans \$3.80 per cwt; eggs 26c; butter-fat 45c. —W. N.

Eaton Co., March 27.—Only about a third of the wheat acreage was sown last fall on account of the heavy rainfall. The crop sown, however, is looking fine at this date. The snow and ice are practically all gone, and much of the frost is out of the ground. Considerable water is standing in the low places, and the creeks and rivers are high. Roads are nearly impassable to autos and trucks, even the gravel roads being bad.

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No springs or gouging pads to push into the rupture opening. Its soft, clean, oval air cushion brings the edges of the rupture together. Asleep, awake, at work or rest, it works for your cure. It has healed thousands. The most modern and the cleanest healing method known to science.

Gives Absolute Freedom in Motion
Write today for Free Trial Offer. Don't Delay—Rupture is a dangerous thing.

Brooks Appliance Co., 323 B. State St., Marshall, Mich.

SHIP YOUR HOGS AND CALVES NOW

TO
OTTO F. BERNSTEIN
2478 ROPELLE 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
11.....\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....\$2.08	\$6.24
12......88	2.64	27......216	6.48
13......96	2.88	28......232	6.72
14.....1.04	3.12	29......248	6.96
15.....1.12	3.36	30......264	7.20
16.....1.20	3.60	31......280	7.44
17.....1.28	3.84	32......296	7.68
18.....1.36	4.08	33......312	7.92
19.....1.44	4.32	34......328	8.16
20.....1.52	4.56	35......344	8.40
21.....1.60	4.80	36......360	8.64
22.....1.68	5.04	37......376	8.88
23.....1.76	5.28	38......392	9.12
24.....1.84	5.52	39......408	9.36
25.....1.92	5.76	40......424	9.60
26.....2.00	6.00	41......440	9.84

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance orders or change of copy sent ten days in advance of publication date.

REAL ESTATE

A MILD WINTER AND PLEASANT SUMMER. A farm with a commanding view of the entire country, naturally drained, good productive soil. Land at \$20 an acre. A new bungalow, the material costing only \$200. Two or three crops a year. General farm crops with a few cows, hogs, and hens paying your living expenses, while early vegetables bring high prices, making your money crops, and enable you to pay for your farm in two years. Two-thirds of an acre of radishes brought \$270.50 net. March 18th. Good roads, standard schools, pleasant neighbors, low cash payment, easy terms. Can you beat such an offer? Write and let me send you full information. W. E. Price, General Immigration Agent, Room 671, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

\$800 GETS SPLENDID FARM—80 Acres, 8 Cows, Horses, Poultry, sheep, furniture, crops, harnesses, machinery, etc.; immediate income, farm you'll be proud to own; handy village, markets at door; 60 acres level cultivation, wire fences, spring water; timber and 1000 cds. stove wood estimated; 8-room white home, good 70-ft. basement barn, silo, etc. You'll miss a bargain if you wait. \$2,500 takes it. \$300 required. Details pg. 28 big new illus. Cat. money-making farm bargains. Free. Strout Agency, 205-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE—120 acres, good productive land. One mile from village and R. R. Large basement barn, double house, horse barn, poultry house, and other buildings. Running spring water in house. Large orchard. Assessed for \$3,910. Buildings insured for \$4,000. Must be sold to settle estate. Price \$2,800. Mrs. W. H. Cady, Freewille, N. Y.

ST. WALBURG, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA—160 Acres in good mixed farming district. House, barn, good water, 50 acres cultivated, 80 fenced. \$2,000. Terms arranged. Harry Vizard, 1029 Gladstone, Windsor, Ontario.

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, \$4,000. Terms. Free illustrated catalog. C. C. Oils, "The Farm-Bargain Man," Plainfield, 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.

FLORIDA OPPORTUNITIES in agriculture, dairying, poultry, trucking, fruits. Rich soil, healthful climate, paved highways, bidding for real dirt farmers. Chamber of Commerce FL, Starke, Fla.

OWNER, WANTING TO SELL, reasonable price, good Michigan farm. Write M. Steimel, 114 W. Maple, San Antonio, Texas.

80 ACRES—Productive hardwood soil. Good buildings. \$2,800. Terms. D. W. Staffeld, Box 202, Saginaw, West Side, Michigan.

ASK ABOUT FIVE FARMS FREE to Western Farmers. Other farms at attractive prices with terms. Davisboro Chamber Commerce, Davisboro, Ga.

WANTED FARMS

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

HAY AND STRAW

ALFALFA and all kinds hay. Ask for delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—FORDSON TRACTOR—Fully Equipped with fenders, governor, pulley and extra wheel extensions. In perfect condition. Write Charles Gierke, Grayling, Michigan.

SAMPLE 67c—New Unbreakable Fountain Pen, beautiful, red, green, black or purple. Ladies or Gents. Guaranteed for two years. Send for sample and selling plan. Padgham Co., Federal Dam, Minn.

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.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Good 240-egg incubator. Franz Dickinson, Springport, 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. Worden, Agawam, Moore's Early two yr. \$50 per 1000. Concord 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 with mature hard heads three weeks earlier than your home-grown plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Wakefields, 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.

TOMATO PLANTS—Earliana, Stone, Bonnie Best, Greater Baltimore, Red Rock, Five Varieties Cabbage, three Collard, Celery, Lettuce, Beets, Onions, Brussels Sprouts. Post paid, 100, 30c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.50. Not prepaid, 5,000, \$4.50; 10,000, \$8.00. Ruby King Pepper. Egg Plants: Post Paid, 100, 40c; 300, \$1.00; 1,000, \$2.25. Moss Packaged. Satisfaction Guaranteed. D. F. Jamison, Sumnerville, S. C.

REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED seed corn and oats. Clement's white cap yellow dent, and Duncan's yellow dent. Fire-dried on racks, 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 size plant that will please you. Tifton Potato Co., Inc., Tifton, Ga.

CROP SATISFACTION insurance is Certified Seed from latest improved strains of highest yielding varieties under Michigan conditions. Wolverine oats, Robust beans, two to twenty bushels clean, heavy, treated, certified oats, all ready to drill, one dollar a bushel. Over twenty bushels, ninety cents, F. O. Bags are free. In bulk at farm, eighty cents. 1926 seed circular, yours on request. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

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., Pampa, Texas.

EARLY PLANTS—Tomato, Bermuda Onion, 1,000, \$1.75. Cabbage, \$1.25. Sweet Potatoes, \$2.50. Large lots cheaper. Live delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Plant some for home garden or commercial field. Washington and other varieties. Write for descriptive price list. J. C. Dunham, Lawton, Mich.

DAHLIAS—12 Assorted Double, 65c. Gladiolas, 15 large assorted, 25c; 50 blooming size, 25c; 250 bulbs, 25c. Postpaid. John Nelson, R. 1, Cadillac, Mich.

APPLE AND PEACH, low as 10c. Grapevines 5c. Best varieties, postpaid. Catalogue free. Benton County Nursery Co., Dept. 111, Rogers, Arkansas.

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 1,000. Large, open, bold grown. Prompt shipment. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

SEED CORN—1925—90-day Yellow Dent. M. S. C. Test 87%. \$3.00 per bu. Bags furnished. C. W. Ettinger, R. No. 1, Dearborn, Mich.

FOR SALE—Clean, H. P. Robust Seed Beans. Any quantity, \$4.00 Bu. Bags furnished. Ole Johnson, R. 2, Suttons Bay, Mich.

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.

CERTIFIED, Robust seed beans, Purity 99%. Germination 99%. Tested December, 1925. Wm. Schweitzer, R. No. 3, Bay City, Mich.

CERTIFIED Wisconsin pedigree barley, improved robust beans. Fritz Mantey, Fairgrove, Mich.

TREES, shrubs, roses, vines, perennials, etc. Ask for list. Aldrich's Nurseries, Farmington, Mich.

PET STOCK

PURE-BRED AIREDALES—Orange strain, puppies and grown stock. Will sell several fine brood matrons that will raise you fine litters of puppies. Send for circular. Superior Kennels, Pinconning, Michigan.

WANTED—Males, pedigreed, eligible A. K. C. Pups. Police, Alredale, and other breeds. Send picture, pedigree, etc. Cash paid. John Benson, Dealer, Medway, Mass.

REGISTERED COLLIES—all colors, natural heelers. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Michigan.

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—GUARANTEED—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, ten, \$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

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.

TOBACCO, KENTUCKY SWEET LEAF—guaranteed; mellow with age. Smoking, 15 lbs., \$2.60; chewing, \$2.50. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and cockbirds now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and hatching eggs shipped quick. Trap-nested, 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, 634 Shirley, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

HATCHING EGGS from R. C. Rhode Island Reds. Heavy winter layers, carefully culled, \$1.75 per 15, \$3 per 100. State Demonstration Farm, Ralph Alkire, R. No. 2, Bear Lake, Mich.

S. C. BROWN and WHITE LEGHORNS—332 eggs. Trap-nested, pedigreed stock, eggs \$1.00 up. Catalog. Harlan Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

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.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—R. C. Large Fancy Cock-crels at \$3 to \$5 each. Burt Sisson, Imlay City, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS—White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons. Won Egg Contest. Circular. Walnut Hill Farm, Milford, Mich.

PARK'S BRED-TO-LAY Barred Plymouth Rock Hatching Eggs, \$1.75 per 15. Clinton Farm, Fremont, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs \$5.00 per hundred, prepaid. Raymond Eash, Shipshewana, Indiana.

IMPERIAL WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$2.00 per 11. Postpaid. Chas. Stutz, Saranac, Mich.

PURE TOULOUSE GESE EGGS—ten for \$4.75. Loyd Southworth, Allen, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

SPECIAL SALE—Tancred 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 ordered, we will ship on date wanted. Merrill Hatchery, Merrill, 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. Catalogue 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, Zoeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS from stock all newly blood-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Third year blood-testing. Eight popular breeds. Hatchery State Accredited. Catalog and price list ready. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—White Leghorns, \$10 per 100; White Rocks, R. I. Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$12 per 100, prepaid by parcel post. Snowflake Poultry Farm & Hatchery, R. 5, Middleville, Mich.; L. Van-Schle, Proprietor.

WHITTAKER'S TRAPNESTED RHODE ISLAND REDS—Both Combs, Michigan State Accredited. Blood-tested. Michigan's Greatest color and egg strain. Chicks and Eggs. Sixteenth Annual Catalog Free. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

BABY CHICKS—Eleven varieties, from free range culled and inspected flocks. Liberal discounts in large numbers. Send for circular and price list. Established 1910. Shepard Poultry Farm, Litchfield, Mich.

STURDY CHICKS—Blood tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea, all State Accredited. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, and White Wyandottes. Sunnysbrook Poultry Farm, Hillsdale, Mich.

SUPER-QUALITY WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS of heavy laying, 35 years trap-nested ancestry. Pre-war prices. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 110, Columbia, Missouri.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS—Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, White Leghorns. Catalog. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS from State Accredited Stock. Send for circular. J. W. Webster, Bath, Mich.

CHICKS—State Accredited English White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Black Minorcas. Circular. Hillside Hatchery, R. 3, Holland, Mich.

RICHARDSON'S Rocky Ridge Barred Rock Chicks, \$16 per 100. Stock blood tested second time for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Hanover, Mich.

TURKEYS

TURKEY EGGS—all breeds. Strictly pure-bred. Booking orders for early spring delivery. Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Beallsville, Ohio.

COMMISSION FIRMS

WANTED—White Henner Eggs. Can use 400 Doz. per week. Only men that want a good, all year around outlet need answer. Prices to suit market conditions. At present am paying 32 cents F. O. B. Detroit. Give full details in first letter. Address Carl F. Gerds, Halfway, Mich.

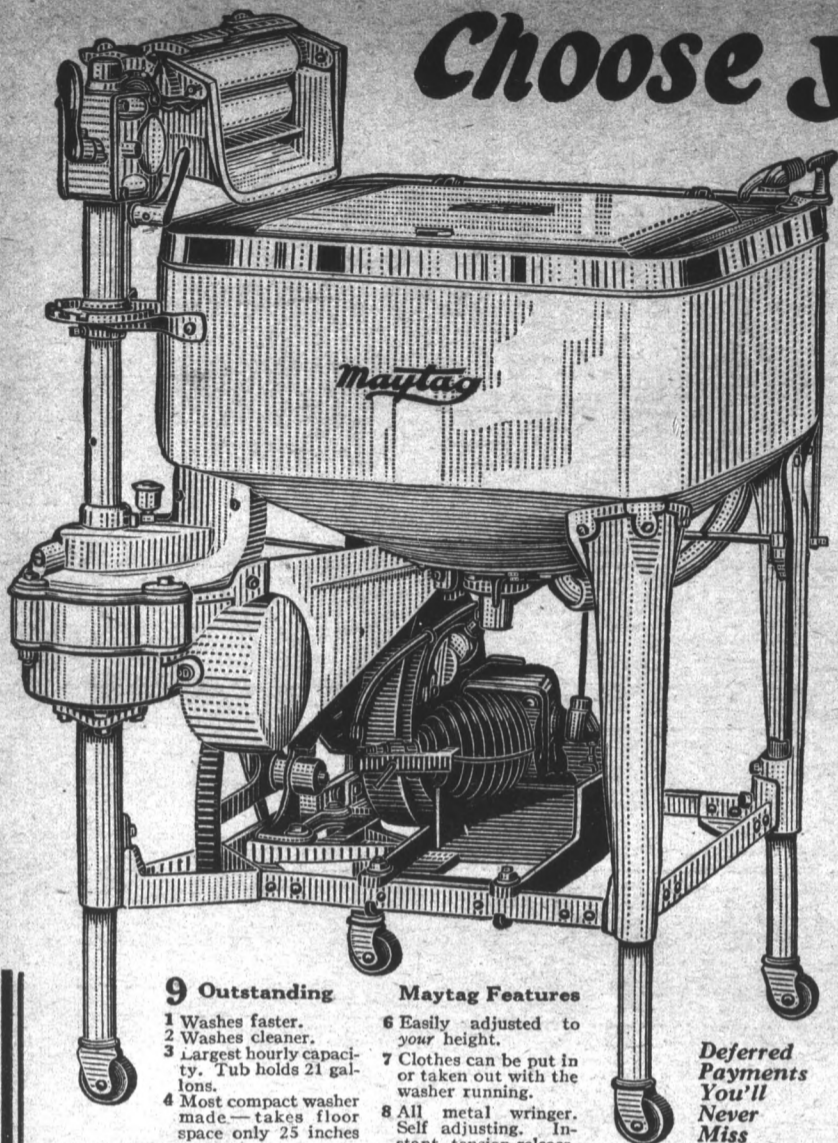
WE PAY MORE for poultry, eggs and veal. A trial shipment will convince you. East Coast Poultry Co., Eastern Market, Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SINGLE MAN WANTS WORK on poultry farm. Address John Dermettes, 2252 24th St., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Our New Household Cleaning Device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubbs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.



Choose your POWER for the MAYTAG GASOLINE or ELECTRICITY

Any farm home with or without electricity can own and use the world's fastest-selling washer—the MAYTAG.

The MAYTAG is the only washer with the in-built gasoline Maytag Multi-Motor as pictured here. This sturdy, reliable little gasoline engine starts with a turn of the foot lever and does a big washing with a few cents worth of gasoline.

For homes with electricity the MAYTAG is equipped with a standard electric motor.

No longer need any farm wife deny herself the convenience of the MAYTAG Washer with the cast-aluminum tub, that cleans itself, drains itself, and holds the heat longer than others—the tub shaped to give water action, in every inch of its space, *all* of the time.

No longer need any farm wife forego the time-saving advantage of the MAYTAG GYRAFOAM principle, that washes twice as fast as other washers—washes cuffs, collars, wristbands, even greasy overalls, perfectly clean, *without hand-rubbing*—and that washes the dainty things carefully as by hand.

Free Trial For a whole Week's Wash

Read the nine MAYTAG features listed here. Then, without cost or obligation, have the nearest MAYTAG dealer loan you a MAYTAG for your next washing. Prove all the nine features by washing with it under your own home conditions. Prove for yourself

that it washes faster, cleaner; that the all-metal, automatic tension wringer, the adjustable legs, the hinged lid and the satin-smooth, self-cleaning, lifetime cast-aluminum tub, are the handiest features you ever saw. Call the nearest MAYTAG dealer today.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa

INDIANAPOLIS BRANCH: 923 North Capital Ave. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

9 Outstanding

- 1 Washes faster.
- 2 Washes cleaner.
- 3 Largest hourly capacity. Tub holds 21 gallons.
- 4 Most compact washer made—takes floor space only 25 inches square.
- 5 Cast aluminum tub—can't warp, rot, swell, split nor corrode—cleans itself.

Maytag Features

- 6 Easily adjusted to your height.
- 7 Clothes can be put in or taken out with the washer running.
- 8 All metal wringer. Self adjusting. Instant tension-release.
- 9 Electric motor for wired homes—Gasoline motor where no electricity is available.

Deferred Payments
You'll Never Miss

9 Reasons for World Leadership

Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

Town	Michigan	Dealer
Adrian	Wilcox Hdwe. Co.	
Alabaster	D. E. Christenson	
Albion	Albion Maytag Co.	
Allegan	Vos Electric Co.	
Alma	Rex Hoffman	
Almont	Pollard Hdwe.	
Alpena	All Star Shoppe	
Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor Maytag Co.	
	214 E Washington, Phone 3732	
Bad Axe	Slack Bros.	
Bangor	J. G. Miller	
Battle Creek	Battle Creek Maytag Co.	
Bay City	Bay City Maytag Co.	
	(Walton-Morse Shop).	
	906 No. Washington Ave.	
Beaverton	A. T. Brown, Jr.	
Belding	Brown-Hall Co.	
Bellevue	Will C. Dyer	
Benton Harbor	Cutler & Downing	
Big Rapids	J. R. Bennett & Son	
Birmingham	Hawthorne Electric Co.	
Britton	Alexander Gibson	
Burnips	John Hoeksema	
Cadillac	Webber-Ashworth Co.	
Caledonia	Wegner & Clemens	
Capac	Capac Maytag Co.	
Carleton	E. W. Hartsig	
Caro	Fred J. Purdy	
Carson City	Community Power Co.	
Caseville	L. R. Thomas	
Cedar Springs	John Buecus	
Centerline	Rinke Hdwe. Co.	
Central Lake	J. H. Smith & Sons	
Charlotte	Mate Furniture Co.	
Cheboygan	Michigan Public Service Co.	
Chesaning	Chesaning Hdwe. Co.	
Clare	Clare Hdwe. & Implt. Co.	
Coldwater	G. W. Hardin & Son	
Concord	Cook's Gen. Store	
Coopersville	Durham Hdwe. Co.	
Covert	E. C. Vanderboegh	
Croswell	C. W. Lindke	
Crystal Falls	L. A. Henry	
Dearborn	Theo Neuendorf & Son	
Deckerville	Stoutenburg & Wilson	
Dundee	Cauchie & Gray	
Durand	H. F. Rosencrans	
Eaton Rapids	Bromeling & Pettit	
Edmore	Edmore H. & I. Co.	
Elkton	Elkton Hdwe. Co.	

Town	Michigan	Dealer
Elsie	M. E. Williams	
Escanaba	Escanaba Maytag Store	
	"Buckeye Branch"	
Fairchild	Fairchild Gen. Store	
Farmington	N. J. Eisenlord & Son	
Flat Rock	M. F. Keenan	
Flushing	James B. French	
Fennville	Dickinson Bros.	
Ferndale	Lewis D. Stark	
Fowlerville	Will Sidell & Son	
Frankenmuth	A. Neuchterlein	
Fraser	Arthur H. Schneider	
Fremont	Henry VonTatenhove	
Gladstone	Buckeye Store	
Grand Haven	Grand Haven Maytag Co.	
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids Maytag Co.	
Greenville	Brown-Hall Co.	
Halfway	Reins Gen. Store	
Hamilton	Harry J. Lampen	
Harbor Beach	Robert Allison	
Hart	R. J. Wietzke	
Hartford	J. W. Walker	
Hastings	Miller Furniture Co.	
Hemlock	J. E. Fuller	
Hermansville	Wendt & Bartl	
Hillsdale	Hillsdale Maytag Co.	
	34 W. Bacon, Phone 893.	
Holland	DeVries & Dornbos	
Howell	Charles H. Sutton	
Hudson	H. T. Dillon & Co.	
Ida	N. A. Weipert and Sons	
Ionia	N. J. Spaulding	
Iron Mountain	Rundle Hdwe. Co.	
Iron River	Iron Range Lt. & Pr. Co.	
Ironwood	Maytag Sales Co.	
Ishpeming	William Leininger	
Jackson	Jackson Maytag Co.	
	1001 E Michigan.	
	Phone—Irving 39.	
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo Maytag Co.	

Town	Michigan	Dealer
Lake Linden	Pearce H. & F. Co.	
Lakeview	G. E. Wood	
L'Anse	Baraga County Hdwe. Co.	
Lansing	Lansing Maytag Co.	
Lapeer	Lapeer Hdwe. Co.	
Leland	Otto Schwarz	
Linden	M. W. Johnson	
Ludington	Palm Furniture Co.	
Manistee	Warren A. Graves	
Marine City	A. A. Bachler	
Marquette	Kelly Hdwe. Co.	
Maybee	C. & G. Hochradel	
Midland	H. C. Eastman	
Midland	Maytag Multi-Motor Sales Co.	
Milan	Geddis & Norcross	
Millford	Reid Hdwe. Co.	
Millington	Fred B. Wills & Co.	
Minden City	Frank E. Mahon	
Mio	Orvin Kurtz	
Monroe	Monroe Maytag Co.	
	110 E Front St. Phone 533.	
Mt. Clemens	Mt. Clemens Maytag Co.	
Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant H. & F. Co.	
Munising	Munising Hdwe. Co.	
Muskegon	N. G. Vanderlinde	
Nahma	Bay Denoquet Co.	
Nashville	Fred K. Bullis	
Niles	Hamilton & Anderson	
North Branch	Dan'l Orr & Sons	
Onsted	Glancy Bros.	
Ontonagon	Pearce Hdwe. & Furn. Co.	
Orion	Martin B. Hallsted	
Orleans	A. L. Sherwood Co.	
Otisville	Parker Hdwe. Co.	
Otsego	The Jones Hdwe.	
Ovid	Marshall & Olson	
Owosso	Pray & Stephens	
Paw Paw	H. C. Waters & Co.	

Town	Michigan	Dealer
Petoskey	A. Fochtman Dept. Store	
Pigeon	E. Paul & Son	
Plainwell	Plainwell Maytag Co.	
Plymouth	Conner Hdwe. Co.	
Pontiac	Pontiac Maytag Co.	
	90 Saginaw. Phone 1582.	
Port Huron	Port Huron Maytag Co.	
	2412 Connor St.	
Port Huron	W. P. Smith Hdwe. Co.	
Prairieville	F. J. Hughes	
Redford	C. K. Krugler Co.	
Reed City	Sam T. Johnson	
Reese	S. S. Burrill	
Remus	E. A. Walch	
Richmond	C. W. Beter	
Riverdale	R. E. Moblo & Co.	
Rochester	Geo. Burr Hdwe.	
Romeo	W. Geo. Smith	
Roseville	Roseville Hdwe. Co.	
Royal Oak	Lawson Lumber & Coal Co.	
St. Johns	St. Johns Electric Shop	
Saginaw	Saginaw Maytag Co.	
Sandusky	Otis Hdwe. Co.	
Sault Sainte Marie	Cowell & Burns	
Sebewaing	John C. Liken	
Shelby	A. J. Rankin	
Shepherd	L. H. Barnes	
Smiths Creek	H. Neal & Son	
S. Haven	Mersons Furn. & Music Store	
Sparta	J. C. Ballard & Co.	
Sturgis	Forbes Maytag Co.	
Tawas City	Fred Luedtke	
Tecumseh	Baldwin Hdwe. Co.	
Temperance	R. W. Brunt	
Traverse City	Wilson Furniture Co.	
Trenton	Trenton Hdwe. Co.	
Utica	E. W. Hahn	
Waldenburg	William Stiers	
Waldron	E. J. Wilson	
Walled Lake	Frank S. Nook	
Waltz	Kryszsky Brothers	
Warren	Fred Lutz	
Watersmeet	Iron Range Lt. & Pr. Co.	
Watervliet	O. E. Austin	
Wayne	John J. Orr	
West Branch	E. H. McGowan	
Whitehall	W. C. Snyder	
Woodland	Daniel B. Green	
Wyandotte	Russel Sup. Store	
	105 Oak St.	
Ypsilanti	Shaefer Hdwe. Co.	

Maytag

Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT.