

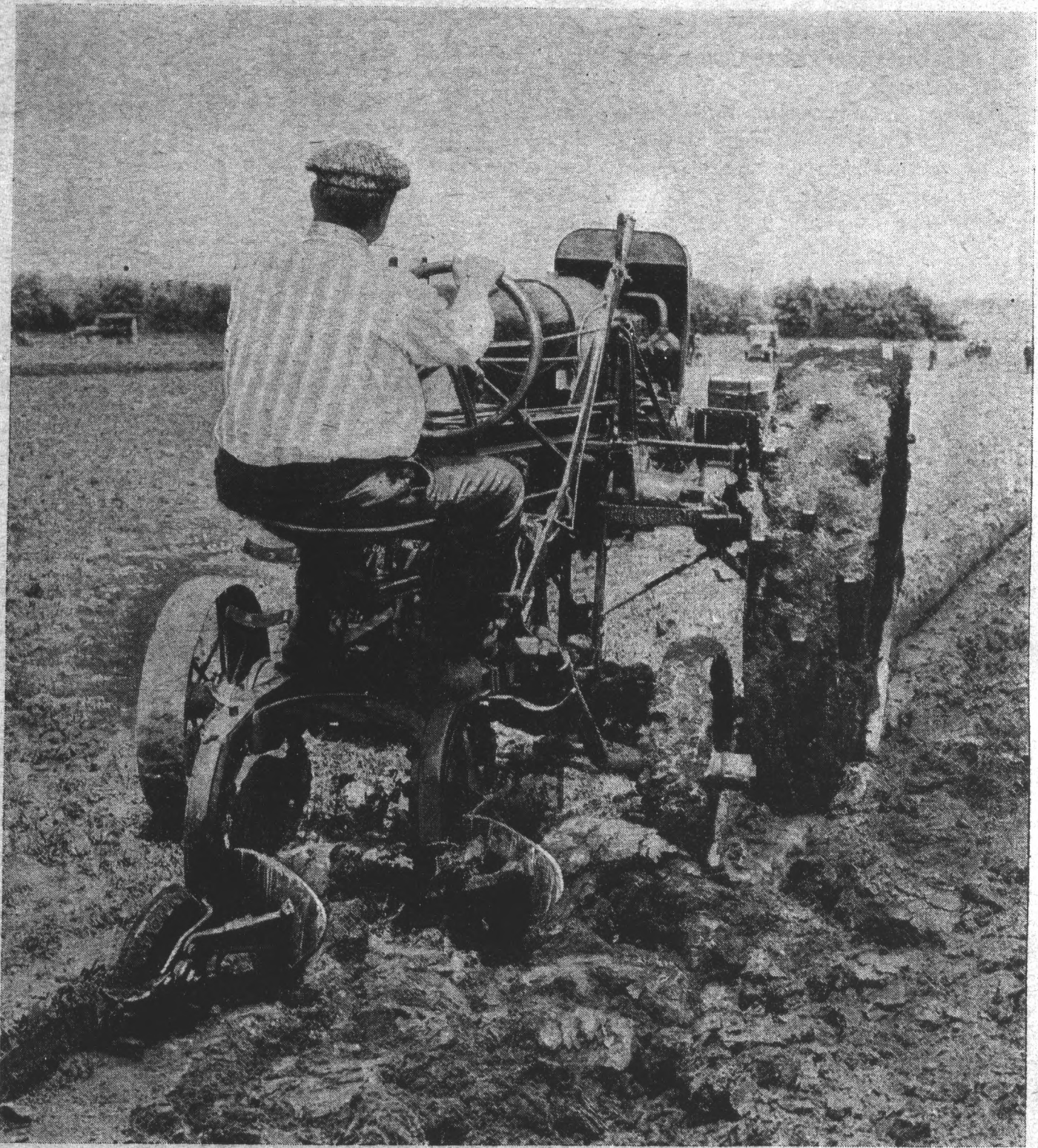
# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL  
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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1926

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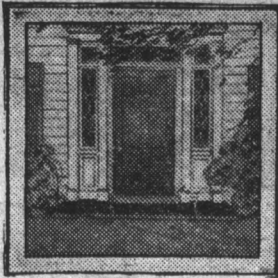


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AUTOMOBILES	S-W Auto Enamel	S-W Auto Enamel Clear		S-W Auto Enamel
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BARN, SILO, OUT- BUILDINGS, Etc.	S-W Commonwealth Paint S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
BRICK	SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILINGS, Interior	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
FENCES	SWP House Paint Metalastic S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORS, Interior (wood)	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete	S-W Concrete Floor Finish			S-W Concrete Floor Finish
Porch	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
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Porch	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	
HOUSE or GARAGE Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, TRACTORS, WAGONS, TRUCKS	S-W Wagon and Implement Paint	Rexpar Varnish		
LINOLEUM	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminium or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
Metal Composition	Metalastic Ebonol			
SCREENS	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
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WOODWORK Interior	SWP House Paint Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid

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### SURPLUS LEGISLATION BILLS.

**T**HE Adkins-McNary export debenture bill was before the house and senate committees on agriculture several days last week. In explaining this bill Dr. Charles L. Stewart of Illinois University, said it would bring our farmers American prices for their products at least cost to consumers. It would help producers of cotton, tobacco, corn, corn-fed products, rice and oats. It avoids a treasury cash subsidy by using exemption from import tariff duties but does not reduce these import duties. It avoids equalization fees or taxes, either upon producers or consumers. It requires no federal board, and would secure for the producer increased prices without dipping into the public treasury and without taxing the farmer.

A debenture rate of ten cents a bushel on wheat would enable exporters and jobbers to bid for wheat, not merely the amount which world market quotations would permit, after deducting for costs, insurance and freight to foreign markets, but ten cents more. If the wheat rate were twenty cents a bushel, the bid price in interior American points would be that amount above the price otherwise sure to prevail. As a result, the plan would effect a like increase in the price of wheat actually shipped abroad, and in the price of all other wheat in interior American markets.

Senator Harrel, of Oklahoma, has introduced S. B. 3782, a modification of the Dickinson plan. It permits the proposed federal farm board to act when prices are depressed by a lack of orderly marketing as well as when they are depressed by the actual existence of a surplus. It aims to prevent export dumping at an inopportune time, and provides for assisting cooperative associations in carrying any surplus or any part of the crop which is likely to glut the market and depress the price.

### FOOD MERGER ORDERED DIS- SOLVED.

**T**HE two billion dollar Ward Food Products' Corporation has been ordered by the government to unscramble its varied interests and surrender its charter within thirty days, on the ground that it would monopolize the baking business of this country. Attorney-General Sargent denies that the recent decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in the packers' consent decree case leaves the packers in the same position they occupied before the decree was entered in 1920. He holds that the decision was not a denial, but a postponement, and that the decree is still binding upon the packer interests.

### COTTON PRODUCERS JOIN CORN BELT COMMITTEE.

**T**HE proponents of the corn belt committee bill have been reinforced by a delegation representing the Southern Cotton Exchange. Speaking for this organization before the senate agricultural committee, C. L. Staley, general manager of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, indorsed the middle west proposal, including the equalization fee, but with four exceptions:

1. That the corn emergency section in the corn belt committee bill be eliminated.
2. That corn be added to the list of basic agricultural commodities.
3. That the operations of the board be continuous rather than during emergencies.
4. That the collection of the equalization fee on cotton and corn be deferred three years.

These changes are acceptable to the American Farm Bureau Federation and other interested groups.

This newly amended proposition

would limit the collection of the equalization fee to wheat, cattle and hogs for the next three years. It is suggested that if the organized cattle, hogs and wheat growers should demand exemption of their products as a consideration for their support, there would be little left except the creation of a federal board.

Congressman J. N. Tinscher, of Kansas, a member of the house agricultural committee, says the hearings before the committee will end soon, and that a farm relief bill will be reported out, but it will be unlike any of the pending measures. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine continues his opposition to any farm relief legislation that embodies a fee on agricultural products to be used in handling the surplus problem.

## News of the Week

Over one million auto licenses have been sold in Michigan this year.

The Isaac Walton League will plant 30,000 seedling trees in the Traverse City municipal forest next month.

The police of London, England, recently broke up a parade of 500 unemployed men who were carrying banners denouncing the government.

The ship LaMariniere, the last convict ship of the twentieth century, left La Rochelle, France, with 340 life prisoners who are being taken to Devil's Island, in the French Guineas, to serve their sentences.

The medicinal beer which will soon be on sale in drug stores, is not a beverage, as one quart will cause internal disturbances before intoxication.

Air mail service from New York to the Pacific Coast has been established. The trip takes forty hours.

Christine Moncrieff, of Jersey City, aged, five, made her third trip alone across the Atlantic recently.

A fungus ailment attacking banana groves is decreasing production to such an extent that, "Yes, we have no Bananas" may become a truth.

A bill to deport all aliens under forty years of age who have not applied for citizenship papers has been introduced in the house of representatives.

"Red Grange, the popular football star, will not carry ice this summer, as has been his custom while attending college. He is busy filling movie contracts.

The cotton and corn growers of the south and west have joined forces in order to get relief legislation through congress.

Religious rioting between the Hindus and the Moslems near Calcutta on Easter caused the death of 200.

Mrs. Yeservsky, 109 years old, of Baltimore, walked all the way home from the funeral of her husband, Pasach Yeservsky, 111 years old.

The Russian royalists are trying to re-establish themselves, with Grand Duke Nicholas as their leader. They have had conferences in Paris regarding means of putting themselves in power.

Semi-official advices indicate that the League of Nations will not accept the reservations which the senate made a condition for American entry in the League.

The Canadian government is much wrought up over the arrangements the Grand Trunk Railroad made with Michigan with reference to moving the roadbed between Detroit and Pontiac to make room for the superhighway.

A report of the investigation made by the United States district attorney for New York, shows that sixty million gallons of industrial alcohol are diverted annually for bootlegging purposes. He claims that bootleggers are doing a \$3,600,000,000 business annually. But he says the dry law can be enforced.

Michigan's revenue from the state gas tax brings it the fourth highest amount of any state.

Reports filed with the Massachusetts tax commission show that the Ford Motor Company has assets of \$743,000,000, making an increase of \$100,000,000 in one year.

Two Detroit women were snow-bound in a touring car for six days near West Branch, Michigan, during the recent snow storm. They suffered little from their experience.

Fifteen thousand three hundred employees of the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, have bought stock in the company.



DEVOTED  
TO  
MICHIGAN  
VOLUME CLXVI

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

QUALITY  
RELIABILITY  
SERVICE  
NUMBER XVI

## Fire's Toll From Our Farms

*Facts Presented to Fire Waste Council Are Amazing*

By G. I. Christie

Director of Indiana Experiment Station

THE annual loss of \$150,000,000 from fires on farms in the United States is a challenge to those who appreciate the importance of the conservation of our resources. The loss is a direct drain on the wealth of the nation, tolerated only because the loss is scattered over a large area and time that we do not appreciate its enormity.

Our country is losing goods that not only have an important money value, but that represent years of human labor and a great deal of nature's goods that are limited in amount and becoming increasingly valuable as the years go by. The fact that a part of the value of property destroyed is covered by insurance does not minimize the significance of the loss except to the individual owners who have the fires. As a nation we still have to stand the loss.

The total value of the property lost in farm fires does not tell the entire story of its effect on our agricultural and industrial life. We must recognize that most of this value represents productive goods; property that is being used to increase the wealth of the nation. When we permit the loss of a building, we are permitting an added loss of a large amount of potential wealth.

Farm buildings in the United States, according to the 1920 census, are worth eleven and one-half billion dollars (\$11,486,439,433). The part of this represented by barns and outbuildings is distinctly productive capital and the part represented by farm dwellings is productive to the extent that innum-

able tasks, such as separating milk, churning, canning, testing seed, etc., are often performed in houses. Thus we have a different problem with farm buildings than with city buildings, a greater per cent of which are homes that may be destroyed by fire without seriously affecting the contribution of the occupants to productive channels. The people merely move to another house and keep on working.

The buildings on farms are the manufacturing plant of the agricultural business where millions of dollars worth of raw products, in the shape

of crops, are worked over into more nearly finished products such as meats, milk, eggs, etc., and where the machinery, equipment and work stock are necessary to produce the crops are sheltered. This \$11,500,000,000 plant on which the fire loss now amounts to a one-and-one-third per cent interest charge, is too important to the welfare of the nation to allow fire to jeopardize its efficiency and cut down its contribution to our wealth.

The fire loss on farms in the United States is significant in terms of lumber depletion. If we assume only one-half

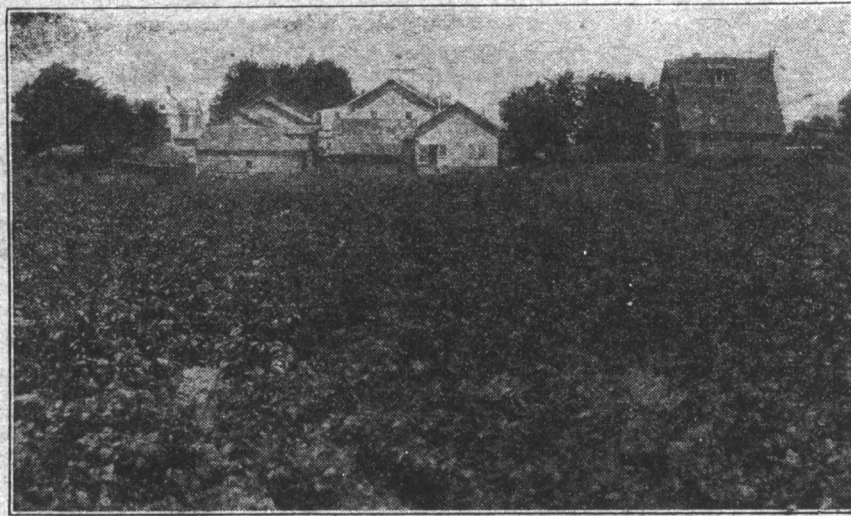
of the fire loss to be in buildings (the rest covering the contents), the \$75,000,000 would build 37,500 barns 36x50 feet in size at a cost of \$2,000 each. With each of the buildings requiring about 20,000 feet of lumber, a total of 740,000,000 feet would be required annually, which is one-eighth as much lumber as grows each year in all the forests of the United States, according to the United States Forestry Service.

The value of human lives lost in farm fires cannot be measured. The fire demon takes his toll from our fires in large numbers every year.

If the situation were improving as time goes on, the problem would not assume the importance it now has. While the total per capita fire loss in the United States is being reduced, the decrease is coming largely in the cities. There education of the people, and improved fire-fighting equipment and methods have been proving their efficiency.

Figures from the Farm Insurance Association for twelve of the middle-western states show an increase of twenty-nine per cent in fire losses on farms for the five-year period ending December 31, 1924. A part of this is, no doubt, due to the relatively low incomes received by farmers during this period which reduced the expenditures for rodding, repairs to roofs and flues, etc. However, it seems reasonable to suppose that as farmers introduce into wooden inflammable buildings larger amounts of such improvements as automobiles, electricity, acetylene lights, gasoline engines, tractors, milking ma-

(Continued on page 535).



The Addition of Farm Improvements Often Increases the Fire Hazard.

## Suggestions on Growing Peppermint

*What Experience With the Crop Has Taught One Farmer*

By M. E. George

OWING to the high price of peppermint oil the last two seasons, this year will see many new growers taking a hand in the mint growing game. In conversing with old growers and prospective new growers, there is no doubt about the demand for roots exceeding the supply, so the thing for each to do is to make every root do full duty. Some may say that the peppermint root is a hardy plant and will grow any place. After several years' experience in growing mint, I can state that mint is like any other plant, the better care it receives the greater the return we will receive.

I would like to offer my methods of raising mint, as it may help the new grower and may possibly suggest new ideas to the experienced grower. The weather, the condition of the soil, and the labor situation may cause some variation, but following are my plans in general.

Like the oats crop, the earlier the mint roots are in the ground, the better the prospect for a good crop in the fall; so I have never failed to plow the ground the fall before. This gives me a chance to begin fitting the ground a few days earlier, and the frost a chance to pulverize the soil.

As soon as possible we start fitting the soil, using either a double disk or

a spring-tooth drag, usually the latter. It is well to fit only a portion of the field in advance of planting, as fitting too far ahead may require that the work be done over. By keeping the planting well up with the fitting, much labor may be saved, and often the roots are planted before bad weather does come.

We sometimes roll the ground before making the furrows for the roots, and when it seems inadvisable to roll, we drag it crosswise to the direction of the furrows. The furrows in which the roots are to be dropped should be from two to four inches deep. The width of the furrow is of less importance than its depth.

We have used different contrivances to make these furrows. One year we used a common single shovel plow. The next year we rigged up a double shovel plow with shafts, which helped to steady the plow, making the furrows straighter and more even. The shovels were thirty-two inches apart, and we had a marker attached so that we made four rows with each round.

Another satisfactory marker is made out of common three-inch plank across which were fastened two or three run-

ners. The front ends of the runners should be blunt. The driver stands on the marker, and to make it go deeper he steps to the front end, and to make it go shallower he steps towards the rear end of the marker. By attaching a marker, we can make four or six furrows to a round, a saving of considerable time when several acres are being planted.

The roots are carried in a bag slung over the shoulder and dropped in the furrow so that the ends of the roots touch, making a continuous string of roots the length of the furrow. As the roots are dropped, the person drags his foot along over the loose dirt, shoving it into the furrow, covering the roots from two to three inches deep.

The mint shoots are slow in coming up through the ground, so we usually drag the field about three times before they get through. We use a light spike-tooth drag for this work. The teeth are set on a slant of about forty-five or fifty degrees so that they will not pull the roots from the ground. This dragging is a very important part of the care, for after the shoots are up, very little close cultivating can be done, since these shoots come through

so irregular that one is liable to cover the smaller ones up if he attempts to cultivate close to the rows. A two-horse cultivator or an ajax is used after finishing with the spike drag. We practice cultivating as often and as late in the summer as possible, at least once every ten days, until the new roots begin to grow out from the plant. In addition to the dragging and cultivating, we have found that it paid us to hoe the mint twice during the summer.

When the mint leaves begin to show a brown or golden color in the fall, or about the time the mint begins to bloom, we get the hand scythe out and sharpen it to a razor edge. Some growers use the common mowing machine with what is known as pea guards attached, for the cutting of the mint. When the oil is as valuable as at present, cutting it by hand is the more economic method, as it is impossible to get all of the leaves with the mowing machine. As soon as the mint leaves are fairly dry, we haul to the still.

From thirty to forty pounds from the first year's crop is a good yield. Some have had larger yields, but an average of forty pounds from six acres for one year is the best we have been able to obtain.



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VOLUME CLXVI NUMBER SEVENTEEN

DETROIT, APRIL 17, 1926

## CURRENT COMMENT

Robert D.  
Graham  
Passes

LAST week the state lost another farmer of the old school in Robert D. Graham, of Grand Rapids, who died at his farm home in Walker township, where he had lived for more than half a century. "Bob" Graham was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1855. A year later his parents settled on a farm in Minnesota, where they were so molested by hostile Sioux Indians that they moved to Michigan in 1864, and purchased a farm just west of Grand Rapids.

Here Robert Graham's business career began in 1879, when, with savings of \$600, he made the initial payment on a thirty-acre tract of land adjoining his father's farm and planted it to fruit, which venture proved a success and was the foundation of his successful career as a horticulturist. The young man helped his father on the truck farm in the summer and "read" law in the winter until admitted to the bar, but gave up law as a profession to return to the farm and aid his father who needed his assistance.

Success as a farmer and fruit grower brought Mr. Graham into contact with the Fifth National Bank of Grand Rapids, of which he became a director in 1886. Later this bank was merged with the Commercial Savings Bank, of which Mr. Graham became president, and continued to head until 1914, when he became president of the Grand Rapids Trust Company. He retired from this office last year and was made chairman of the board of directors. He also had other business interests in which he served in an official capacity.

His service to the state included two terms as a member of the legislature and one term in the state senate.

From 1902 to 1919 he was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and for many years was chairman of the board.

During all these wide activities he continued to live on and operate his fruit farm. In 1917 he presented the Michigan State College with a fine fifty-acre tract near his own farm for experimental purposes, which was accepted and became the Graham Horticultural Experiment Station. This will remain a permanent monument to his interest in and devotion to Michigan horticulture, after the host of personal friends who mourn his loss have also passed the great divide.

Stabilizing  
the Farm  
Business

THE recent reports on intentions to plant give confidence that the nation's farm program is being stabilized. Since 1919, the department of agriculture says, we have had two years of heavy surpluses, two years of readjustment of our cropping system, and two years of fairly stable production. If present indications for 1926 are carried out, this year will further stabilize our production program.

This is most encouraging in a business like farming, where no farmer, or group of farmers, has a corner on any one crop. Here, the profits are gauged by the relations of supplies of farm products to the demand for them. In the long run, plantings will give a volume of production that will balance consumption. From the records of the past five years then, it would appear that our farming program has nearly recovered from the disturbance occasioned by the World War and is gaining its regular stride.

In the past our farmers have faced two unstabilizing factors—expansion of farming, and better farming. Today we have but one of these to deal with in this country. Our great frontier is gone. Whatever increase in production we have from now on will come from better farming.

But this unstabilizing factor is real. Through it farming costs are reduced. When a farmer discovers that he can produce twenty-five per cent more on his land at less cost per unit, it will be difficult to keep him from making the venture. And until the increase in our population will absorb these increased supplies, this factor is going to be at the root of our big agricultural problem.

In the meantime, if farmers could be persuaded to devote a few acres to

forestry, or sheep pasture, or sugar production, or some other line which would not add to our great staple surpluses, they would, to that extent, be contributing to their own benefit, to the good of farming in general, and would add stability to the whole agricultural business.

Grow  
More  
Forests

THE week from April 18 to 24 will be known as Forest Week. During that time various means of creating sentiment in favor of forest conservation and creation will be used. Forestry will be discussed in the schools, at clubs, farmers' meetings, and other gatherings throughout the country.

Forestry is a subject which has been constantly before the present generation. In the past it was lumbering, the very antithesis of forestry. Timber is a long-time crop, about one crop a generation. Our crop has been cut, and we have not replanted as we should.

A few years ago the great thought in connection with forestry was conservation, but now it is creation, as we do not have much to conserve.

Besides coming to the realization that we have not harvested our timber crop in an orderly and judicious manner, we are awakening to the fact that much land has been de-treed for farming purposes, which should have been left to timber. At present, in this state especially, there are thousands of acres which will grow better timber than they will farm crops.

It is pleasing to note that public sentiment is being moulded favorably to these facts. The demand for seedling trees is an indication of this. Persistent effort to keep forestry before the public will, in time, put timber in its proper place among the American crops.

What  
Are You  
Worth?

HOW much are you worth? To the most of us, the answer is very puzzling, and perhaps of a variable quantity conformable to the day. But, according to a professor of chemistry in one of our universities, if the average-sized man were divided into the elements of which his body is composed, there would be water enough to wash a pair of blankets, iron enough to make a ten-penny nail, lime enough to whiten a good-sized chicken coop, phosphorus enough to make a hundred

matches, and sulphur enough to kill the fleas on a medium-sized dog.

At the store where these minerals are sold, they could be purchased for about ninety-eight cents. In the human body, though, these elements are so bound together with a thinking brain that the value of a person is not to be estimated in dollars and cents.

But do we not often think of our bodies as machines, requiring food as fuel to keep them running, to execute our daily tasks, giving little or no attention to the fuel as long as it is satisfying? Nutrition specialists have proven, though, that the food with which we refuel our bodies is relative to the efficiency with which we execute our daily work. The same specialists also tell us that our daily diet is most often deficient in lime, iron, and phosphorus.

It is one of mother's big jobs to see that her family is properly fed, that they may hold fast to that most desirable quality, health. The year is at the spring, the season of lagging appetites, and perhaps at no other time, is the family food question deserving of more careful attention by mother and all the members of the family.

## A Invite

YOU know Sofie wrote a article while I was sick and it brought a letter askin' us ta go fishin'. Just why Sofie's article should get us a invite ta fish and eat fish, I don't know, unless the folkses what wrote the letter knows fish is brain food and thought that Sofie needed some.

Anyhow, I'm goin' to let my sochul secretary make a note o' this date and if engagements with work, etc. and etc., don't prevent, maybe we'll go and sit in the boat with them and hold a line. You know, work and me is such good friends I hate ta leave it, even fer a littl while.

Now, this same feller what invited us must a taken a shine on Sofie. Any-



how, he's invitin' both o' us, and he says he likes my writin's all right but Sofie's is just as good. He says, "If you're not equally joined together on the work, you're all right for a joke."

That fellow's insultin' me, 'cause he's callin' me a joke, and I guess Sofie thinks the same as he does. But, he says she's as big a joke as I am, so I'm willin' ta admit it and I pardon him fer callin' me one so long's he's called Sofie one, too. I sometimes think she belongs ta a differunt breed o' cats than I do. So, I'm glad ta see Sofie classed in the same catagory as me, fer a change.

This invitor says if we come he'll fill us so full o' fish bones and fish stories, I won't be abul ta get my shirt off ta take a bath. Now, I'm willin' ta be so full o' fish that my shirt'll stick, but I ain't great on them bones or stories. Fish stories is awful hard ta get down, but I'd like ta eat a mess o' fish anytime, and then go ta sleep. Me and pigs is the same in that respect.

About this shirt and bath business. That's O. K. I've been tellin' Sofie it's better ta leave the shirt on so I don't expose myself, and then I kin wash me and the shirt at the same time. That's the kind o' effichuncy what's made some men rich.

I want ta thank this fellow fer his invite and good wishes. The measles is all gone, thanks, and if the rain quits I won't have no more excuse fer not workin'. Then I'll wish every day was Sunday.

HY SYCKLE.

Flamingoes in South America are rapidly decreasing because Indians rob the nests and sell eggs for food.

Eagles on United States bills were copied from birds in the National Zoo.

## Here Are The Judges

To Select the Ten Farmers Who Are to Receive the Degree of Master Farmer

THE purpose of awarding the degree of Master Farmer, as announced in the March 6 issue of the Michigan Farmer, is to give public recognition to those who have succeeded as real dirt farmers. To make certain that these honors go to the right men, real dirt farmers have been selected as judges. The native ability, the continuous active farming experiences, and the training of the persons named below qualify them beyond question to select the farmers who merit this honor and degree. Here are the names of these persons whom we selected and who have accepted the role of judges in this matter:

Hon. Jason Woodman, who has spent a lifetime successfully operating his farm near Paw Paw, Van Buren County, and who for several terms was a constructive force on the State Board of Agriculture.

Hon. Addison M. Brown, who also has succeeded to an unusual degree as a farmer on his farm near Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo county, and who for a number of years was secretary of the Michigan State College.

Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, the mistress of an up-to-date farm home near Carleton, Monroe county, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

These three persons have kindly consented to act with the Editor as judges in this important and difficult task of selecting the ten leading farmers from the nominations that have been, and are being filed as candidates for this degree.

While the names of several prominent farmers have already been filed, there are many others who would, if nominated, have an even chance of receiving this award of merit. It should be the aim of every agricultural community to name its best farmer. It will be necessary in many instances, for individuals to take the responsibility for sending in nominations, unless local farm organizations become responsible. Score cards for making nominations and preliminary scorings will be sent on request to any person who desires to nominate a neighbor or himself. The date set for closing the nominations is May 1.



# Where Man Power is Conserved

*An Example with a Wholesome Moral*

By I. R. Waterbury

FORTY years ago today, April 6, 1886, is a date that stands out strongly in my memory. It is a date which is recalled by many of the "oldest inhabitants" as the day of the big April snow storm which buried Michigan under a deep white blanket blocked the highways, and tied up railroad traffic. I remember it as yesterday, because of the job I was doing at the time. The season's supply of fuel had been cut into four-foot cordwood and hauled home from the woodlot, and I was engaged at the well-remembered task of "bucking" it into stove-length. The "old-timers" who read this story will know just what that meant to a farm boy, and why I remember the big April snow storm of forty years ago so vividly.

That experience of digging the wood out of the deep snow and sawing away on it day after day with the bucksaw, came back to me more vividly than ever one day last week. There was a big pile of "sled-length" wood in the same back yard, but the young man who is now managing the farm didn't seem at all concerned about it. A neighbor, who is mechanically inclined, had attached a buzz saw to the front end of another neighbor's tractor. They drove this rig into the yard in the morning, and at noon the woodpile was in stove lengths. The job which had been a back-breaker for the farm boy of forty years ago was, by comparison, a playspell for the young man of today. Small wonder that this reminded me of the same job in the spring of '86—it was so different!

This comparison made an invitation to go through the Ford factories with a group of farmers the more welcome. The operations, carried on in the different units of the great plant where tractors are built, were more interesting because of this illustration of the man power saved in one simple farm operation. Still more interesting was the human viewpoint of the representatives of the Ford Motor Company with whom we came in contact on

this sight-seeing trip. Many of them had been farmers or farm boys and still had the farm viewpoint. The fact that the tractors and trucks they were helping to build or sell were making farm work easier and more profitable than they found it as farm boys, seemed to give them the greatest satisfaction.

In going from one great factory to another on this trip, we passed by the old Ford farm home where Henry Ford was born, and where he worked as a boy. There the stirring of that native

illustrated when the party visited the tractor assembly plant and saw the finished Fordsons dropped off the assembly conveyor at the rate of one a minute. There they were mechanically started and driven away under their own power.

This little illustration of labor-saving efficiency is typical of every operation at the great Ford plants, carrying out as it does to the minutest detail the founder's early dream of substituting mechanical power for human labor at every possible point.



The Ford Farm Home, where Henry Ford Was Born and Had His First Dream of Power Farming.

genius, which has since carried him so far, led this farm boy to resolve that some day he would provide farmers with a source of power, other than their own hands and horse-flesh, which would lighten the hard labor of farming, speed up its operations, and make it more profitable. How he has made that early dream come true was fully

The magnitude of the Ford industries beggars description by the printed word. A full day's trip enables the visitor to see only a few of the "high spots" in this marvelously organized enterprise. But everywhere is to be observed the application of Mr. Ford's original idea as applied to farming. In every operation, large or small, the

most efficient of specially designed machinery is used to lighten human labor and increase production per man employed, just as the labor of wood-sawing has been lightened and the efficiency of man power employed at that task increased on my farm, through the use of one of the products of this great plant.

During the past month several thousand Michigan farmers have enjoyed a trip through this plant by the courtesy of the Ford Motor Company organization. There they have seen the special machinery being built in the machine shops for use in the factories, including mighty steam turbines to provide more power and further lighten human labor in the manufacturing processes. There they have seen the production of materials and parts for the Ford products, from the drawing of copper wire, fine as human hair, to the rolling of heavy bars in the steel mills, with every operation as nearly automatic as specially developed machinery can make it. There they have seen the virgin wool from their farms almost automatically made into finished cloth, and sand from a nearby deposit converted into the finest of plate glass, with a minimum of human labor. There they have watched the molten iron poured direct from the great blast furnaces into the casting molds for motor parts and axle housings, as it is done nowhere else in the world, and seen crank shafts and other steel parts beaten into shape by a few strokes of giant steam hammers in the forging plant. Everywhere they saw economy of human labor, and a scrupulous cleanliness combined with the most comfortable working conditions possible to provide.

Each of these visitors have doubtless carried away slightly different impressions, but none can have failed to learn important lessons which they can apply to their own business. And such is the law of human relations that doubtless they have, in turn, left something in the way of fresh inspiration with their hosts.

## Some Advance Information

*An Unconscious Ruminaton*

By Harv Hess

A SHORT while ago, I got an attack of St. Vitus dance in the brain and, before they could get it back to its former inactivity, I had written a dirge on agricultural side-lights taken from a magazine back in 1843. That was when kids and wheat was both cradled. Well, one day shortly after this article appeared, I was standing on one of our busy thoroughfares in Ironton, trying to figure out the difference between two yards and six feet, when somebody clapped me on the back and, turning around, I looked into the face of one of our traffic cops.

"Say," I said, "you'll cut yourself if you ain't careful; you just missed my shoulder blade. How are you today, anyway?"

"Fine—ten dollars."

"Why, what for?" I queried in amazement.

"I was told to arrest you because you beat your wife up every morning," and he begun to laugh. "Listen," he goes on, "I read that article of yours in the Michigan Farmer about farming conditions in 1843—"

"Yeah, and how did you like it?" I butts in.

"Well, as a writer, you'd better stick to farming. But say, would you like to earn ten dollars?"

"Ten dollars! For that much money

I'd nurse a baby. What is this job?"

"The Policemen's Protective Association is going to throw a banquet next week and I want you to give an address."

"That's easy. Whose address do you want. I have some real snappy add—"

"Honestly," he interrupts, "you're hopeless; and yet they go clear to Africa for ivory. You're to give an oration. Now is that clear?"

"Yeah, it's as clear as mush. What do you want me to talk about?"

"Oh, about two minutes," says the cop, "that will be about all we can stand."

"I mean, what will the subject be?"

"Well," he replies, "seeing as how you're so fond of music, you're to write a forecast of the agricultural situation fifty years hence."

"But why write it? Wait till then and you can see for yourself?"

"Now, don't argue with a cop. You've got your orders and you be on hand that night, or I'll be on your neck like a boil." And he was off to unravel a traffic jam.

Now, wasn't that a fine mess for a guy to be in who never used a pen except to put a few pigs in occasion-

ally? But then, ten dollars was ten dollars, and I needed it, worse than a lung needs air. And, while giving it some heavy pondering, I happened to remember that maybe I might fall heir to an idea or two up at the public library, so I hustled over to where we've got our monument erected to Andrew Carnegie, chased an old woman out of a nice, comfortable chair, and sat down in communion with a couple of reference books.

I hadn't been there very long, it seemed, when I heard someone calling my name and, looking up, my good friend Chester White Berkshire was standing at my side. Chet is the owner of a classy quarter section just a little ways from where my mortgage is located, and is an apple knocker by trade.

Says he: "Ain't you going to that orchard demonstration this P. M., and learn how to make a pair out of two peaches?"

"Sure," I answers, "when, where, what and why is it?"

"It's out to my place and we've got pretty near all of a minute to get there."

"I know, Chet, but—"

"Now, don't talk back; use your

shoes instead of your mouth so much," and with that he starts leading me up a stairway toward the roof.

"Wait a minute, Chet, where we going?"

"Up where they raise aeroplanes—on the roof garden. I've got a brand new little Woodpecker Flyabout I want you to try out. She makes 125 miles per hour and runs on cider."

"On cider!" I asked in amazement.

"On nothing else but. And since they've got to using it for motor fuel all us apple grafters are fairly reeking with money. Hop in and we'll take the air," and we raised straight up, heading in a southerly direction.

"There's a fine looking farm," I remarked, looking over the side from an elevation of about a hundred feet, "who owns that?"

"That belongs to Angus Galloway, one of our best farmers. He has his entire farm electrified. There's wires running all over the place, underground, and when he plants a crop he turns on the juice the very first thing. This, of course, makes the ground warm, the seeds germinate right away and grow like sixty. You know the state of Michigan keeps its trunk lines open in winter the same way. Electric wires are distributed through the concrete, you see, and when it



starts snowing, they turn on the switches. This heats the roads and the snow melts as fast as it falls. And the beauty of it is, that the farmers raise their own electric light plants."

"From bulbs?" I asked.

"No, currant bushes. See that sixty-acre field down there? That's where a crook named Gherkin raises his new wartless variety of pickles."

"Sixty acres of pickles? Whew! He must hire the American Legion to pick them."

"Not him. He has a new way of handling them. You know how easy a pickle vine is to train. Gherkin has his trained so well that when harvest time comes he just sits down at the end of the field, starts playing a tune on a piccolo and the vines crawl right down to him. They're just dying to be picked."

"My, and I've got scars on my back

yet from the old way we used to do it."

"And that fellow across the road there," continued Chet, "tends a hundred acres of sugar beets, besides looking after fifty Jersey cows."

"A sugar and cream guy, eh?" says I, out of the corner of my mouth, "and what a sweet job it must be to harvest 100 acres of beets. I'll bet his farm looks like a part of Mexico during harvest time."

"Nothing of the kind," says he; "his beets aren't lifted, topped or hauled to town, you bet you."

"Let's have it," I begs, "how does he do it?"

"By keeping millions of little ants. When sugaring-off times come these little insects are turned loose and, would you believe it, they bore into the ground, dig the sugar right out of the beets and then, mind you, they

lug it into those funny-shaped buildings that resemble sugar bowls."

"Well, I'll be a buckwheat cake! Isn't that marvelous," was all I could say.

"And we don't have to bother much about the weather any more, either. If a sudden drouth happens along during the season, why we just hang the sprinkling attachment on the aeroplane and by the time we've flown over a field three or four times the ground is pretty well soaked. So you see, farming is decidedly on the up and up. Right now it's time for the hourly crop report from station JAY at Washington. Let's get it."

"Onion market getting stronger as supply of Michigan leeks diminishes."

"Rabbits have advanced a hare."

"Bad break in egg market causes buyers to run for gas masks."

"Goose feathers are on the DOWN grade, except stock from Michiganders."

"Pork has taken a sudden turn for the worst."

"Cream is rising—"

But right there the engine started sputtering and finally died. In other words, the horse power became stalled.

"What's the matter with her, Chet?"

"We're out of cider. We'll have to make a landing."

And we did, too, only instead of coming to earth gracefully, we dropped with a crash on a concrete silo. You can imagine how a tumble like that would shake you all up. I was quite rudely shaken. In fact, as I opened my eyes, the janitor at the library was shaking me like I was a couple of dice. "Hey, you big rube," says he, "this is the public library, not a Pullman. You been sleeping here for two hours. Now snap out of it and the next time you take a nap put on a muffler."

That's all.

## LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

### MOVE TO STABILIZE AGRICULTURE IN GERMANY.

GERMANY is setting the United States a precedent in farm price stabilization. The German Reichstag appropriated \$7,150,000 to be used by a German Grain Trading Company composed of farmers, fertilizer syndicates and others, says W. A. Schoenfeld, American agricultural commissioner at Berlin. He says the purpose of this company is to study ways and means to render German agriculture profitable, and also to stabilize grain prices by buying, storing and selling grain.

### FARM CONDITIONS REPORTED AS IMPROVED.

AN improvement in farm conditions, compared with a year ago, was reported by the presidents of the twelve federal land banks to Chairman Robert A. Cooper, of the federal farm loan board. The live stock industry is in a very much improved condition. Hogs are high in price and relatively scarce. Beef animals are bringing a good price. Sheep prices are also good and indications are for sustained prices, although wool in the west is now selling at thirty to thirty-five cents per pound, or somewhat less than a year ago.

Potatoes continue high, and this is likely to see next season's crop overdone. The lamentable decision of the farmers to increase the acreage, bears out the old saying that "high priced seed potatoes means a low priced crop." In other words, potato prices seem to swing in a two-year cycle, and the pendulum is started downward if these early reports of the farmer's intentions to plant are correct.

The reports show that the supply of draft horses in many parts of the country is short, and many of the animals are old. In the middle west there has been a greater registration of pure-bred breeding stallions than for some years past.

The presidents of the twelve banks report that money for making mortgage loans is plentiful in almost every district and at low interest rates.

The federal farm loan system is assembling some reliable and highly useful agricultural data, having to do with the ability of farmers to liquidate their debts. This is considered the acid test of the condition of agriculture. If farmers show a favorable balance at the end of a year of operation, after they have met all the conditions that confront them, then it cannot be denied that this industry is on a sound basis and profitable. The conclusions of the land bank presidents as to favorable condition of agriculture are based upon the ability of nearly 400,

000 farmers distributed throughout the nation, to meet their financial obligations.

### NEXT WEEK IS FORESTRY WEEK.

AMERICAN forest week, which is proclaimed for the week of April 18-24, is accomplishing much in calling attention to the necessity for forest tree planting. Each year reports coming to Washington tell of increased interest in the subject. Many farmers are annually enlarging their forest plantings through the inspiration received during forest week.

### DAIRYMEN TO MEET IN WASHINGTON.

REPRESENTATIVES of the dairy industry will hold a conference with the dairy specialists in the department of agriculture at Washington on April 19-20-21. It is called by the American Dairy Federation committee on "cooperation with the government departments having to do with the dairy industry."

Those who attend will visit the dairy bureau's experimental farm at Beltsville, Maryland, where they will meet the men who are digging into the foun-

dation problems of breeding and feeding for milk and butter production. They will be conducted through the offices of the dairy markets section in the bureau of agricultural economics, and will meet the specialists in the bureau of dairying who represent the leaders of the dairy industry in doing the pioneering which makes the growth and progress of the industry possible.

### BROADENS FOREST POLICY.

THE National Forest Commission will authorize the purchase of land for timber protection. Heretofore, its policy has been to purchase land for stream protection only. It is said that this broadening of policy will insure the carrying to completion of an adequate federal forestry plan by permitting purchases of forest lands in the lake states and in the pine regions of the south.

### TUBERCULOSIS EFFECTS MILK PRODUCTION.

TUBERCULOSIS has a depressing effect on the milk production in affected herds, according to reports received by the bureau of animal industry. In one case it was found that

milk production in the herd began to decline almost simultaneously with the development of tuberculosis among the cows. In two years the spread of bovine tuberculosis caused a decrease in income from the sale of milk amounting to \$870 for a herd of ten cows.

Information obtained from hospitals by the bureau of animal industry show that one-third of all tuberculosis in children is of the cattle type, chiefly transmitted in milk from diseased animals.

### STATION WKAR HAS NEW SCHEDULE.

RADIO Station WKAR, Michigan State College, at East Lansing, has inaugurated a new program for the spring months which calls for but three evening program broadcasts each week. These are on Monday evenings from 8:00 to 9:00 o'clock, and Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7:45 to 9:00 o'clock. The noon program, which has been enlarged to include weather forecasts, market reports, and the reading of questions and answers, now lasts for half an hour. This program has been found to be one of the most popular of the educational programs broadcast by the college.

The program for next week is as follows:

April 17—12:00-12:30, weather, markets, question box.

April 19—12:00-12:30, weather, markets, question box; 8:00 p. m., Farmer's bedtime stories; 8:15 p. m., gardening; 8:35-9:00 p. m., engineering.

April 20—12:00-12:30, weather, markets, question box.

April 21—12:00-12:30, weather, markets, question box; 7:45 p. m., landscape architecture; 8:00-9:00 p. m., musical program.

April 22—12:00-12:30, weather, markets, question box.

April 23—12:00-12:30, weather, markets, question box; 7:45 p. m., landscape architecture; 8:00-9:00 p. m., state department program.

### LETTERS AID TRUTH-IN-FABRIC MEASURE.

SENATORS and congressmen are receiving many letters from their constituents, asking for the enactment of the Capper truth-in-fabrics bill. It is expected that it will pass the senate at an early date. It is tied up in the house interstate and foreign commerce committee, however, and unless it can be transferred to the committee on agriculture it is doubtful if it can be brought to a vote in the house. The farm organizations are united in favor of this bill, and are ready to push the fight for it whenever there is a possibility of making progress. There are indications that the letters from back home are already having a salutary effect upon congress.

### The Fiftieth Anniversary of a Great Convenience





## Essentials of Duck Raising

*A Profitable Poultry Side Line*

By Mrs. Antoine Linderer

I HAVE raised the White Pekin, Rouen, Muscovy, and Wild Mallard ducks, and find them all easy to raise, and they don't take any more care than chickens. I have always found that three ducks are about the best number for any drake, whether they are the big or small kinds. No special feed is necessary during mating and laying time. I feed them the same as I do hens, and they nearly always produce fertile eggs.

Most ducks start laying as soon as the weather warms up, and they do not care for a ready-made nest, like geese. They generally hunt a place they like best, and make their own nest, and then a person can get some chaff or short straw so they will keep it, for ducks are apt to change their nests quite often if they don't like the place, or if they are disturbed.

Most of the ducks will lay an abundance of eggs and will keep on laying until July and August. The eggs may be hatched by hens, or put in an in-

The Black Muscovy is known as the old-fashioned American duck. She will lay from twenty-five to thirty eggs. One must be cautious, so that the eggs do not get too old. It is best that the first eggs are hatched by a hen and the ducks will hatch the rest. There is only one duck that equals the Muscovy in being a good mother, and that is the little wild Mallard duck.

The hatching period for Muscovy eggs is five weeks, and the young ducks can be fed and raised like any other duck. A Muscovy duck will lay and raise two flocks each season. The average weight for a duck is from five to six pounds, and the drake will weigh about ten pounds. They are of a quiet nature, and have a very good, mild-tasting meat.

As a judge of taste, I can say that the meat of every variety has a different taste and any farm wife who can afford to buy a few settings of eggs of different varieties is well supplied with good meat for some time. Of all the



Some of Mrs. Linderer's Ducks.

cubator, like hens' eggs, but they should be sprinkled twice a day. My choice for hatching any kind of eggs, wild or domestic, is the hen. Some hens will look rather funny at their strange offspring, but will mother them just as good as they would the chicks. Ducklings must be kept warm after they are hatched, and they must be thirty-six hours old before they receive food of any kind.

Their first food should consist of hard-boiled eggs, mixed with cornmeal. Soaked bread may be fed as they like it real well. I feed this for about a week, and after that I let them have all the ground corn they want all day long. A little oatmeal put on top of their drinking water is also good, and it is great fun to watch them fish it out.

Ducklings should not be exposed to wet grass in the morning for at least the first four weeks. I never fancy leaving poultry out during the night, on account of weasels and the big timber owls which like to prowl around at night and carry off poultry if they get a chance. Ducks are not particular about feed; they will eat almost anything, but the best growing and building feed I have ever used is cooked cull potatoes, mashed and mixed with bran and cornmeal. As ducks are great water fowls, they should be supplied with plenty of water. A big pond or near-by creek will suit them first rate, but a person has to keep watch for turtles that like to pull ducks under water to lavish their appetites.

Another thing I want to remind the readers of, is to keep an eye on little ducklings on account of bees. As it is a duckling's nature to catch flies, they will run after bees also and get stung. In most cases the stinger will be found on the bill or the tongue. This will make them quite sick unless a person can locate the stinger and pull it out.

ducks, I like the Mallard ducks the best; they are just as easy to raise as Pekin ducks. Of course, they are not very heavy, but their meat is of a better quality and more expensive.

The only thing a person has to be careful about is that they don't get any more than one feeding of corn a day when they are full grown. A big flock of ducks circling through the air over the farm, taking their daily exercise is a beautiful sight to see, but a fat wild duck, roasted nice and brown, will suit any one's taste and appetite.

### GROWING OUR RHUBARB.

MOST families will find a few good clumps of rhubarb furnishes an abundant supply for the early spring use, but it is important that these few clumps be kept growing thriftily, for it is this quality that insures crisp, tender stalks. Stunted growth makes for tough, strong leaf stalks, and much less in quantity.

Rhubarb wants very rich soil. Liberal mulchings of stable manure supplies this best. A box or half-barrel around the clumps helps to keep the mulch in place, and admits watering, which is another aid to tenderness and crispness. Dividing when the old clumps are crowded will keep the crowns stronger and produce fewer but better stalks. It is easy to bank up around barrels set over clumps if we have heating stable manure. This will force growth and give earlier crops, and the cutting off of the light, except above, makes the stalks run up, giving more tender stalks and less leaf.—L. H. C.

Ike Denslow, of Remus, Michigan, hauled 226 bushels into market recently. This is said to be the largest load hauled to market in Michigan. He received \$531.89 for the load, more than for whole crops in poor seasons.

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### USE OF MINNOW NETS.

Is it allowable for a person to catch minnows with a net for bait, for fishing trout with hook and line in Michigan? What size net must be used?—J. S.

Compiled Laws (1915) Section 7715, recognize the right to use minnow nets not to exceed nine square feet in size.

### ABSENTEE OFFICE HOLDER.

Can a non-resident taxpayer hold office in a township? Our supervisor has not lived in the township for over a year, and our town clerk has moved to the city. They both own farms in the township.—W. F. G.

The statute explicitly declares the office vacated by removal of the officer from the township, county, or city in which he is chosen.

### THE WIDOW'S SHARE

May a widow hold a share of a farm and live on it after she marries again, if she has seven children whom she will not care for?—Reader.

The widow's dower right is not dependent upon her supporting her children, nor upon her remaining single. She has an absolute right to one-third of the property in fee, if there was no will, and to a life estate in the land even in spite of the will.—Rood.

### VALUE OF ABSTRACTS.

Several years ago I bought a place on contract. Before the contract was paid up, a friend informed that my place was sold on tax title and I redeemed this title and finished paying for the place and received the deed. Is a tax title as good as an abstract or should I have another one, and how could I get it?—G. W. R.

Tax titles, unless foreclosed as provided by law within five years, become void. Abstracts are private writings having no legal force or validity. They are merely memoranda of the contents of the public records. Any person with or without ability can make an abstract; but banks and persons making loans often refuse to recognize or give any credit to abstracts made by persons not generally engaged in the business of making them.

### TAKING PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR TAXES.

Has a tax collector the right to levy upon hay or any personal property and take possession of and sell same at auction for taxes in arrears? This was done upon three days' notice.—Subscriber.

It is the duty of the tax collector to collect the taxes (both taxes upon real and personal property), and if the taxes are not paid before default the town treasurer is justified in taking possession of and selling any personal property belonging to the debtor sufficient to pay the taxes.—Rood.

### RIGHT TO KILL DOG.

May a dog be allowed to go off his owner's farm without being accompanied by his master? If a dog runs into the road and barks at someone, has the person at whom he barks a right to kill him? The dog in question is kind to anyone who is kind to him, but if he is sworn at or kicked he becomes angry.—R. E. C.

According to Section 19 of Public Acts (1919) No. 339, it is unlawful for any person other than a police officer to kill, injure, or attempt to injure, any dog bearing a license tag, except as provided in that section; and the section specifies that any person may kill any dog he sees in the act of pursuing, worrying, or wounding any live stock, or attacking persons. Under this section any person attacked would

have the right to kill the dog in self-defense. He does not have to wait to learn by demonstration whether the dog would bite.—Rood.

### RENTER'S SILO.

A, a renter of B's farm, built a silo on the farm. If B. sells the farm may A. remove the silo?—C. S.

The law is quite liberal in permitting tenants to remove fixtures from rented premises. The test usually applied is whether the thing can be removed without being destroyed, and leaving the premises in substantially the same condition as they were before the annexation. Under this rule it is believed that the tenant could remove the silo.

### OWNER OF MANURE.

B. allowed A. to keep his stock in B's barn through the winter. A. bought his feed of B., feeding it on this farm. To whom does the manure belong?—Reader.

On rented farms where feed is raised and fed on farm, the manure remains the property of the landlord. In the above case, it is my opinion that the landlord surrendered any claim in the manure when he sold the feed to the second party, unless otherwise agreed upon at outset.—F. T. Riddell.

### CUTTING ROADSIDE TREES.

If I wished to cut down some trees between the road and the fence enclosing my fields, would I have to get permission from the road commissioner before doing so? What distance each side of the road do land owners have control of property?—R. E.

The owner of land abutting on a highway ordinarily owns to the center of the road. It is only in peculiar situations that the entire highway is taken from the owner on one side of the road. It sometimes happens that the fee to the ground within the highway has been conveyed to the city, county, or state, but such conveyances are very rare. Ordinarily the abutting owner owns the land to the center of the road subject only to the public easement of travel. He may grow crops upon the highway to any extent that does not interfere with the public

use of the road for travel. These crops may be either cultivated crops, hay, shrubs, or trees. Whatever the crop is, the owner of the land has a right to take it away at any time so long as he does not interfere with the public use of the highway for travel. By Act No. 2 of the first special session of the legislature in the year 1921 it was declared: "It shall be unlawful to cut, destroy, or otherwise injure any shade or ornamental trees or shrubs growing within the limits of any public highway within the state of Michigan without the consent of the authorities having jurisdiction over such roads." The act then proceeds to declare that in trunk line roads and federal aided roads, the state highway commissioner shall be deemed to have jurisdiction. The state highway department, under this act, assumes authority to prevent the owners of the trees growing upon the highway removing same. Manifestly this statute is unconstitutional and void as an attempt to deprive the abutting owner of his property without compensation, and he may lawfully remove the property without liability to anyone for doing so. If the legislature had provided that the trees should not be removed except under regulations by the high-

way commissioner or some other person to guarantee the public safety against injury by felling the trees, or

### WHO CAN HELP BRO. COOK?

QUITE a lot of my farm, I am conducting on a two-year rotation of beans and oats. I seed red clover in the oats and plow up the following year in May for beans. As a usual thing my oats are very heavy and my clover very light. I am in doubt as to whether there is some other seed (clover or other) that I could sow with the oats and get a better green manure crop under the circumstances. Has any reader a suggestion.—A. B. Cook, Shiawassee County.

against the highway being blocked by that means, the law would undoubtedly be valid, but such is not the interpretation given to the law by the highway department, and manifestly was not the intention of the legislature. The statute is therefore absolutely void.—Rood.

## Believes in Sugar Beets

*Thinks Present Contract is Reasonably Favorable to the Farmer*

THE year 1926 should be a sugar beet year in Michigan. That is the opinion of Prof. J. F. Cox, who reviews the situation and sees in the seven dollar a ton minimum guarantee of the sugar factories, insurance of a good margin of profit to growers of the sugar crop. This is the substance of a recent statement of Prof. Cox, in which he outlines the most up-to-date tried methods of beet culture, and says:

"In view of present crop conditions, with prices of most general field crops low, sugar beets stand out as one of the most desirable and certain crops for Michigan's sugar beet areas for 1926. The companies are giving the same contract as prevailed during the past year, which insure a seven dollar minimum and offers the opportunity for a share in the increase, if the domestic price of sugar rises. Most of them pay a dollar a ton additional for hauling to the factory. In other states, with but one exception, the price of-

fered farmers is six dollars, this year. After the severe losses which occurred in the fall of last year, many sugar beet growers were discouraged but the season was a most unusual one.

"The farmer who gets a large yield per acre makes the most from sugar beets. By thoroughly fitting the seed-bed, using fertilizer, good cultural methods, large tonnages can be secured. Instead of an average of eight to ten tons, it is easily possible for most growers to get fourteen to sixteen tons per acre, following good methods.

"Where fall-plowed land is available, it should be utilized; but little fall plowing, however, was done last season. Early spring plowing, therefore, is advisable in fitting land for beets. Spring plowing should be at a good depth, at least six inches. The plow should be followed immediately with the cultipacker, or a weighted roller, and followed by a harrow. The cultipacker is the best tool to use in fitting the seed-bed for beets, beans, and other cultivated crops. It firms the lower part of the furrow slice and leaves a well surfaced, compacted seed-bed.

"Where available, manure should be applied before plowing, using six to eight tons or more per acre. At the time of planting, the use of from 200 to 500 pounds per acre of a 4-12-4 commercial fertilizer, or several hundred pounds of acid phosphate on well manured land will start the beets off in excellent shape.

"Farmers should keep in mind that the help employed by the sugar factories to do the blocking and thinning is paid by the farmer, and attention should be given to having the sugar beet workers take proper care in their work. The blocking should be done to the strongest bunch and the thinning to the strongest plant, leaving plants eight to ten inches apart in the row. Attention to this one thing will make often a difference of two to three tons per acre, for it is easier for careless workers to pull the largest plants in thinning, and leave the weaker ones.

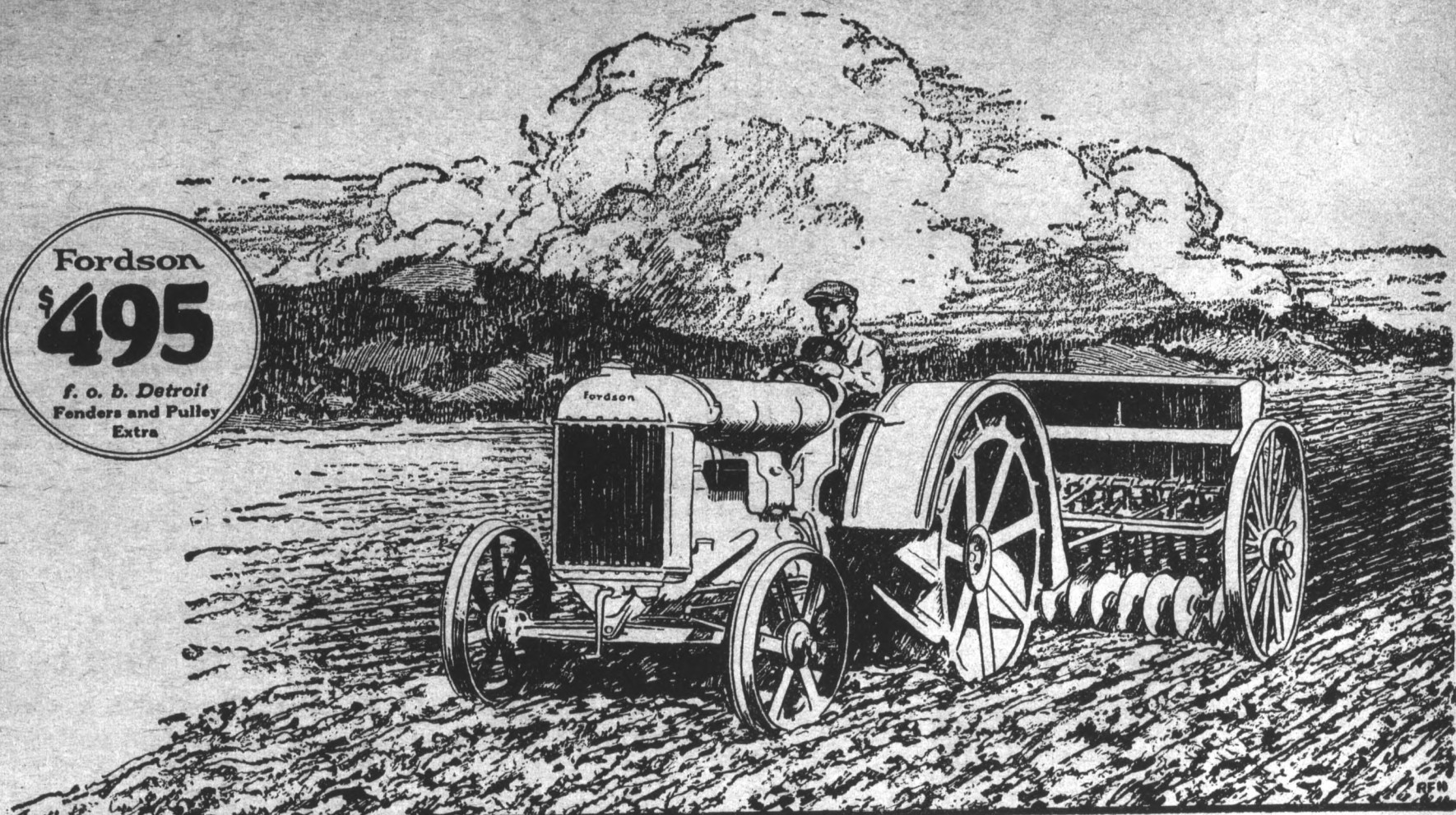
"In view of the fact that danger of over-production is removed by the guarantee, sugar beets are the most logical crop to be grown on a large acreage of Michigan's favored sugar beet regions."

The division of markets of North Carolina is planning this year to handle the surplus egg crop of that state.



*How He Is Growing!*





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Thorough cultivation and good seed contribute largely to the raising of any crop.

But no matter how well the soil is prepared or how strong and vigorous the seed, the best yields cannot be produced unless the seed is put in the ground properly.

It should be deposited in the ground and covered at an even depth in order that it will grow and ripen evenly, producing a uniform quality of grain.

With Fordson plenty of time is

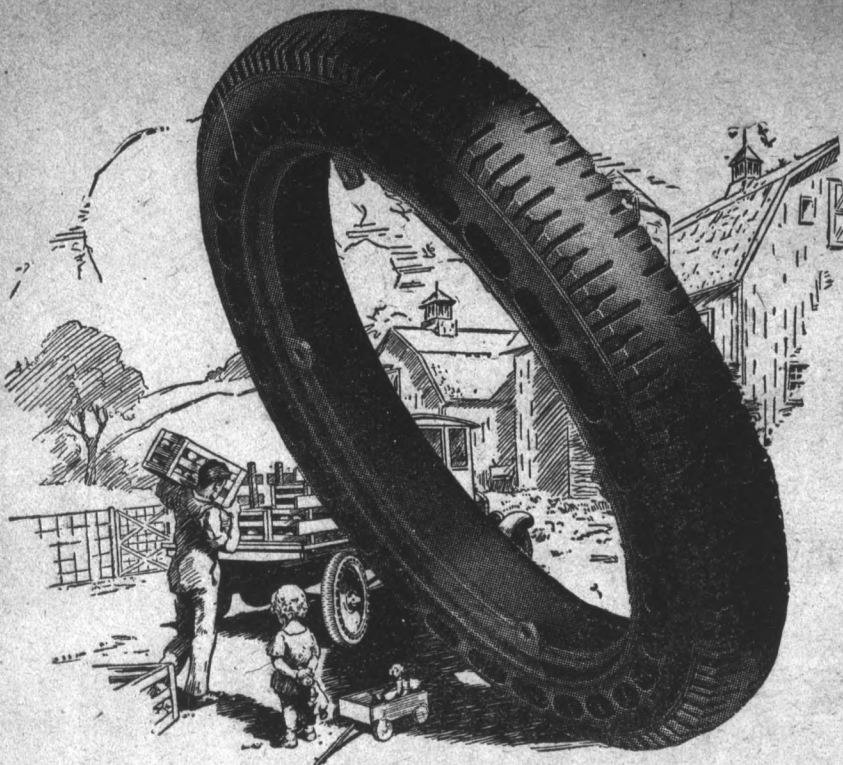
allowed to do a thorough and careful job of putting the seed into the ground. More acreage can be planted in a day and at a lower cost with the Fordson.

Plant on time and plant right this year with Fordson power. Then have your Fordson ready for the heavy work of crop cultivation and harvest which taxes the power on every farm. Your nearest Ford dealer will explain the payment plan that makes it easy to put the Fordson to work on your farm.

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# GRIMM ALFALFA SEED

## How I Enlarged My Garden

*A Five-Way Plan*

By Luther K. Long

**F**ORTUNATE is that man who has a good appetite for the many things that may be grown in a Michigan garden. If to this appetite he adds the required industry and skill he may provide much of the food used by his family throughout a long season.

The garden belonging to the house into which I had moved was too small to meet my requirements, so I proceeded to enlarge it.

A strip of ground on the west side, next to the fence, for years had been abandoned to grass and weeds. This I subdued and planted to beets, tomatoes, carrots, onions, and gladioli. On the east side was another strip, where ashes, old cans, and an abandoned path to the barn held sway. After clearing out the rubbish and subduing the soil, I grew there fine beans, radishes, kohlrabi, and four-o'clocks. Extending across the south end of the garden was a wide border of wet ground, given over to trash and rank weeds and grass. By opening a ditch on the boundary line, and clearing the area, I came into possession of quite a bit of very fertile soil. Here I grew the main crop of sweet corn, some unusually fine squash and cucumbers, and a lot of delicious cabbage. By these three extensions I added at least one-third to the superficial area of the garden.

### Thoroughly Prepared Ground.

I broke up the ground much deeper than had been the custom, and thoroughly pulverized it, thus providing increased feeding space for the roots of crops. I also made a liberal application of barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers, thus increasing the size of the garden by giving the growing crops more to feed upon. By thorough and frequent cultivation, air was admitted to the soil, a moisture-conserving dust mulch was provided, weeds were kept out, and all the space and plant food were given to the crops. Deep plowing, adequate fertilizing, and thorough cultivation—these are three of the most effective helpers in a garden-enlarging program. This, together with extending the superficial area, would seem to some gardeners to be sufficient.

But there was still one more way. Drought, I was told, had sometimes curtailed the yield of this garden. Fortunately I could use a fifth method for enlarging production. There was no city water, but there was an unused well in the northeast corner of the garden. From this well I pumped water which I then conducted through old eaves' troughs and open ditches to all the higher, dry ground. The yield of some crops was more than doubled.

### Well Rewarded.

The many good things we had to eat were an adequate reward for all the work put upon the garden. The many fine flowers—gladioli, sweet peas, asters, pansies, portulacas, and the like—which we had for the house, and for friends, and for the weary passer-by, were a constant delight. So I am more than willing to pass on to others this five-way plan for enlarging a garden.

### HOW WE MANAGE OUR VEGETABLE GARDEN.

**O**UR garden is heavy clay soil and we find it very satisfactory to put on a heavy coat of fertilizer in the fall, since it leaches well through the soil, making the fertility available as soon as germination begins, and when plowed in the spring the humus is turned under and during decomposition warms up the soil.

The plowing is done as early as possible, to allow for settling before planting time. The garden is then

harrowed twice with a spring-tooth harrow, then raked crossways to level and mulch the soil. If there are any stones they are picked up, as they are a great hindrance to proper cultivating.

### Planting Time.

No calendar will fit all localities for a planting date, and seasons are different. Just as soon as the soil is tillable we mark out the rows, using a line to get them straight. We allow about twenty inches of space between the rows, except for peas, which should be about twenty-two inches. Then we plant some hardy vegetables, such as lettuce, radishes, spinach and early peas. At that time we also sow cabbage seed if it was not started in the hot-bed. A little later, when the cherry and plum trees blossom, we make a second planting of the above named vegetables and include beets, onions, carrots, endive and salsify. When the apple trees are in full bloom, we plant late peas, string beans, lima beans, sweet corn, pumpkin, squash and cucumbers. We also plant additional radish and lettuce seed and New England spinach, which is drought resistant, and does not go to seed, and as only the leaves and tips of plants are cut it keeps producing until frost. At that time we set out a few strong tomato plants. When the apple blossoms are gone we set out the remainder of the tomato plants, the peppers, cabbage and cauliflower.

What is in greater demand than tender green onions, both for home and market use? We buy onion sets and put them out at the earliest possible time, placing them about four inches apart. If we wish to keep some for winter use, we pull every other onion, making room for the remaining onions to get their full growth. If one cares to use all of them as soon as they are large enough for green onions, a second planting of peas, spinach or beans may be planted where they grew.

Frequent cultivating is necessary throughout the season to keep down weeds from a dust mulch.

### Change Location.

We change the location of the vegetables in the garden each year.

Not many farm women have the room, or care to start tomato plants in the house. We have four large south windows and there among the house plants we make room for a box 30x20x6 inches deep, which we fill with soil from what had been a hog pen. The soil is placed near the stove to warm, then worked until real fine. Then the tomato seeds are sowed in rows about three inches apart. The box is kept near the windows and kept well moistened, and when the plants are from three to four inches tall, before they get spindly, they are transplanted into two boxes of this size. Then when the plants are about six or seven inches tall, they are transplanted into a hot-bed where they are carefully watered until large enough, and the weather is favorable to set them out. Before setting them out they must gradually be hardened to out door air by opening the hot-bed a little each day. We sow the soil about the middle or latter part of March, depending upon the season.

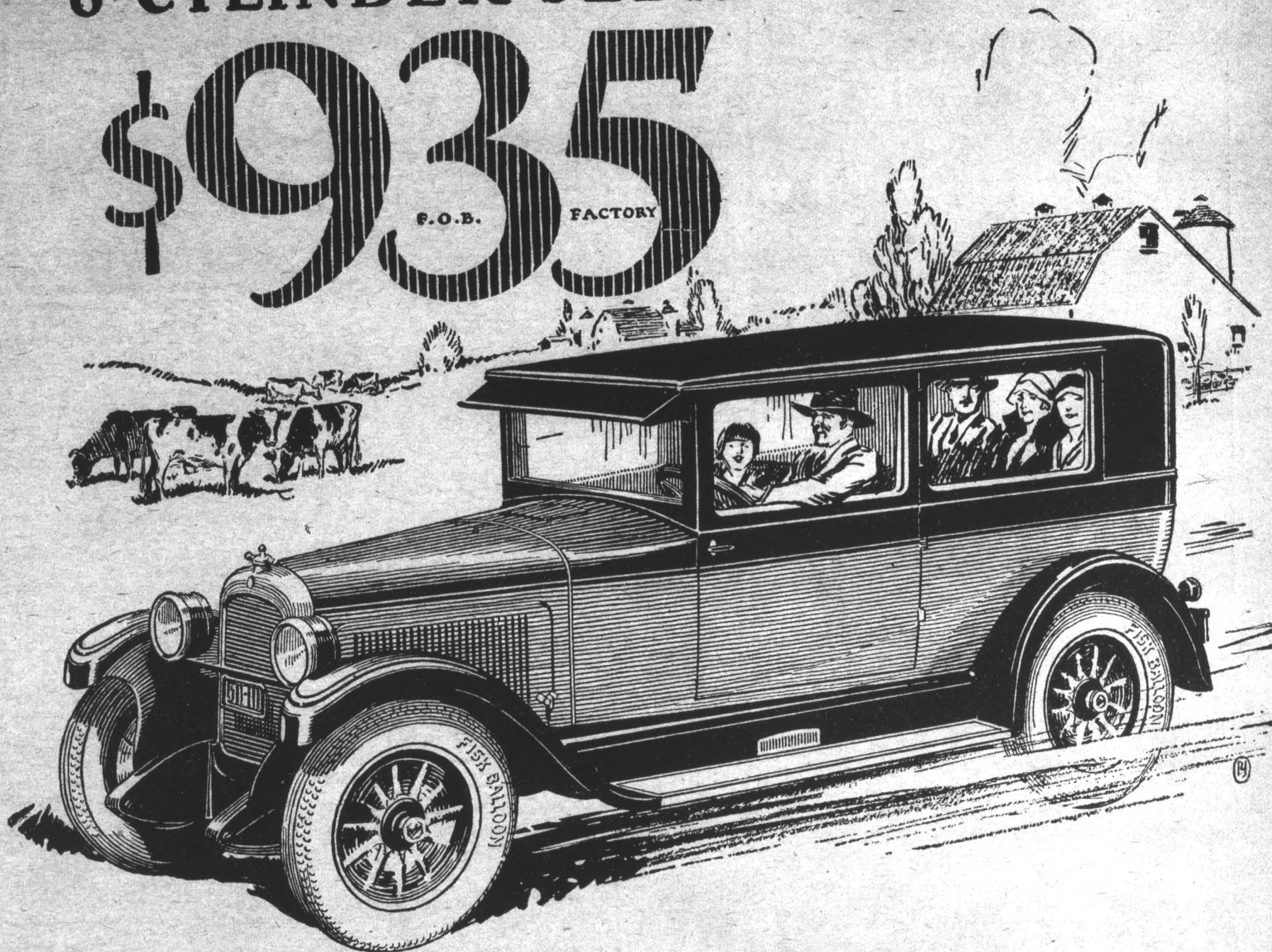
Farther south it isn't necessary to start them in the house. We have followed this plan for years and always have strong, vigorous plants which bear earlier than those started in the hot-bed, or where the seed is sowed out doors. We like the Earliana and John Baer for early tomatoes, but the Bonny Best is also a fine variety.

The Enkhuizen Glory cabbage has proven very satisfactory because of its large heads, its crispness and delicious sweetness.—Mrs. W. G. Note-stine.



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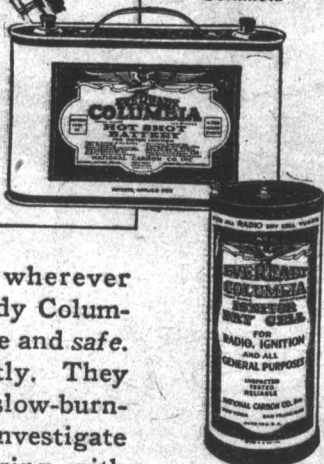
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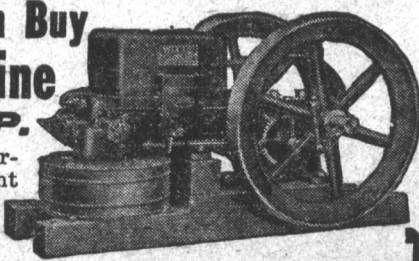
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## The "Sting" of Apples

The Worm That Started But Did'nt Finish

By R. H. Pettit

Entomologist of Exp. Station

THE so-called "stings" on apples and pears are of two classes. Some are caused by curculio, and of the remainder, the great majority is the result of attempts made by newly hatched codling-moth larvae in their efforts to gain entrance to the interior of the fruit. From the findings of Mr. L. G. Gentner, made during the season of 1925, it would appear that the great majority of "stings" is caused by attempts made in the skin of a fruit by larvae coming from eggs which were deposited on the fruit itself and not on the leaves. This view is explained and the evidence reviewed in a bulletin soon to be published.

### Eggs Laid on Foliage.

As is well-known, the majority of codling-moth eggs is laid on the foliage, and in the case of well-sprayed orchards the leaves are covered with poison, which disposes of the larvae from eggs laid on the leaves, before they ever reach the fruit. However, in the case of a well-covered fruit, the larvae from an egg laid on the fruit gets a little of the poison while gnawing its way through the skin of the apple, and perishes shortly after the final opening is made. This minute opening, if made by the first generation of larvae, usually heals over, producing a blemish of little consequence further than to disqualify the fruit from the class in which it would otherwise belong. If the puncture is made in August or September by a larva of the second generation, then the blemish is even less conspicuous, although at that time the fruit has nearly completed its growth so that less perfect healing follows the injury.

### Wormy Apples vs. Stings.

When apples are grown in a district where the population of codling-moths is excessive, then unsprayed orchards will suffer severe loss from "wormy" apples, there being but few "stings" present. This is, of course, indisputable and to be expected. When, on the other hand, such orchards are well-sprayed and the foliage and fruit are both kept well covered, the larvae from eggs laid on the leaves will be practically all of them killed before they can injure the fruit, while the fifteen per cent or thereabout, coming from eggs laid on the fruit, will manage to produce blemishes. The number of "stings" found at harvest time, therefore, may be considered as expressing the size of the total codling-moth population in the orchard or district, besides serving as well as an index to the effectiveness of the control by spraying. It is, of course, obvious that a larva which produces a "sting" and which dies in the process, would have been able to do greater harm, resulting in a wormy apple, if the poison had not been present, and if it (the poison) had not done just what it was placed there to do.

### Cutting Down Moth.

It is also a fact that in certain parts of the state, spraying alone, as it has been practiced, seems inadequate to greatly reduce the sum total of "stings" successfully, except as such sprayings reduce the total population of codling-moths present. The well-sprayed orchards in such districts seem to produce quantities of "stings" with a noticeable absence of "wormy" apples.

With these facts in view, we are forced to conclude that the elimination of "codling-moth stings" must be brought about, if at all, by a reduction of the total annual population of the moths, or by using a spray which will kill the eggs. The latter undertaking offers many difficulties, although something may be done in the way of de-

veloping an ovicidal spray, though the eggs continue to be laid over a long period of time. Even if we had a spray which would accomplish this end, it is likely that many costly applications would be required in order to really gain control. The most promising program, as it seems to the writer, is to make a special effort to control the larvae of the first generation, by very careful and diligent spraying. Use three pounds of dry powdered arsenate of lead, and remember that the average time for the entrance of the first larvae is just about three weeks after the petals fall. Be sure that a good thorough spraying is done just at this time, and use full strength sprays, at least for a few years, in the districts where so-called "stings" abound.

Many larvae pass the winter under loose bark flakes and the removal of all such loose flakes, at least below the snow-line, will help. Many larvae are captured by birds, when the cocoons are placed at a distance from the ground, but the birds can do little in the way of collecting larvae at the foot of the tree because of the snow. Therefore, in the autumn, scrape off all loose bark, at least from the trunk.

### Treat Storage Houses.

Cold storage houses should be fumigated with sulphur before they are thrown open in the summer. Many cocoons will be found tucked away in cracks and crevices. Burn three pounds of brimstone to each thousand cubic feet of air-space in the house, and fumigate the entire house at one time. Formaldehyde is useless when used as a fumigant against insects—use sulphur, and use plenty.

Destroy all neglected and volunteer trees in the vicinity and encourage any too deliberate neighbors to spray on time, and in an acceptable manner. The actual depopulation of moths can be more easily accomplished when efforts are divided against the first brood, than when one relies on poisoning the second brood. The period during which larvae hatch out and start their work being less extended than in the case of the second brood. Then, too, each larva of the first brood that is killed, cuts down the number of individuals in the second brood many fold.

### Keep Trees Well Covered.

In districts where excessive numbers of codling-moth "stings" abound, it is recommended that a strong effort be made to get the trees well covered with a strong application of arsenate of lead at the time of the entrance of the greatest number of larvae, which occurs normally about twenty-one days after petals fall. Do not let up on the August spray. The large number of "stings" prove its value, since each sting would have been a full-sized worm-hole if the August spray had not been effective.

### SETTING PEACH TREES.

What is the best time for setting peach trees, fall or spring? What kind would be best for Ogemaw county?—E. M. A.

Spring is by far the best time for setting peach trees, in fact, the best time for setting most any kind of tree, except large ones. It would not be advisable to set peach trees in Ogemaw county, as the winters would be too severe. In very favorable locations the Hill's Chili variety might survive and bear fruit.

The forestry department of the Michigan State College has orders for 300,000 seedling trees to be planted in wood lots this spring.



## A Good Pomona

By W. F. Taylor

FEW pomona granges in Michigan, or elsewhere, have rendered as fine service among the rural people of their respective counties as Muskegon County Pomona. This fact is largely due to the work and the influence of the worthy lecturer, Mrs. Nellie B. Chisholm, of Muskegon. For fourteen years, Mrs. Chisholm has occupied the chair of pomona lecturer in Muskegon county, and for a considerably longer period, she has held the office of county school commissioner. The pressure of work made it necessary for her to decline re-election last fall.

Her final program was given at the pomona meeting with Fruitland Grange early this year. We are enclosing Mrs. Chisholm's picture, because we feel that Michigan Farmer readers will be glad to learn of the



Nellie B. Chisholm.

program, and to see the picture of the lady to whom the good patrons of Muskegon county are indebted for many years of untiring service in their behalf.

To illustrate the type of program put on by this good lecturer, we note some of the features provided for this meeting. A banquet was enjoyed by over a hundred people. Community singing was a special number. The agricultural situation as to national legislation was set before the delegates by the editor of the Muskegon Chronicle. The chairman of the board of supervisors outlined the matter of reassessment of the county, suggesting the value of the pomona grange as a place for the presentation of matters of public concern. A half hour of humorous entertainment was furnished by members of Cloverville Grange; and answers to the startling question, "What is your local grange doing to justify its existence?" inspired everyone with practical suggestions. County Agricultural Agent Knopf as usual brought his practical message of work.

Mrs. Chisholm's services to the grange have been enhanced by reason of her wide acquaintance with people of influence and ability. At her request many of these have been willing to contribute to the programs and activities of the order. Fortunately, Muskegon will continue to have the good council of this resourceful leader.

Daniel Toquin, a Pottawatomie Indian, has worked continuously as a farm hand, with the exception of two years, for Fred Timmerman, of Free-soil, for twenty-six years.

A survey made by the department of agriculture indicates that farmers buy high-priced radio sets, the average cost being \$175. It is estimated that there are one million radio sets on the farms of the country.

## To Solve Your Heating Problems Come To Heating Headquarters

THE planning and installation of a satisfactory heating system requires experience and ability that can only be acquired through years of study and practical work. The selection of the proper size and style of furnace for your home should, therefore, be given to experts—men who know heating and ventilating from the ground up.

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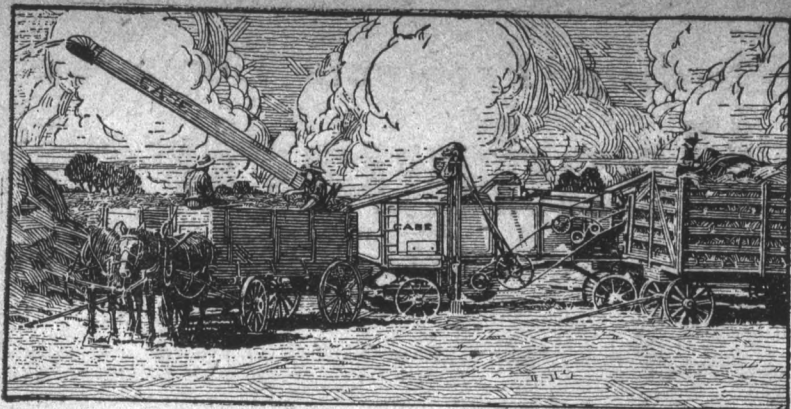
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### STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

OF THE MICHIGAN FARMER, published weekly at Detroit, Michigan, for April 1, 1924.

State of Michigan, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared I. R. Waterbury, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Manager of THE MICHIGAN FARMER, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, the Lawrence Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Editor, Burt Wermuth, Detroit, Michigan. Managing Editor, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit, Mich. Business Manager, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit, Mich.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock).

The Lawrence Publishing Company, 1013 Oregon Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Arthur Capper, Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

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Nell Laing, 261 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

I. R. Waterbury, 1632 Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, Michigan.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state).

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4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full

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knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only).

I. R. Waterbury, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Eighth Day of April, 1924.

Louis Koch, Notary Public.

(My commission expires November 20, 1927).



### BUILDS A NEW BARN WITH OLD MATERIAL.

AFTER my barn, corn-house, granary, etc., were destroyed by fire, last spring, I, naturally, began to think of building anew. And, more especially of a barn; that being the most immediate necessity.

I had something left to start with—the wall; which, being of concrete, was practically uninjured, and being a basement construction, was quite an item with which to start. In spite of this, however, careful estimates placed the cost of construction of a new barn, balloon-frame type, the dimensions of the old, at approximately \$2,000.

Through the dark clouds that oppressed me at this time I got my first gleam of hope by talking things over with my banker—we'd do well to consult bankers oftener, I think—their advice is based on a clear and unbiased insight into things that are safe and helpful.

This banker advised the purchase of some old barn that would fit my foundation, and the removal of this, if near by, or wrecking and rebuilding if it were not practical to remove without.

Taking this advice, I ran across a barn that met my requirements. This was an old livery barn in the town three miles from home. Finding it impractical to move this bodily, I made a "bee" and got about thirty-five of my farmer friends together, and—Say! You ought to have seen the boards fly.

Fortunately, insofar as the wrecking was concerned, this barn was built at a time antedating the use of the modern wire nails. This simplified the removal of the roof-boards and siding to an appreciable extent. About all that was necessary in this case was the business end of a two-by-four in the hands of a two-fisted farmer, and those old cut nails would give up easily.

I have been unable to learn just when that barn was first erected; but it was some time during the stage-coach days of the Detroit-Fort Dearborn trail which passes through this city; but repeated re-roofing had preserved the old whitewood and beach timbers admirably. In fact, I had more of most timbers than I needed for the new barn, which, however, is much shorter.

Then, too, the frame was four feet wider than my wall, which did not matter; in fact, was an advantage, as we hung the extra four feet right on out, making an over-shoot. And, by the way, I never knew how many advantages the old-time basement over-shoot possesses over the more modern flush-with-the-wall construction. It makes a place under which to walk dry-footed and dry-necked, to the several doors of the basement—besides affording that extra space above for the storage of hay.

I was again fortunate in the erection of the barn in getting the services of a farmer neighbor who is "handy with tools," also who has a head for figuring things out. This man, together with the entirely unskilled help of myself, got the frame together with a crosscut saw (which I had to file frequently), an ax, and muscle.

Now, friends, I've left the sweetest until the last—that is, the cost, \$585. New siding, and, of course, new roofing, together with the purchase price of the old barn and all that I paid out for labor. In this I have not counted my own work.

This might not seem like a very great individual saving to some men. But \$585 seems a far cry from \$2,000 to the ordinary farmer of Michigan. And I would much rather have my

timber-frame barn than any of the balloon-frame construction; for Michigan is becoming almost as windy as Kansas used to be.—"Al" Rice, Sturgis, Michigan.

### TO KEEP LADDER FROM SLIPPING.

THE accompanying illustrations give the details of a spiked shoe for a ladder. Cut four pieces of  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 2-inch flat iron about eight inches long, as shown in Fig. 1. About four inches



Fig. 1.

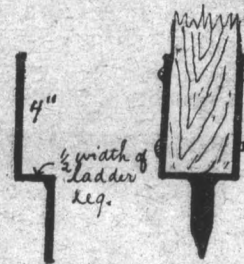


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

from one end, bend as shown in Fig. 2. Weld the lower ends of two pieces together and sharpen to a point. Drill two holes in the sides and attach to ladder. Completed, the spike will be like Fig. 3.—H. R. Zelle.

### TIRE MILEAGE.

MOVING the tires forward as they wear is one of the best ways to prolong their life. If you start with all new tires, run them for about half of their guaranteed mileage, and then exchange front and rear. The greatest strain and wear comes on the rear tires, so these should always be the strongest and newest. The tires on the right side wear faster, because that side of the road is rougher, and the weight of the car is thrown more to the right side by the crown of the road. So move your tires forward as they wear, in the following sequence: The new tire should be placed on the right rear, then moved to the left rear, then to the right front, and last to the left front.—W. L. Gordon.

### REPLACING PISTON RINGS.

WHEN the old piston rings are merely refitted, as when removing carbon, care should be taken to replace the rings in the same position they occupied previously. The bottom side of the ring will be found much more brightly polished than the upper side. Therefore, in replacing a ring be sure that the brighter side is placed downward.—W. G.

### CLEANING THE GEAR CASE.

IF the grease in the gear case is fluid enough, it may be drained by removing the plug at the bottom of the case. Replace the plug and pour in a gallon of kerosene. Jack up one rear wheel, run the engine, and use the different gears to wash them clean. Change the kerosene several times if you want a particularly thorough job. Then drain out the kerosene, replace the plug and fill with the required weight of oil to the bottom of the main shaft.—G. L.

It is reported that the Michigan State Fair will have a building for permanent exhibits of industrial products which will be open the entire year. An exhibit showing the evolution of the automobile will probably be one of the features in the building.

The increased consumption of vegetables in this country has made the imports of vegetables greater than the exports.



### DRAKE TO AID FARMERS IN THE NORTHEASTERN COUNTIES.

THE farmers of northeastern Michigan are to have the counsel and advice of L. L. Drake, who played an important part in the development of certified seed work, and promoted other forward-looking projects for the farmers in Antrim and other northwestern counties. The Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau, and Michigan State College consummated this arrangement. Mr. Drake will co-operate with county agents, and in counties lacking such agents, committees selected by the board of supervisors will likely be the medium of contact.

### ROADSIDE MARKET OWNERS TO ORGANIZE IN JERSEY.

THE New Jersey bureau of markets has recommended that the farmer roadside market owners, who had inspection work last year, incorporate and form an association for themselves. This was suggested to make the inspection work more effective, and to put the business of selling at the roadside on a more substantial basis. Michigan farmers situated along main-traveled roads will watch the New Jersey experiment with much interest.

More than 2,000 members of the produce industry have indicated their desire to enroll as cooperators in the agricultural department's plan for standardizing trade terms, trade practices, and methods of adjusting disputes through arbitration.

There would be less speculative risk if the farm were inventoried, or purchased at figures which will enable the average good farmer to make the regular rate of interest on those figures. Such a level of land values will promote better management and farm organization.

California grape growers have left 10,000 cars of choice grapes rot during the past season because of an unsatisfactory market for them, and this in a year when the crop in the east was light.

The little chicks are not one bit better off where you insist on feeding them before they are forty-eight hours old. In fact, their chances for developing into useful birds are much enhanced by such delay.

Farmers generally have not yet come to know the value of a sharp pencil in making the various lines of farming profitable.

The next step is to educate the American public of the food value of ice cream. For a hundred years we have been looking upon it as a dessert and a delicacy.

A questionnaire shows that ninety-five per cent of the farmers who own radios look upon the equipment as a utility as well as a source of amusement.

Two people out of three are now actively favoring extension work as compared with one out of twenty-five actively opposing it.

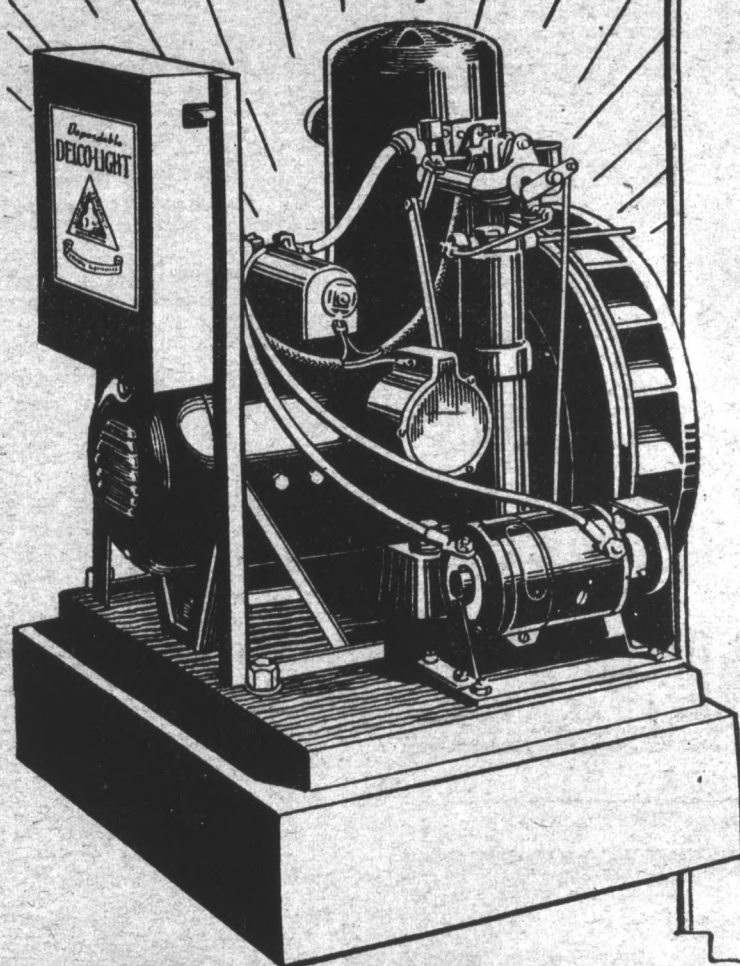
We are just wondering if Mother Nature, too, has become careless in her attitude toward the law, and slipped another winter in the place of spring.

Farmers should learn to tie knots appropriate to the task at hand. Good knots are those which can be easily tied, are secure, and easily undone.

In one Ohio county there will be about 200,000 forest trees planted this spring.

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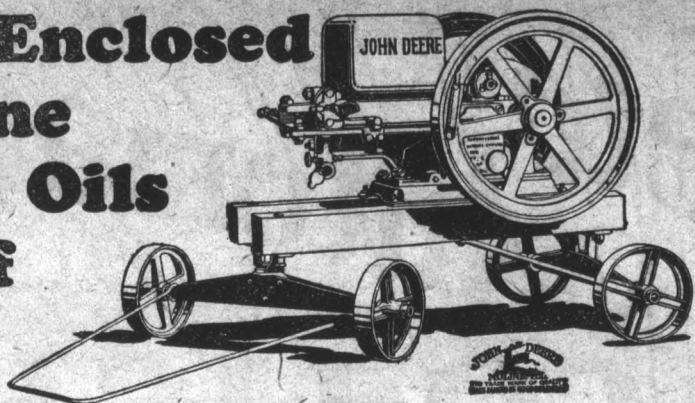
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Here's the farm engine you want—an engine that lasts longer, runs better, requires less attention and is safe to operate. It's the John Deere Type E.

Every important working part on this engine is completely enclosed—fully protected from sand and dust.

All of these protected parts are automatically oiled within the dust proof case without the use of a single grease cup or lubricator.

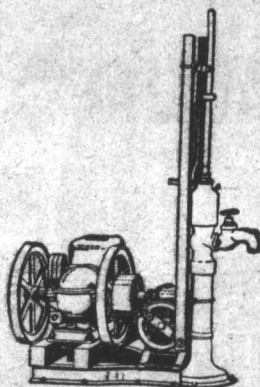
No gears exposed—no shafts extended on which clothing might be caught. The boys and the women folks can safely run it.

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## NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

### FUNCTION OF FORESTRY EXPERIMENT STATION.

WHEN the United States Bureau of Forestry proposed to establish an experiment station in the Upper Peninsula, the question was raised, "what is the need and the work for a forest experiment station?"

The station is still in its initial stages, and hence it is too soon to speak of its accomplishments. In addressing forestry students and others at the University of Michigan, Mr. S. T. Dana, director of the Forestry Experiment Station of the Northeastern States, situated at Amherst, Massachusetts, explained the need of forestry research, and since conditions in the northeastern states are very similar to those in the Great Lakes states, much that he said is applicable to Michigan.

Director Dana pointed out that, while planting and fire control are fundamental in the work of reforestation, they are a long way from solving the problem of meeting our timber requirements from our own resources. There remains the further problem of increasing the yield of wood per acre from the mature forest that we now have. We now produce on an average, thirteen cubic feet of wood per acre of forest, which is only a fraction of what is achieved in most other advanced countries which are practicing scientific forestry. In order to supply our own wants, we shall have to do very much better than this. Indeed, we shall have to do better than any country is at present doing. If we cannot do this, we shall suffer a timber famine. That is mathematically certain.

There is a great deal about tree growth which we do not as yet understand, particularly as related to our own trees—diseases and insect pests, effects of moisture and sunlight, various types of soil and soil organisms. It is the work of a forest experiment station to ascertain what are the facts in regard to these questions.

The Germans discovered after many years that a certain variety of spruce which they regarded as ideally suited to their conditions, had the effect of exhausting the soil to such an extent that its growth had to be abandoned. In New England, plantings of Scotch pine did very well, but after they had stood for thirty years it was discovered that they were taking a cork-screw form which rendered them very largely useless for building purposes. If this fact could have been ascertained experimentally, much time and expense would have been saved. The precise effects of thinning is another matter requiring scientific attention.

### ARRANGE POULTRY BREEDING PENS.

AT this season attention should be given the problem of selecting poultry breeding pens, according to P. L. Gulliver, of Marquette, poultry specialist for the Michigan State College. Eggs will soon be saved for hatching, and the point of raising only good stock is important, he thinks.

"Only females showing good production points should be saved," said Mr. Gulliver. "Those with physical handicaps, such as crooked back, crooked feet and cross-bills should be culled out; also those lacking breed type, color, or any standard disqualifications. Other things necessary are health, vigor, and vitality."

"Proper selection of the male bird is often overlooked. He should first be from a high-producing female, since in this way the production of the flock

is raised. He must have in addition, all the qualifications of the female."

### OUR MOST RAPIDLY INCREASING CROP.

OF especial interest to farmers of Upper Peninsula are the prospects of an increasing number of tourists for 1926. This "crop" is proving especially valuable to a great many farmers who find in the tourist a ready market for vegetables, chickens, eggs, milk, etc.

"The tourist traffic of the Upper Peninsula has trebled in the last six years," said Mr. G. E. Bishop, secretary of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. "On a very conservative estimate it left \$7,500,000 with us last year, and we can reasonably expect more this season. Farmers are rapidly learning that attractive goods find attractive prices."

### MANY SEE FOREST TRAIN.

OVER one thousand people a day are being reached by the Forest Fire Fighting Flyer, which has started its tour of fifty stops in the Upper Peninsula. Women's clubs and schools, sportsmen's associations, and civic organizations are taking an active interest in the train, and doing everything possible to make it a success.

At Moran, in Mackinac county, the school children walked a mile to the train, carrying a huge banner which stated that they were against forest fires. Such spirit as this can never die.

### WHO HAS A WILDCAT?

MUTT and Jeff, two trained cub bears, will attract attention to the Cloverland exhibit at the Outdoor Life Exposition to be held in Chicago, May 10-16. The cubs will be loaned to a "booster" from Iron River. The use of an American eagle has also been promised by Joe Baker, of Stambaugh. To complete the animal attraction, the bureau would like to get a young wildcat or wolf, and a young porcupine.

### COUNTY SURVEYS POPULAR.

INFORMATION obtained in the land economics survey conducted in Menominee county during 1925, will be given out at a meeting in Menominee, this week. H. J. Andrews and L. R. Schoenman, of the state department of conservation, will present the material with the use of maps, charts and graphs.

A large group of business men, farmers and county officials will attend the meeting, it is expected. Future agricultural development of Menominee county will be worked out from data presented there. This is the first definite attempt to use the information obtained in any one county, although eight counties have been surveyed in the Lower Peninsula.

A similar survey was started in Chippewa county last fall, and will be completed this coming season. Other counties in the Upper Peninsula will be surveyed later.

Michigan was tied for third place in the nation's apple production. Washington led the states, New York was second, and Idaho tied with Michigan for third place. Virginia, Oregon, Illinois, California and Pennsylvania followed in order.

Near Decker, Indiana, Bermuda onions will be grown on a large scale.



## BOILED DOWN PARAGRAPHS.

The grape juice plants at Lawton are busy bottling the juice which was pressed out last fall.

W. W. Ashe, secretary of the national forest commission, announced that two national forest units will be established in Michigan and Minnesota, with a total area of 2,245,078 acres.

The Michigan State College will open a corn borer experiment station near Monroe, in conjunction with the state and federal authorities, in order to find effective means of combatting the borer.

If the plans of the Michigan Live Stock Loss Prevention Association are carried out, a great many live stock farmers will visit the Detroit Live Stock Yards in order to learn how to prevent shipping losses. Similar trips made by Ohio live stock raisers resulted in cutting shipping losses in two in a few weeks.

## FIRE'S TOLL FROM OUR FARMS.

(Continued from page 521).  
chines, feed grinders, and similar equipment, the loss from fires will continue to increase unless important steps are taken to prevent it.

We are told by those closest to the situation that from seventy-five to ninety per cent of the fire losses on farms can be prevented if proper care is exercised. An examination of the list of causes of farm fires indicates the reasonableness of this estimate. Lighting is given as the largest single cause. Investigations carried on in Ontario, Michigan, and elsewhere, indicate that when buildings are properly rodded the protection from lightning is practically 100 per cent. One company in Michigan, which insured only rodded buildings, and these only after their inspectors had examined and approved the rodding, paid out only \$32 for damage by lightning during four years on a risk totaling over \$55,000,000. The \$32 covered three small claims, all due to defects in rodding overlooked by the company's inspector. In Iowa for an eight-year period insurance companies paid out \$76 lightning claims on unrodded buildings, for every \$1.00 on rodded buildings. The prejudice of farmers against lightning rods, which dates from a time when many farmers were hoaxed with improper rodding and unreasonable prices, needs to be overcome. Too few farmers recognize the adequacy of protection from lightning rods properly installed, or the danger from rods improperly installed or damaged after installation.

Defective chimney flues rank second as known causes of farm fires. Here we need education, not only of the farmer, but also of the builder, so that chimneys will be constructed with the bricks laid flat, rather than on edge, and so that the chimneys will extend to the ground to prevent cracks caused by settling of timbers. It will also be desirable to use a suitable lining.

Fires caused by sparks igniting roofs, by carelessness with matches, by smoking in barns, by careless use of gasoline and kerosene, and in many other ways, could be almost entirely eliminated if farmers were made to appreciate the danger and given proper information on prevention.

The fire problem on farms presents a somewhat different aspect from the problem in cities. With modern fire-fighting machinery and methods, city people do not usually pay as great a penalty for carelessness as do people in the country. Even after a city fire has gained considerable headway, it may be extinguished without a complete loss of the property. Also on account of the larger number of people in the city, fires are usually noticed at an earlier state than in the

country. On farms prevention is practically the only remedy. After fires get under headway fire-fighting facilities are seldom adequate to do much more than protect surrounding buildings, and often even this is impossible.

Individual action by farmers is therefore the chief solution of the fire problem on our farms, and practically the only solution, unless inventions and developments make fire-fighting apparatus more useful than they now are with the sparse settlement and limited water supplies of the country. Farmers should realize that they are paying an enormous tax annually through this loss, and that they have it within their power to reduce the amount of the tax considerably. It is important that their attention be called to methods that they can use to prevent a large part of this enormous destruction. Some good work has already been done along this line by insurance companies and others, but that the present work is not adequate is shown by the fact that the loss goes on in increasing volume.

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# DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS



## Brickbats and Bouquets

An Open Forum for Our Readers

### THE FAMILY PROPERTY.

I WOULD like to reply to "Farmer's Wife" in your issue of April 3. My father was built on the plan of her husband. I heard a great many arguments between him and my mother, and early in life decided that when a young man and a young woman started to make a home, it should be just as much the property of one as the other.

I am now sixty-seven years old, and, as county surveyor for more than forty years, I have had abundant opportunity to get acquainted with conditions on the farms, and as yet have seen nothing to change my ideas on the subject.

There are a few women so lightly balanced as to be unable to say "no" to an unjust demand from a husband, such as transferring the title of their property to their husbands, but I think they are far in the minority and are becoming less all the time.

I was married at the age of twenty-one, and my wife and I inherited about equally from our parents, something like \$5,000 in all. We have accumulated, with the inheritance, a 400-acre farm, and have built improvements on it amounting to \$12,000.

My wife and I had about the same views regarding the property question, and several years ago made a joint will giving to the survivor the full use of all our property and at the death of the survivor, it is to go to the children, according to certain terms.

It seemed only just that the children of a first union should be guaranteed the net results of the labor of the parents, while such union existed, and that any subsequent union of either should stand on the same footing. That was the idea behind our will, and while it seems to be all right, as under ordinary circumstances the income from a good farm of 400 acres would likely care for either of us, yet I think there should be a provision in such a will that the property could be sold in case it should become necessary to take care of the survivor. For instance, I have a close neighbor who was stricken with paralysis after a remarriage, and, if he should have put all of his property out of his hands, as wife and I did, he and his last wife might find themselves in straightened circumstances.

I am married again, having previously informed my present wife as to the provisions of our will. My present wife also has a pretty good property, and instead of asking her to transfer the title to me, I tell her never to put her property out of her hands under any circumstances. There is another point regarding property questions that seem vital to me. I deposit all money in the bank and make out all other personal property papers to my wife jointly, so that she can draw on any of them just as easily as I can. As long as my health is good, I feel that I can take care of the business just as well, and possibly better, than she can, or better than she would have been able to do had she not always had the same treatment that I am extending to her. The facts are that she is just as able to take care of our business as I am, simply because she has had plenty of experience.

We all have to have our tumbles, not only in learning to walk, but in the handling of property. I well remember some of the green moves I made when I started to learn business, and some of the encouragement my old friends gave me. I think 't is high time that the men of this country make partners of their wives, and also of their children, since none of us know what minute we may be entirely dependent upon them, and their treatment of us is naturally influenced to

some extent by our treatment of them.

I think a woman is only half living who is not allowed a word in the management of the business that is of so vital interest to them, and I am very sure that I get more out of life by being liberal-minded toward my family than some of the pinch-fists I have become acquainted with in the last forty years.—Granddad.

### ON GOVERNMENT ECONOMY.

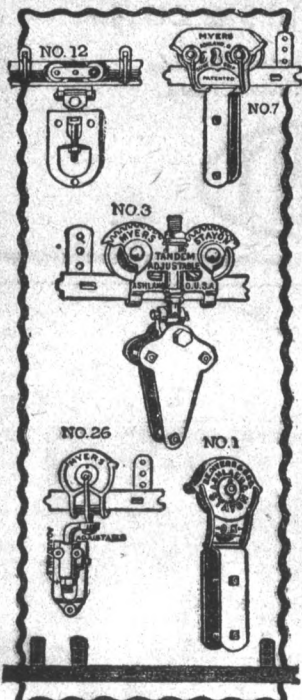
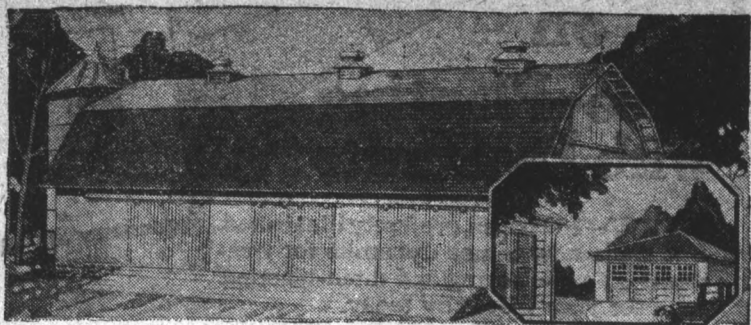
I WAS glad to see in a recent issue, your comments on the policy of the United States Government in reducing taxes instead of continuing the present tax and paying our government debt. This is the policy men in business generally pursue, and would seem to appeal to most such men as the wiser policy for the government.

Reducing the taxes of the American people has a fetching sound, but how many of the "American people" will be able to discover any reduction in their taxes? The statement was recently made on the floor of the United States Senate by Senator Frazer, of North Dakota, that the income tax of Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon would be reduced a million dollars by the new measure, and, singularly enough, he favors such a reduction. But Mr. Mellon does not run a mint, and those who use the goods his factories produce have the tax to pay, and how many who buy aluminum wear will be able to discover any reduction in the price because of this reduction in the taxes of the American people? I don't believe that, because a man holds a high official position he should be singled out for castigation. We need such capable men for such positions, and they are entitled to due honor. But this serves as an instance of the reduction in the taxes of the American people as well as the natural inclination of such men.

The general policy of our government doesn't seem to have been to pay our debts. The policy of Great Britain hasn't been. It doesn't seem to be remembered that of our twenty billion indebtedness just about three-quarters of a billion is carried over of the old Civil War debt, and not a dollar of that indebtedness has been called since 1888. Of course, part of that is composed of the greenbacks—which we don't want "paid"—and some of which has been lost and never will be presented for payment, but much of it is in bonds proper and on which this country—the taxpayers—has been paying interest ever since the Civil War.

Those refunded Civil War bonds are continued, of course, as a basis for the national bank circulation, and if the bonds were redeemed some other "basis" would be needed, and the interest rate has been lowered because of the desirability for this purpose of those bonds. But why continue such an unbusiness-like and expensive system? The national banks are the only institutions in this land that are privileged to draw interest on what they owe. Everybody else has to pay interest on what they owe. But the capital of the national banks is invested in bonds, and those bonds are only held by the United States Treasury as security for the notes. If those bonds were to be redeemed and paid off, the circulation would not be reduced by a single dollar, for the bank notes would simply be exchanged for a different currency and the banks could go right on doing business as before. But the interest on those bonds, which aggregates a good deal, notwithstanding the low rate, would be stopped.

If the people generally thoroughly understood the exact status of these national bank notes, a "holler" would go up loud enough to stop the rank injustice in short order.—Edward Hutchins.



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BUILT for lasting satisfaction—Myers Door Hangers are the most efficient hanger equipment made for barns, garages, warehouses and like buildings. Myers Door Hangers stay on the track—always—and they insure perfect operation at all times. Their flexible and adjustable features and all weather construction are exclusive patented features of Myers and their steel roller bearings mean smooth, easy running. A full line of single and tandem hangers in stayon and tubular styles for doors of all sizes.

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For fifty-five years Myers has built the highest grade door hangers, hay and grain unloading tools—hand pumps—spray pumps—power pumps—and complete water systems. As World Headquarters for Pumps, Myers has earned an international reputation for quality and service.

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## MICHIGAN'S BIG PRODUCERS.

THE Dairy Department, M. S. C., reports that during December, 1925, 105 cow testing associations were operating, eighty-three associations reporting with a total of 23,311 cows being tested in these associations. There were 2,152 cows which produced above forty pounds of butter-fat.

The highest producing cow for the entire state in the age class under three years, was a pure-bred Jersey owned by Wm. Knoblock & Sons, of Allegan, Michigan. This cow freshened November 9 and produced 1,256 pounds of milk and 76.62 pounds of butter-fat. A. F. Alban, member in the Chippewa-East Association had the highest cow in the under-four-years-of-age class. His cow, a grade Holstein, produced 1,457 pounds of milk and 77.22 pounds of butter-fat. The Michigan Reformatory, member in the Ionia-Belding Association, had the highest cow in the under five and over four-years-of-age class. This cow, a four-time a day milker, produced 2,074 pounds of milk and 91.26 pounds of butter-fat. Jay Bowlby had the highest producing mature cow in the entire state of Michigan this month. This pure-bred Holstein was retested and under three-time-a-day milking produced 2,554 pounds of milk and 112.38 pounds of butter-fat during the month.

## DAIRY COWS HIGHER.

HIGHER prices for butter and butter-fat are reflected in higher prices for dairy cows. Butter receipts are about like those of last year, but considerably heavier than during the same period in other recent years. The production of dairy products has gained over last year.

## CERTIFIED POTATO SEED GIVE LARGER YIELDS.

REPORTS of the department from experiment stations, based on 11,627 tests, show an actual increase of 46.4 bushels per acre for certified potato seed over uncertified seed. Individual tests showed an increase of as much as 219 bushels per acre by the use of certified seed. And the crop from good seed will invariably grade a higher per cent of No. 1 stock than will that from ordinary seed, thereby enhancing the value of the good seed.

## BEAN EXPORTS DECLINE.

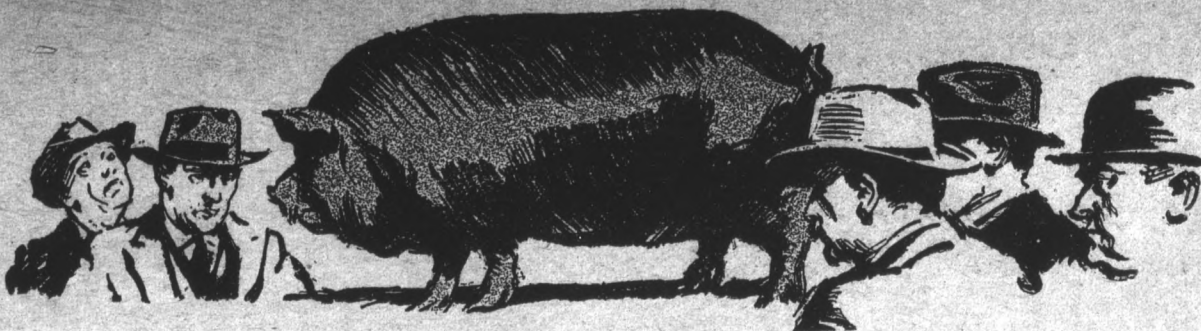
EXPORTS of dry beans from the United States have declined steadily since 1919. The 1925 exports of 498,969 bushels are the lowest since 1919; according to the department of commerce. This decrease is due very largely to increased production in European countries in 1925.

The Eaton County Farm Council board of directors now consists of nine members. This board has one representative from each of the following: Pomona Grange, Gleaners, County Bankers' Association, County Ministerial Association, County Farm Bureau, the combined business men's association, and three from the board of supervisors. This organization has control of the county agent work.

## FINDS ANOTHER ELEMENT.

Dr. B. S. Hopkins, professor of chemistry at the University of Illinois, has found one of the five unknown chemical elements. It is known to science as No. 61. Thus far eighty-seven of the possible ninety-two simple substances known on earth have been found.

The general index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities continued at eighty-seven, at which point it has stood for five months.



## Feed salt and save feed

say eminent agricultural authorities

The subject of scientific feeding, balanced rations, is receiving increasing attention from stock raisers and farmers. And the scientific feeding of salt has been given special thought and study.

Professor John M. Evvard of the State College of Iowa, for instance, has conducted experiments with hogs which show that a pound of salt, properly fed, saves from 20 to 200 pounds of feed. Dairymen, sheep raisers, breeders of fine horses, have proved that proper feeding of salt results in more milk, better meat animals, more efficient work animals.

It is important, then, that livestock receive the right kind of salt. It must be free from bitter impurities which cause the animals to eat less than they really need. It must be clean and pure—and it must be always accessible in generous quantities.

More than 99% pure

For 39 years, Diamond Crystal has been accepted as "The Salt that's all Salt." The salt deposits from which it is taken, 2,200 feet below the earth's surface, are exceptionally pure. Scores of government tests have shown that Diamond Crystal always analyzes more than 99 per cent pure.

Diamond Crystal is mild. Pure salt is always mild. And that is why farm animals like it—and always eat enough to keep them in perfect condition.

There is a Diamond Crystal Salt for every farm use—for table and cooking, for canning, for butter and cheese making, for curing meats, for livestock. Study the Salt Guide at the right—and ask for Diamond Crystal at the store where you trade.

### The Diamond Crystal Salt Guide

- For Table, Kitchen and Household Use** Diamond Crystal Shaker Salt (free flowing, in handy-pouring cartons) or Diamond Crystal Table Salt (in boxes or sanitary muslin bags). Diamond Crystal Iodine Salt is recommended for prevention of goiter.
- For Curing Meats** Diamond Crystal Coarse Salt (in 35-lb. and 70-lb. bags).
- For Butter-Making** Diamond Crystal Flake or Fine Flake Salt (in 280-lb. paper-lined barrels and in bags).
- For Cheese-Making** Diamond Crystal Cheese Salt (in 280-lb. paper-lined barrels).
- For Canning Vegetables and Fruits** Diamond Crystal Flake Salt, Diamond Crystal Fine Flake (Table Salt) or Diamond Crystal Fine Salt (in 280-lb. barrels or in bags).
- For Live-Stock** Diamond Crystal No. 1 stock, Salting Common Salt (in 280-lb. bags and in Hay, Killing 50-lb. blocks). Weeds, etc.

# Diamond Crystal Salt

"The Salt that's all Salt."

Ask your creamery operator why he uses Diamond Crystal



Free

We should like to send you a sample of Diamond Crystal Shaker Salt and a very helpful booklet, "101 Uses for Diamond Crystal Salt." If you are butchering this fall, ask also for booklet, "How to Butcher Hogs and Cure Pork." Both are free. Use coupon at right.

DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT CO.

Dept. 552, St. Clair, Michigan

Please send, free, booklets I have marked.

- ☐ "101 Uses for Diamond Crystal Salt" (including sample)
- ☐ "How to Butcher Hogs and Cure Pork"

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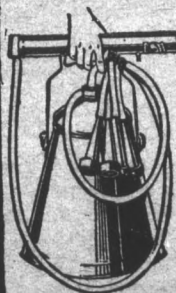
1908—the year Taft was elected President, saw the first Hinman Milker. Eighteen years have passed. What's the record?

Each year more Hinmans put to work. Prize, pedigreed cows milked with it for records. Certified and Grade A milk produced regularly.

Letters from dairies, big and small,

all over the country, telling of hard work made easy—much valuable time saved—low cost—dependable, daily operation—profits greatly increased.

That's the record! Get a Hinman and you've got the *proved milker!* Use it and you'll wonder how you got along without its wonderful every-day-in-the-year help.



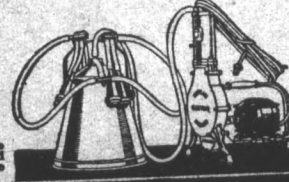
**Hinman Standard**  
Simple! Easy to clean. Picture shows everything but power. The milker with the greatest record of success.

Whether it's the Standard or the Electric that will best suit your needs, write for information that will interest you as a dairyowner

HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO.  
Sixth St., Oneida, N. Y.

**Agents!** No other milker has a record like the Hinman for success, satisfaction and profit to its owners. Few opportunities left. Write at once

**Hinman Electric**  
The Hinman Milker for the barn supplied with electric current. All Hinman proved advantages. Milks one or two cows as desired. Turn the switch—and let it milk



# HINMAN MILKER

## BIG MONEY PULLING STUMPS

Send today for Big Free illustrated book and special price offer on Hercules Stump Pullers. Learn how you can clear your land quickly and cheaply, then make big money pulling stumps for neighbors. Big lot of Iowa made \$10,000 in sparetime. It's easy. Write quick.

HERCULES MFG. CO.  
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## A Full Year to Pay

The wonderful skimming efficiency of Viking bowl adds dollars to your dairy profits. Easy monthly payments at prices within reach.

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

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



DAN CHURCH and Dolt Moore climbed over the rail fence along Warren Lyons' upper meadow, and struck down through the field to the willow fringe along Buckhorn creek.

May was marching across the fields, spreading a bright tapestry beneath her feet as she went. Gray silken catkins on the willows had grown large, were dusted with golden pollen, and laden with a nectar so pungently sweet that bees and tiny flies dared together the rigors of the chill spring air, to feast on it. Marshes were taking on a faint tinge of green, where sword-like grasses pushed up from the bogs. Clover dotted the meadows in bright tufts. Here and there early dandelions flecked the fields with scattered specks of gold. The marshes were riotous with the same bright color, where cowslips bloomed rankly, and in the dry woods shy liverworts pushed their flowers up through the sun-warmed, rich smelling leaf carpet. Swelling buds had opened on the trees, turning the hardwoods a magic frosted green. From the depths of them a dove called plaintively, "Coo-coo-coo-o-o." A blue bird undulated across the meadow, caroling as he went, on his way to a hollow post along the lower end of the field, where a nest was already under way.

The two men came to the willow fringe, followed it upstream, keeping back a short distance from the banks, to where a fallen maple made a gap in the thick willows. Seating themselves on the smooth gray trunk of the old tree, they went deliberately about preparing for their fishing. Each pulled up and strapped the hip boots he had worn rolled down to the knees, on the tramp across the upland. They joined together their long slender rods, fitted the reels in their seats, filled and lighted stained and ancient pipes, and stood up.

Church, the older of the two, and the heavier, a solid rotund man, like a well-grown, unpruned tree, studied the stream.

"Water's high this spring, Dolt," he commented.

The slighter Dolt, tall and angular, nodded silently, while he took a flat tobacco tin from a pocket in his loose floppy coat, fished therefrom a pair of huge, twistingly resentful earthworms, looped them deftly and loosely on his tiny hook.

"Snow was late melting, Dan," he reminded.

Together they stepped down into the cold fast water of the little stream, gave the writhing masses of worms to the swirling turbulent current, began to pay out line, slowly, from the reels.

A kingfisher stopped just overhead, scolding them harshly for their intrusion. The big Dan laughed good-naturedly. "Why, you greedy scamp," he berated the bird. "All you can get is chubs anyway, and if we catch them we'll throw 'em back for you!"

From the distant woods, above the tinkling ripple of the current, sucking over stones, under driftwood logs, came the prolonged sad call of the mourning dove. Dan stopped the careful movement of his rod tip, whereby he strove to coax the hook into a dark cave beneath the overhanging roots of a basswood clump, and listened a long minute.

"Funny chap," he said thoughtfully. "You'd think to hear him he was the loneliest thing in the woods. But he ain't. That's his nesting song." He paused to give attention to the rod again. "You know, Dolt, if I couldn't go trout fishing, when the cowslips come out, and the mournin' dove starts callin', I don't know what I'd do! I don't see how a man stands it to plow or make garden this kind of weather, without stoppin' to pick up every wigglin' angleworm he turns up!"

## Tresspass

A Two Installment Story For Farm Folks

By Ben East

Author of "The Michigan Mystery"

The silent Dolt smiled, and paid out more of his silken line.

Below the next bend some bright blue thing lay on a dry heap of brush, on the south slope of the bank, where the sun struck warm. Dolt saw it first and stopped fishing. He made no comment, but stood silent, admiring, appreciating that bit of coiled sky, till the blue-racer, alarmed at the swish of Dan's rod tip against the willows, uncurled and flashed away, up the bank.

"See that?" Dan cried. "Just a streak of blue. Sunning himself, likely." He took off his old felt hat and lifted his face to the warm spring sun. "Don't blame him any," he remarked.

A new sound reached them sudden-

A small flock of grackles and red-wing blackbirds followed in his wake, searching the fresh turned moist earth eagerly for squirming delicacies. When he stopped, and turned to face them, these retired a short distance. When he pulled the plow back in the furrow till it was free of soil, so that the horses might take up their great burden without sudden strain, and had started them with a word, plodding steadily ahead again, the birds came up close, lighting fearlessly ahead of the team, close beside the man, wherever they chose.

The fishermen in the grove watched the progress of the slow, patient work while they ate. Dan nodded finally in

almost." He sighed again. "I'd rather fish part of the time, Dolt."

Moore nodded thoughtfully. "They are getting old, too," he said. "Warren must be crowding fifty-five."

Dan shook his head. "Not quite," he said. "I remember when his father died. Forty-two years ago this fall. Warren was—" he calculated a moment, silently—"he was about ten or eleven then. He's about thirteen years younger than me."

They finished their lunch, leaned back and basked contentedly in the warm noonday sun. Dan watched Lyons unhitch the team from the plow and start across the field toward the house. From the village of Silverwood, five miles distant, the sound of the noonday whistle at the wagon factory, came faintly.

"Works till plumb twelve," Dan said. Dolt made no answer. He was studying through half closed eyes the work of an early honeybee, in a white trillium chalice, and had fallen into his habitual silence again.

In the lower end of the woods a partridge drummed. Both men turned to face the sound, without comment. From overhead, presently, a new spring song trailed down to them, remote, but clarion clear. A woodcock had gone aloft for his frenzied wooing, that would not cease till after the warm spring dusk had fallen, and the evening star sunk below the rim of the sky. Dipping and swinging, the marsh bird sent his wing song, born of the spring air he cleaved, down at regular intervals. An ecstatic throbbing whistle, cadenced perfectly. The fishermen listened to the first few measures. Common impulse stirred them, and they arose, picked up their rods, and moved toward the stream.

They came up from their fishing in midafternoon, crossing Warren Lyons' plowed field, on the way to the road. He saw them coming, stopped his team where their course would intercept his furrow, and rested till they came up to him, calling a greeting to them while they were yet some distance away.

"Hello Dan, and Dolt."

"Hello, Warren." They stopped behind the plow, sitting down on the unturned side of the furrow to rest while they talked.

"Been fishing, eh?" Lyons queried.

Dan nodded. "First time this year," he said.

"I told Mary last night it was gettin' time for you to come out trout fishin'," Warren told them. "We had our first pieplant pie for supper last night. I knew it must be about time. Any luck?"

"Fair," Dan said. He opened his creel, drew from its cool, grass-lined depths, four trout, wrapped them in a handful of young marsh grass from the creel.

"Put them in a cool place in the shade of the fence when you get down to the end of this furrow," he said, "and take 'em up for supper."

"Shucks now, Dan," Lyons protested. "You don't need to do that." The big fisherman silenced him with a laughing gesture, and Dolt looked up from an inspection of his own creel. "Sure four's enough for a meal, Warren?" he asked.

"All we can eat," Lyons declared, "and thanks to both of you."

"Say, Warren," Church began soberly, "Dolt and I was talkin' this afternoon. We have fair luck down in the creek there, but there ain't the trout there that there was ten years ago. The state's got a new hatchery, up at Glen Springs, and they're furnishing young trout free for plantin'. Trying to keep the streams stocked. We was wondering how you'd feel about it, if we sent up and got a can or two of fry, and put 'em in there. If we do it every spring, for a few years, it ought to help a lot. We'd get the benefit in two or three years, they say. What

## The Trouble With The Markets

By W. Leonhardt

I've an old and very aged friend  
Who couldn't sell his wool;

The market, it was crowded,  
And every buyer full.

A youthful friend then offered

For to help the situation;  
In confidence he told him

It would help most every nation.

"Come! Pass it to me quickly,"

Said this patriarch of old,

"I was ever self-indulgent

In the greediness for gold."

So the youth abruptly told him

If the ladies would but wear

Their dresses a little higher

Where their necks are somewhat bare,

It would make an awful difference

In some million pounds of wool,

Since the sheiks were wearing panties

That were rather large and full.

And, if they wore dresses

Farther down below the knee,

The financial situation

Would be bettered, you'll agree.

"There is method in your madness

And the truth you may have spoke,

But I want to tell you, youngster,

That I'm not exactly broke.

I'm not bragging of my riches,

And my pocketbook ain't full,

But as the skirts are hung today,

I'd sooner keep my wool."

the direction of the plowman.

"Hardest workin' man in this town-ship," he commented. "The other farmers around here are taking to riding plows. No riding plow for Warren, though."

The silent Dolt nodded by way of answer.

"Do you know," Dan resumed, "we have fished the Buckhorn here for twelve or thirteen years now, since Warren bought this place, and in all that time we've never seen him fishin' once. Works like a horse, summer and winter, that man does!"

Dolt nodded again, watched the team turn at the end of a furrow, saw the swiftness with which Lyons dragged the plow into place, was himself moved to comment.

"I watched him in haying, when I was fishin' for bluegills, down on the lake last July. I could see the side of his lower meadow from the lake. He worked there one whole day, alone, loadin' from the ground, with Mary driving the team, and he never walked a step that day. Ran from one haycock to the other, and cleaned them big bunches of timothy at one forkful, all but a handful of loose rakings!"

Dan leaned back, stretched and sighed a fisherman's deep sigh of comfortable contentment.

"And what has it got him and Mary," he mused. "Slaved their lives almost away, and they've got the farm, what ain't lake or crick or hills, out of the hundred and twenty acres, an' I guess they're out of debt on it, or

Activities of At Acre—Keep Right on With the Medicine, Slim. Five Dollars, Please

Frank R. Leet





do you think?"

"Why, sure," Lyons agreed. "Go ahead, Dan. I don't fish none myself. Never seem to find time. Only time we get a mess of fish is when you two catch 'em and give 'em to us. But just go ahead. Put in all the fish you want to. You can plant young bull frogs if you want," he laughed. "I've told you before to do anything you like down there in the crick. It's all waste-land. No good to me, only we get a mess or two of cowslip greens out of the marsh in the spring. Sure, Dan, go ahead."

## CHAPTER II.

May marched across the fields again, unrolling her bright tapestry over meadows, marshes and woods. The road from Silverwood was a pleasant winding vista, passing over ridges where scrub oaks were coming out in leaf, scarlet and silver-powdered green, dipping down into hollows where wild plum and hawthorne thickets and scattered wild crab apples made riotous banks of bloom. A closed car, long and low, with a single occupant, came down the road as far as the bridge across Buckhorn Creek, and stopped.

In the center of the length of rail fence that spanned the creek, nailed to the top rail, effectively barring ingress to the turbulent, willow fringed, down-stream stretches, was a big hand-painted sign.

"No fishing."

After a brief minute's survey the big car started smoothly on climbed un-laboring the knoll beyond the bridge, resumed its silent way along the brush bordered road.

In front of Warren Lyons' house it drew aside out of the wheel tracks, and stopped. The lone occupant climbed out, and went across the yard toward the front door of the house. A big robust man, just past middle age. Iron gray hair, and steel gray eyes, clear and firm, but not unkindly. His clothing, like his car, bespoke controlled prosperity and an enjoyment of the plentiful resources at his command, that yet scorned pretentiousness.

It was Sunday. Warren answered the stranger's knock.

"Good morning," the big man said briskly.

"Good mornin'," Lyons' greeting was cordial enough, yet his tone held a mild reserve.

"I see you have a posted stream down the road a short ways," the stranger said. "Must be good trout fishing."

"Fair," Warren conceded.

"I thought so, or you wouldn't bother to post it," the other commented. "Is there any way I can get to fish in it today?"

"Why—" the old landowner in the doorway hesitated. "Why, I guess so, yes."

"I'd expect to pay," the man said pleasantly.

Lyons shook his head. "No, it's not that." His wife appeared in the doorway behind him, silvery haired and smiling.

"We've had a sight of trouble with folks tramping over our place, the last year or two," she explained apologetically. "Warren's got all out of patience. That's why he put up that sign. But mostly they don't pay no attention to it."

The stranger nodded. "I understand," he said. "If I may use your stream today, though, Mr.—?"

"Lyons," Warren told him cordially. "Mr. Lyons," the man resumed. "I will promise you no abuse."

He came up from fishing late in the afternoon, a row of flies stuck about the brim of his hat, his creel well filled, a wide grin of satisfaction crinkling the corners of his mouth, and an odd zesty gleam in his gray eyes.

He found Warren standing at the edge of the orchard, watching pink snow drift down from the laden trees. "Great stream down there, Mr. Lyons," he greeted the older man, indicating with a sweep of his rod case, the reaches of Buckhorn from the road bridge to the lake, at the foot of Warren's lower fields.

Lyons nodded. "Fishermen usually like it," he agreed.

"Do you own both banks?" the stranger asked.

Lyons nodded again. "That's my back line, there across the field beyond the creek," he said, pointing.

"The brushy hedgerow, and the rail fence?" the other asked.

"Yes," Lyons said. "It runs into the corner of the lake, there a few rods west of the mouth of the creek. I own all the creek, and an acre or two of the lake on this end."

The stranger studied the land a minute, lips pursed, speculative puckers at the corners of his eyes.

"You've got a great building spot, down in that oak grove," he said.

"Dolt Moore and Dan Church always liked that grove," Warren told him warmly. "They used to fish the crick every spring. They've been dead—" he paused an instant, recounting time—nine years now. Dolt dropped over of heart trouble, right in the crick. Just down below the hill yonder. Dan

died that same fall. They used to talk about that patch of oak a lot. Used to stop there and eat lunch, most every time they went fishin'."

"Great building spot," the man said again. "But say, I don't like the idea of burning over the marsh along the creek. The whole strip on this side is black and bare as a rock!"

"Like it!" Lyons exclaimed angrily. "I don't like it either! That fire was set by a couple of men fishing last week. I saw it burning and went down. Ordered them out, and at first they said they wouldn't go. They did finally, but they was mighty mean about it. I felt pretty bad about that fire," he added slowly. "I was workin' down there along the crick yesterday afternoon, axin' fence. Found more than a dozen redwing nests, in the willows, and three or four larks' nests up along the meadow, all burned up. One old stake-driver got caught by the fire, and a nest of young rabbits."

"Bad business," the stranger agreed. "I wondered if you would set it."

He turned to Warren suddenly. "Would you sell here, Mr. Lyons?"

Lyons stared at him, surprised, could for a moment find no answer. "Why—why, I don't know," he said at last, fumbling with the words. "We've often talked about it, Mary and me. Gettin' old and tired of chores, and all." He stopped again, looked off across the fields, went on uncertainly. "But somehow, we never just got ready to leave. Always figured we had to make a living somewhere, and we was out of debt here. I—I don't know what to say."

"Well," the man said quietly, "I've taken a fancy to the place here. It's away from the main road, and sort of quiet. I just found my way through by accident. Took the wrong turn at the corners south of Silverwood. I like that stream, too. I'll buy if you want to sell."

"Maybe you'd like to look the fields over, Mr.—"

"Pardon me," the stranger said. "I

forgot. Haynes is my name."

"Mr. Haynes," Warren finished. "Go around the line fences and get an idea of the place."

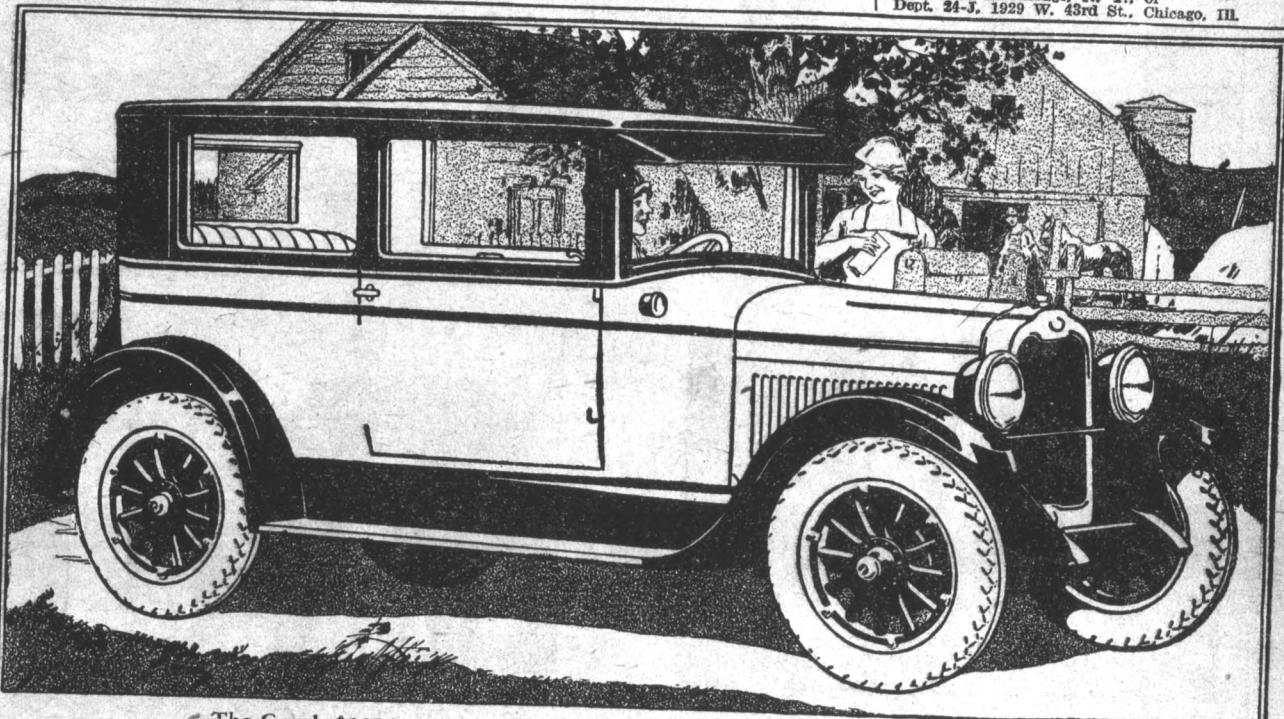
Haynes saw that it would please the older man if he made the trip of inspection. That it would better his chances of purchase. He crossed the yard, put rod and creel away in the car, and together they went down through the orchard gate, across the fields.

At the fence across the lower end of the first meadow, Warren stopped, pointing to a square hole, where the wires had been cut and bent back.

"Hunters did that last fall," he said. "Needs patching, but I ain't found time yet. They rolled me up pretty bad, that bunch." He went on recounting his grievances as they walked. "I'd fed a flock of quail, down in that swale below the barn, all winter the year before. About twenty in the flock. They'd stayed around all summer and was almost as tame as chickens. These fellows flushed 'em out in the orchard. I was huskin' corn in the south field, and heard the shootin'. I looked up, and there come my flock of quail. Just six birds came over. I got up and started to the house to order the hunters off. I was almost to 'em, coming along the orchard fence, when one of 'em shot again. I looked up, and there was old Boots, Mary's old cat that she'd had ten years, rolling and twistin' around under a little heap of apple brush I'd piled up at the corner of the orchard. I caught the fellows all right. Four of 'em. They hadn't seen me, behind the fence. Said they shot the cat, because cats killed so many young quail. Always shot cats, they said, whenever they got a chance! An' they had a dozen of my quail in their pockets right then!"

(Concluded next week.)

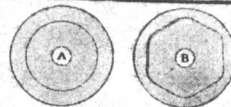
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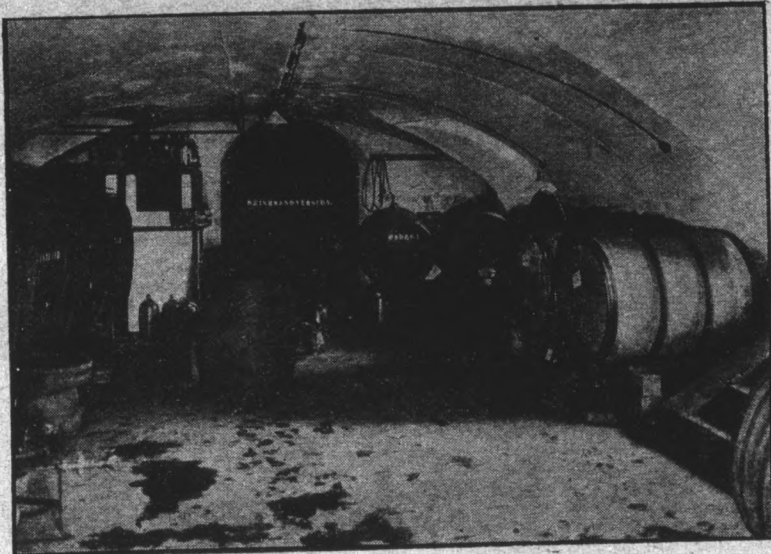




# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Dr. Alfonso da Costa, former Premier of Portugal, is new president of the League of Nations.



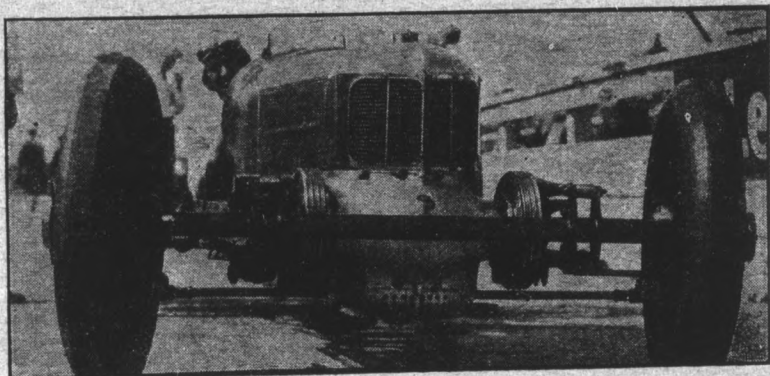
Koniglichen Castle, once the residence of the ex-kaiser, is now a famous cafe. The wine cellars are still well filled with ancient vintages for those who have the price.



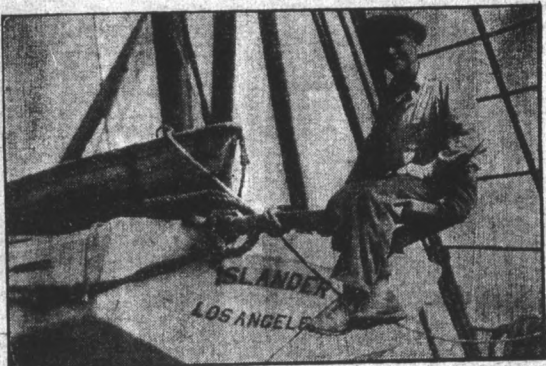
"Agriculturists in Spring," Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, and his assistant, R. W. Dunlap.



David Greer, of Jackson, Michigan, was internally injured when he jumped from an engine near Ypsilanti, after it had struck a hand car and was about to crash into another freight car.



Dave Lewis, veteran road racer, lost the 250-mile Speedway Classic at Culver City, but snatched a world's record for the first fifty miles at the rate of 135.78 miles per hour.



Alone, Harry Pidgeon, adventurer and amateur yachtsman, circumnavigated the world in this 34-foot yawl, "The Islander," in 1,442 days.



Bessy O'Brien, of Oregon, won this wide-spreading chapeau in rifle contest in San Salvador.



Mary Webb, 14 years old and weighing 442 lbs., knocked out her little brother, Johnny, 17 years old, and weighing 612 pounds.



B. Tracy Ansell, Harvard Senior, won \$10 by eating 48 eggs in 41 minutes. The first dozen disappeared in half as many minutes, and the balance followed rapidly with little hesitation.



Albert O. Anderson, New York organist, has the strangest hobby yet on record—that of collecting miniature elephants, whether of brass, ebony, sandalwood, ivory, clay, or other material.





#### SHOULD TYPHOID BE QUARANTINED?

**I**S typhoid fever contagious? The subscriber who writes for this information is very anxious to know, and also asks if it is safe to allow children from a home where typhoid exists to attend school, church and social gatherings. My opinion is that this case of typhoid does not exist in the family of the inquirer. He feels that quarantine is rather slack. He wonders if his own family is in danger. Very properly, indeed, he asks for information.

I have been engaged in public health work for many years, but I admit that the question of quarantine is just as vexing now as ever. Take this matter of typhoid fever, for example. Formerly it was not considered contagious at all. Nowadays we know that it is very decidedly contagious. Yet we also know that proper precautions in handling the discharges from the body of the patient will give perfect safety against the spread of contagion. It is not a disease that a visitor to the sick room will carry about in his clothing. We doubt if there are any such diseases. There is no reason why the family of a typhoid patient should be shut away from the public, but there is every reason for daily inspection of every member of the family.

Even in the diseases that are considered more virulent as to contagion, the same principle is true. We shut up all the children who live in the house of a patient with diphtheria, but it is not because we fear that there is some mysterious entity that they will carry on their clothing; it is because we do not know what time the apparently well child will develop the disease and, having it himself, will thus infect others.

More and more we inclined to the opinion that most contagious diseases are transmitted only by contact with one who carries in himself the germs of the disease. As we find more vaccines against specific diseases, we may be able to render ourselves safe without having quarantine. For example, you are perfectly safe against smallpox and typhoid if vaccinated against them. Soon we may find it wise to be vaccinated against six or ten diseases in childhood, and thus be safe from contagion forever.

#### VARIOUS STYLES OF ITCH.

What is the difference between Cuban Itch, Impetigo and Pityriasis Rosea? Is it necessary to have anyone in quarantine who has any of these skin diseases, or what precautions should one use? Which is the most common at this time of year? Some one of these three, or perhaps all three, have been prevalent in this part of Michigan, for several years. Is any one of these like the old-fashioned itch?—Mrs. M. M.

Cuban Itch means nothing. It is a name sometimes applied by rather unscrupulous doctors to light cases of smallpox which they do not care to report. Impetigo Contagiosa is most common in children, and generally begins on the face. It is passed from one child to the other by using the same towels, wraps, etc. It begins with little flat vesicles that form pus and become crusted. It does not need quarantine, but the child should stay out of school until well. Pityriasis Rosea is a skin disease with rosy, scaly patches, and a little fever. It does not much resemble impetigo and should not be easily confused with it. It is non-contagious and needs no quaran-

time. Itch is entirely different, being due to a burrowing parasite, the itch-mite.

#### HAS HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.

I have high blood pressure. Would it be likely to do me any good to cut out tobacco and coffee?—X. Y. Z.

It is true that the use of stimulants and narcotics of all kinds aggravate high blood pressure, but I don't think you are going to work at the problem in the right way. Instead of selecting certain things and offering to cut them out in the hope that by so doing you may possibly make some gain, you should go right to the bottom of this matter. You should insist upon a searching investigation as to the cause of the high blood pressure. If there is cause for suspecting that excessive indulgence in tea, coffee or tobacco may be the source of your trouble, by all means cut out these luxuries, but first make sure that such is the case or you will be disappointed in your hopes of a cure.

#### BUNIONS ARE PAINFUL.

I have two bunions on my feet and they pain terribly. Can you tell me how to get rid of them?—Miss S.

If the bunions are of recent development they will go away by taking off the pressure of ill-fitting shoes. You can buy a bunion protector, to wear inside the shoe, at any good shoe store.



## In 30 Years NOT ONE Melotte Bowl Has Ever Been Out of Balance

And not one will be out of balance in another 30 years. That's because the very design and construction of the Melotte Bowl makes it impossible for wear or usage to throw it out of balance. At a conservative estimate, out-of-balance bowls are costing the American farmer, in wasted cream, millions of dollars a year—probably double the cost of all the thousands of Melotte Separators in use in America.

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## Jim Parker says he's stuck again!

"BACK wheels slipped off the road opposite Mulford's quarter section. It's about time Parker bought a set of tire chains. This is the last time I'm going to haul him back on the road."

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# WOMAN'S INTERESTS



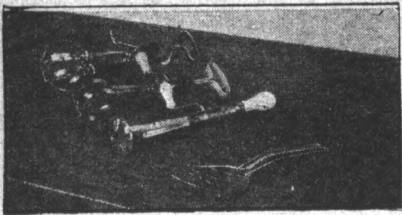
## Mother Goes to College

*And Learns How to Save Steps and to Serve Family With a Well Balanced Ration*

**I**F one meeting does all this, I wonder what six will do," said Mrs. A's husband after inspecting the changes made in Mrs. A's kitchen as a result of the suggestions gained at the first Household Management meeting held by Mrs. A. L. Bradbury, a local leader in Washtenaw county.

### Saved Twenty-two Steps.

After checking up on the arrangement of the kitchen and pantry, Mrs. A. discovered that she was taking very



**A Good Egg Beater Speeds up the Beating.**

many unnecessary steps. Her cupboards and shelves were moved from the pantry to the kitchen and placed near the work table and sink. Mrs. A. had learned that equipment and materials if used at the same time, should be placed in close proximity in order to save time and energy. After the change, only eleven steps were necessary to get cooking equipment and ingredients together. It had taken thirty-three steps with the old arrangement. The old pantry was made over into a laundry, which again saved time and energy. "I wouldn't go back to the old way for anything," continued Mrs. A.

Washtenaw county is one of the seven counties where the home-makers are studying household management under the direction of Edna V. Smith, of Michigan State College. The other counties are Cass, St. Joseph, Hillsdale, Allegan and Mecosta. This work is reaching 107 local groups or communities, with 173 local leaders enrolled, and 1,026 women enrolled.

Miss Smith defines household management as "the wise spending of our-

self, our strength, our time, and our money." It means a very careful study of the wisest expenditure of the income and other resources.

Since statistics show that the average housewife spends seventy per cent of her time in the kitchen, Miss Smith centers the first year's project around the work shop or food laboratory of the home—the kitchen. The kitchen alone presents many complex problems which can only be solved with careful study. It is here that mother assembles the food materials of the farm and the nation, and prepares them for the table, according to the latest information available in nutrition and food preparation; it is here that mother must wash the dishes 365 days every year. Sometimes many other operations in the home are also delegated to the kitchen which creates

still more problems for the busy housewife. It is therefore apparent that the kitchen is a vital part of the home and deserving of careful study.

Miss Smith first introduces a kitchen score card which is really an outline of the course. The first point is the consideration of the furniture. It must be so arranged that the housewife can perform her duties with the greatest efficiency. In the second place the type of furniture must be right for the comfort of the individual worker, and it should be in good condition.

The second point on the score card is equipment. Again arrangement is discussed. Such pointed questions as these are asked. Are pieces of equipment used at the same time stored in the same drawer or cupboard to save time and steps? Do you have a sufficient number? Are the various places satisfactory in size and shape; are they convenient to handle, free from rough edges and unnecessary grooves? Are the handles of the right kind? Are lips properly placed in sauce pan and kettle? Will it be used enough to justify its purchase? A discussion follows on the quality, use and care of the equipment.

### Kitchen Must Have Beauty.

The next question is beauty in the kitchen, for Miss Smith believes with Lord Byron, "I live not in myself, but I become a portion of that around me."

What kind of floors and floor coverings are most suited to the kitchen? Should it be hardwood or softwood, with linoleum or other coverings, and how should such be treated? A discussion of walls, woodwork, lighting, both natural and artificial, and just what kind of curtains shall be used, follows.

Then comes the delightful discussion, "From the Kitchen to the Dining-room and Back."

Every woman wants to know how to serve a meal properly. She wants to know how it can be served with the least time and energy.

Hot foods must appear on the table, hot and cold foods, such as salads,

cold. One of the greatest helps in setting the table and serving the meal is some form of service wagon. It is almost equal to a second person. "Such a wheel tray may be made out of an old-fashioned washstand," says Miss Smith.

The story, however, is not complete until the dishes are washed and again ready for use. The dish washing equipment is important. A demonstra-



**A Dish Drainer Saves Time, Towels and Steps.**

tion of cleaning of silver, aluminum and brass carries many suggestions.

Local leaders and group members in their various counties are finding the work most helpful. In Genesee county, Mrs. Flora L. Faner and Mrs. Annis L. Scully report that practices adopted from the project are put on a contest basis. The side that reports the greatest number of kitchen improvements will be tendered a banquet by the losing side. Mrs. Eugene Ladner, of Mecosta county, made this statement that she refrained from attending Dollar Day in Big Rapids because she was not sure that she knew what equipment she needed just then. Many of the women are developing a keener sense of values.

### Able to Take a Day of Rest.

Forty women have reported that because of the system they had developed in their scheme of housekeeping, they were able to take a rest each day. Innumerable changes in arrangement and purchases of equipment have been reported.

This form of extension work is making it clear that the largest single factor in the life of the family is the home. Since mother so often must do her work alone, labor-saving conveniences are necessary. She must have time to think about the selection of foods and preparation of meals; she must have time to associate with her children in reading, music and play; time to meet with neighbors; time to go to town; and time to consider her own needs. This can only be accomplished when she has a well-ordered house, and a clear understanding of

the business of housekeeping.

The new project for next year will include the living-room and other features which will make the house more livable.—Mrs. Julia Brekke.

### SWEET-SCENTED FLOWERS FOR SPRING.

**E**VER since I have been old enough to notice gardens, I have thought that there was something more subtle and wonderful about the unseen charm of fragrance, than the more striking charm of color. My mother never considered her flower garden complete without a few mignonette plants. To many, this plant is unattractive, because of its lack of color, but in making up bouquets of less fragrant flowers, a few sprays will add just the right delicate odor.

There are many charming favorites that possess both color and fragrance, and these include sweet peas, sweet-leaved geraniums, petunias, phlox, stocks and the like; but for additional fragrance we must resort to many of the old-time favorites. In our grandmothers' day there were few gardens but that could boast of a clump of lavender, sweet-leaved geraniums, rosemary, thyme, lemon-scented verbenas, and sweet-smelling herbs of various sorts. As soon as the spring seed catalogues come I am always anxious to sit down and pick out a number of sweet-scented flowers for my spring garden.—Mrs. N. P.

### A HINT FOR EVERY DAY.

**Saturday.**—To toughen a new broom so it will last twice as long, add a teaspoon of lye to two gallons of hot water. Let the broom stand in this for an hour.

**Sunday.**—Scratches on silver, if not too deep, can be removed by rubbing the places with chamois skin dipped in olive oil.

**Monday.**—Make a sleeve board by covering a solid roll of paper with a cloth. This may be slipped into a sleeve with the seam pressed open.

**Tuesday.**—Add two tablespoons of powdered alum to the paste with which you are going to paper a medium-sized room and it will stick much better.

**Wednesday.**—In making tucks by hand, sew the tucks on an unthreaded machine first. The tucking can be made more even by following the needle holes.

**Thursday.**—When lace becomes yellow, wet it and place on a clean cloth in the sunlight. Time is required for the bleaching process and the lace must be kept wet.

**Friday.**—Save the liquid left in the jars of pickled peaches and pears. Pour a cup of this liquid, together with a cup of water, over a beef or ham roast and baste frequently. The unusual flavor will be enjoyed.

Arrangements have been made for E. L. Keasey, the farm poet of South Haven, to broadcast from WLS about blossoming time in the fruit belt.

Figures from M. S. C. show that it costs co-ed students an average of \$393 per college year, while the male students have an average of \$400.

## A Modern Farm Woman

By L. M. Thornton

She doesn't boil soap in her grandmother's way,  
And she's never too busy to laugh or to play  
With her "kids" trooping in, rosy cheeked from their school,  
For she does everything by an up-to-date rule.  
She doesn't spend hours rubbing clothes on a board,  
But has every help that her purse can afford,  
For her bank book shows always a healthy increase,  
While her biddies lay eggs and she sells ducks and geese.  
She reads farming journals and gathers from these,  
Suggestions and help hints her husband to please.  
She does all his errands, 'tis better by far  
When everyone's busy that she runs the car.  
Oh, the modern farm woman's a partner worth while,  
She can save, she can spend, she can cheer with a smile,  
Her motto condenses the gist of a tome:  
An up-to-date wife, in an up-to-date home.



## What Can We Do?

*What Some Prize Winners Have Played at Parties*

**T**HE game and entertainment contest brought out a great many ways of keeping things moving at a neighborhood party or community gathering. Only part of the prize-winning suggestions can be printed this week. The remaining ones will appear next week.—M. C.

### A Blow-out.

Pick out two captains and let them choose sides. Give each person a new paper sack (four or five-pound size). They are not to open them up until the leader gives the signal. The captains then open their sacks and blow them up and burst them. Then the next in line and so on, each one must wait until the last one has his sack bursted before he even opens up his sack. The game is to see which side gets all their sacks bursted first.

### Jumping the Jar.

Place three quart glass jars in a row on the floor. Then blindfold a person and pick up the jars as carefully as possible so he will not hear them. Tell him to step over the three without touching any of them. Someone even pretends to guide him, and he raises his feet so gingerly, and steps so high, that he is very much chagrined when the blindfold is removed and he sees the jars have disappeared. Part of the party can be in another room. The stunt can be repeated a number of times.

### Barnyard Echoes.

The guests are arranged in a circle and the leader tells each one secretly "to be perfectly quiet," but one he tells to "bark like a dog" or "bellow like a bull" or "quack like a duck" or to represent some barnyard animal. Then at a signal, each one is told to do, with all his might, what they were told to do. If it is done quickly so

there is lots of excitement, the one that is to yell something, will yell so loud that it is quite a joke.

### Slang Contest.

Hand each person a pencil and paper and tell them to write all the slang words or phrases they can think of in five minutes. The one who has the most is told he ought to be ashamed to know so much slang and is awarded the "booby" and the one with the least is given a small prize and is commended for his good English.

### Stunts From a Hat.

Write on slips of paper different stunts to be performed, such as "dance a jig," "sing a verse of a certain song," "shake hands with your nearest neighbor," "leap like a rabbit," and ever so many things a person thinks of. Each guest chooses a slip from a hat, and in turn must do his stunt.

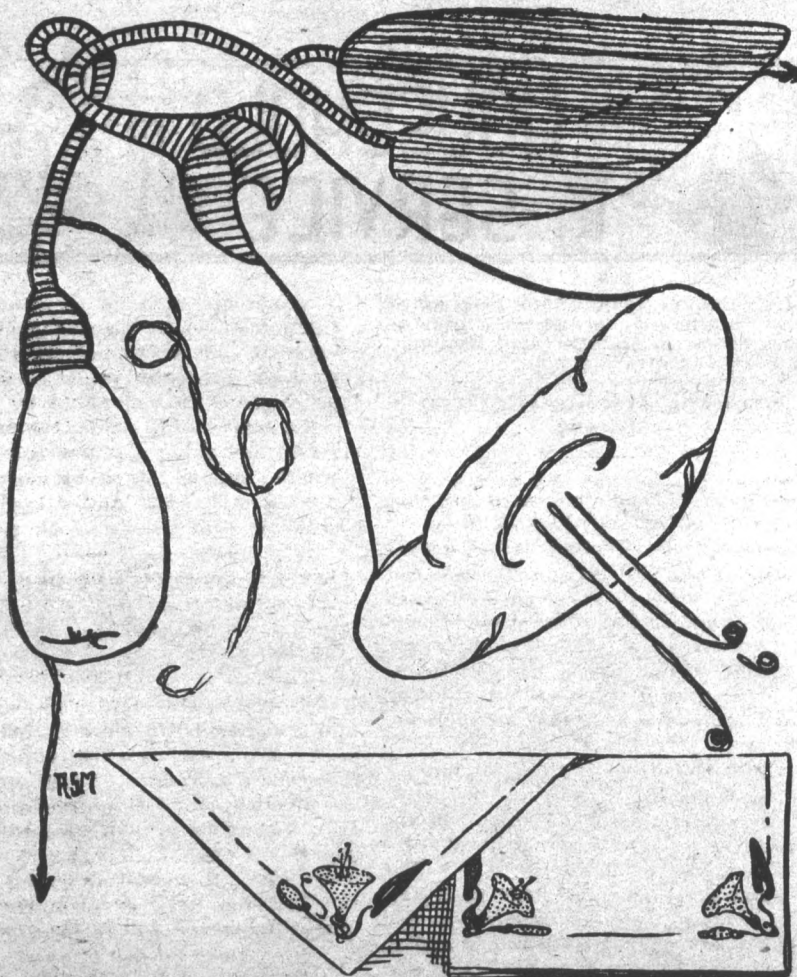
### An Egg Race.

An egg race is done by several persons each trying to carry a supposedly fresh egg on a teaspoon to a certain point. Hold the spoon in only one hand. If the egg drops and breaks, you're out of the race, but if it drops and you pick it up and put it back on the spoon and get there first, second or third you get a small prize. Lots of fun as it isn't so easy as it sounds. A big surprise awaits the contestants when they discover that the eggs are hard boiled.

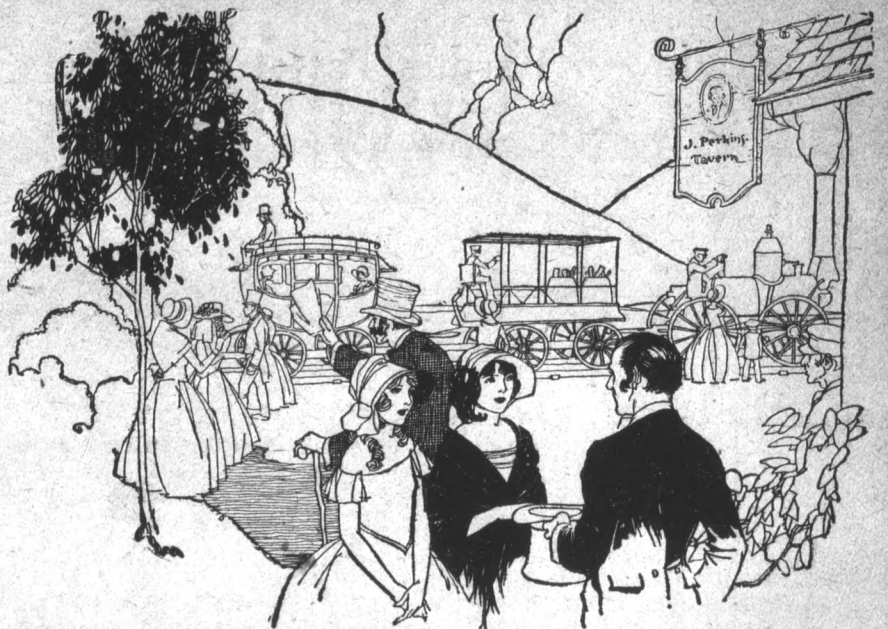
### Make a Spring Bonnet.

Let each man choose a girl, then give each man a newspaper. He is to try to make a hat for his partner. Have a judge to decide which is the prettiest and best and give a small prize. Give them just two or three minutes to make the hat.—Mrs. C. E. L., of St. Ignace, Mich.

## Morning Glories in Applique



**W**HAT is more colorful and pleasing than the happy, smiling face of the morning glory! Appliqued to the corners and edges of a luncheon cloth, scarf, or curtains, they add a cheery note of color to any room. This design can be stamped right from this page by means of a carbon paper. Three spots, leaf, blossom, and bud are in applique. The stems and calyces are embroidered in leaf green, with stamens and other outlines in black. The two lines that end in arrow heads extend in running stitch around the items as suggested in the small sketch.



## New York Central's first hundred years

New York Central this year joins that growing company of American institutions with hundred-year records of service.

It was on April 17, 1826, that New York State granted the charter for the construction of the first link in the New York Central Lines—the pioneer *Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road*, over which was first operated in 1831 the historic De Witt Clinton train, from Albany to Schenectady.

That courageous experiment of a century ago became the nucleus of the 12,000-mile railroad system that now stretches across the richest industrial region in the world, from the Mississippi Valley and the Great Lakes region to the Atlantic seaboard, and carries one-tenth of the rail-borne commerce of the nation.

New York Central enters its second century of service with a record of achievement that is an inseparable part of the story of American progress.



## New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

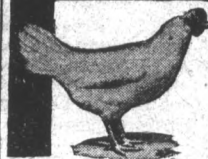
*Agricultural Relations Department Offices*

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



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Varieties	Postpaid prices on	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Black and Buff Leghorns	.....	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
R. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. Anconas	.....	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	.....	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. and Sil. Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons	.....	9.00	17.00	81.00	160.00
S. C. White Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Black Minorcas	.....	9.00	17.00	81.00	160.00
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From one of the founders of the chick industry 24 years in the business. An old reliable hatchery, which has been putting out guaranteed chicks for years. Our flocks are the result of careful breeding and culling over a period of years. All our flocks have been state accredited and our Male Birds have been leg-banded by the state. When seen, our chicks recommend themselves. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Dr. L. E. Hensley Egg Basket Strain Buff Leghorns. Write for free catalog. Meadow Brook Hatchery & Farms, Box K, R.R. No. 1, Holland, Mich.



## Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

Spring Styles, Insisting on Fullness, Take it From Shirrings or Place it in Flares

No. 250—Child's Pajamas. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. The 8-year size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.



No. 356—Button-down-the-front Dress for Girls. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¾ yards of 32-inch material, with ¾ yard of 18-inch contrasting.

No. 481—Street Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material, with ¾ yard of 40-inch contrasting.



No. 494—Popular Design. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yard of 24-inch contrasting and 2 yards of binding.

No. 344—Ship-on Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material, with 1¼ yards of 18-inch contrasting.



No. 348—Frock with Circular Flare. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material, with ½ yard of 27-inch contrasting, and 2¾ yards of binding.

No. 480—School or Play Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The



material. No. 484—Bloomer Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. The 4-year size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yard of 40-inch contrasting.

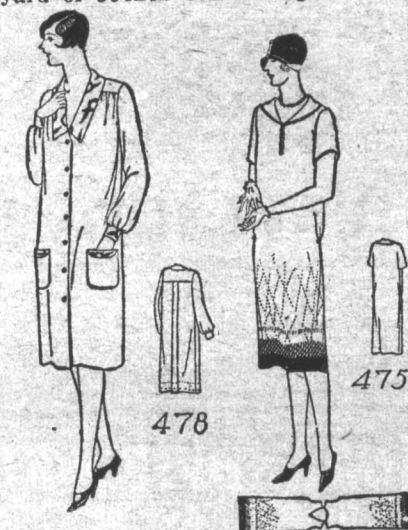
No. 483—Juniors are Wearing Flares. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 2 yards of 32 or 36-inch material, with ¼ yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 493—Afternoon Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material, with 3 yards of binding.



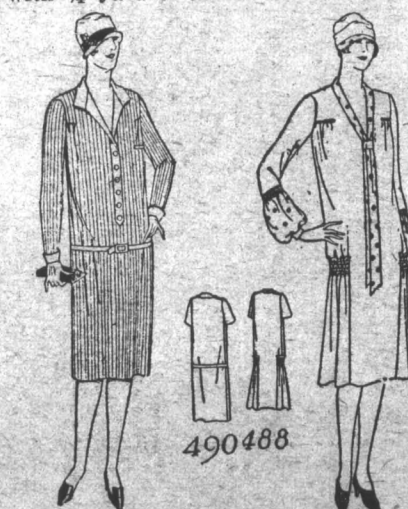
No. 470—Attractive Apron. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 32 or 36-inch material, with 6¼ yards of braid.

No. 478—Becoming Smock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting.



No. 475—Suitable for Bordered Material. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 54-inch bordered material, with 2¼ yards of binding.

No. 490—Dress of Tailored Genre. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yards of 40-inch material, with ¾ yard of 32-inch contrasting.



No. 488—Delightfully Feminine. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material, with 1¼ yards of 40-inch contrasting.

Send 13c to Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

## Don't Hang too Many Pictures

By Julia W. Wolfe

SO many houses are over-decorated with pictures. As soon as the average housewife sees a blank space on the wall, she says to herself: "That place will just do for that little landscape, or a Japanese print." The landscape or print is placed on the wall just as soon as it can be purchased.

We once saw a room built entirely round a pair of blue eyes. The blue eyes belonged to a lady in a picture. She had on a blue scarf and a white dress, and apart from the blue carpet, there was no other color in the room. And, of course, no other picture.

The charm of the water-color depends almost entirely on its environment. And the right environment for water-colors is the living-room and the bedrooms in country houses. Water-colors lose all their delicacy and significance in large rooms. To create any effect at all in such unsuitable surroundings, they would have to be massed together, and such treatment would be ugly. Never, under any circumstances, have deeply colored margins around your pictures.

It is within the means of almost all to collect a few prints. The prints may be portraits or landscapes, and are beautiful framed in moulded black with a tiny scalloped border of gold.

Uncolored prints do best entirely alone, with no colored pictures nearby to make them look drab, and they must have plenty of light to bring out their own subtle color.

Needless to say, a colored frame would kill almost any print. Have your print-room light, by all means, but make your walls a gray or gold color, and your carpet brown or fawn.

It is always a matter of regret that flower pictures are still so misunderstood. We mean oil paintings with gay flowers painted on them. For these, never use a heavy gold frame, but a simple wooden moulding placed flat against the wall and painted the same color as the wall itself. Thus the flow-

ers are not robbed of half their grace.

The dining-room is perhaps more difficult than any other room in the house to furnish with pictures. For this room, select only one or two of your choicest collection.

The bedrooms are easy to decorate. Water-colors, flower pictures, etchings, colored prints, all may be used. Japanese prints are bright and cheerful, and their comparatively formal design does not lead the observer into worrying mental problems. They are easy to frame also, for here the narrow gilt frame, or the one of ebony, looks well.

Never overcrowd your pictures; it is better to "live" with a few good ones than many poor ones.

## FOOD SELECTION FOR YOUNGER GENERATION.

THE time-worn question, "What shall we eat?" has been attacked from a new angle in a government bulletin written for junior homemakers. Miscellaneous Circular 49, "A Guide to Good Meals for the Junior Homemaker," recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture, approaches a group not previously appealed to in the literature of nutrition.

The interest of younger children has for some time been attracted by food and health rhymes, by illustrations of animated milk bottles, grinning cereal bowls, and dancing egg cups. Adults have been encouraged through many publications, both popular and technical, to choose the right food for themselves and their offspring. But the adolescents at the pickle-eating, ice-cream-gorging stage have not until now had a government bulletin solely for themselves.

The circular containing these valuable suggestions to home-makers of the future may be had while the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C.



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

## STORAGE FOR HOME-CURED MEAT.

Could you tell me the best way to keep meat for home consumption, that has been cured?—Mrs. G. D. B.

Some advise coating the cured meat with a complete coating of wax, but you can also suspend the meat in clean paper sacks to keep all insects and vermin away, and store in a dark, dry, cool room. The U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends painting the bags of meat with the following wash:

Three pounds of barium sulphate, One ounce of dry glue. One and one-fourth ounces of chrome yellow.

Six ounces of flour. Thoroughly mix the flour in a half pail of water. Mix chrome yellow and glue in one quart of water and add to the flour mixture. Bring to a boil and add the barium sulphate slowly, stirring constantly. Make this wash the day before using. Paint it onto the sacks with a brush. This is enough wash for 100 pounds of meat.

## PAINTING CALCIMINED WALLS.

Can I paint over a calcimined wall,

It would not be wise to paint over a calcimined wall. Even though you oiled it, the oil would not cut the calcimine and the paint would cleave off. First remove the calcimine by washing the walls with strong solution of vinegar, and using a stiff brush to remove the rest of the calcimine. Wash the walls with clear water and when thoroughly dry, they may be painted.

## REQUESTED RECIPES.

## Pop-overs.

1 cup flour 2 eggs, beaten  
1-3 tsp. salt ½ tsp. melted butter  
1 cup milk

Beat eggs and turn all the materials into a mixing bowl and beat four minutes. The hot iron pans must be greased. Fill each half full and bake thirty minutes. During the first half of the cooking period have the oven hot, then reduce the heat. Five minutes before the cooking period is up, turn off the heat or open the oven door. Requested by Mrs. E. H.

## Devil's Food Cake.

1 cup flour 1 cup sugar  
1 tsp. soda ¾ cup sour cream  
¼ tsp. salt 2 squares chocolate  
1 egg ½ cup hot water  
1 tsp. vanilla

Sift flour, soda and salt. To the egg, add vanilla, sugar, and cream. Add dry to liquid ingredients. Stir in melted chocolate, add hot water, stir quickly and put into a slow oven, increasing the heat gradually. Requested by Mrs. E. H.



## PREVENT LITTER EATING.

**H**ENS usually eat the straw litter because they lack materials in the ration which they crave. The use of a balanced dry mash and plenty of fresh green feed will usually keep the birds from eating litter, feathers, or indigestible trash. Certain hens seem to develop depraved appetites in spite of the best of feed. Operations for crop bound extend their life but do not break the habit. Such birds might be confined in a colony house containing a roost and mash hopper, but no litter. If a few months isolation is only followed by a return of the litter-eating habit, it is probably best to kill them.

When the hens are first turned on range in the spring, it does not pay to promptly discontinue the use of fresh green feed. This may cause certain hens to fill up on old dry grass in their search for bulky material for the ration. This dry twisted grass is very apt to make birds crop bound. As soon as the fresh new grass appears the hens will seldom fill up on the tough old grass and the use of green feed can be discontinued if the flocks are on a grassy range.

## MY SMALL FLOCK OF CHICKS.

**A** YEAR ago last November, I was given a small flock of seven wee baby chicks and, as I am a cripple and nearly a shut-in, those sure were treasures for me. I made a little pen for them from a cardboard box by removing the bottom. I put perches across each way from the corners by fastening the perches in the middle. They could not move either way. I then made the bottom of the box larger so that it was about three inches each side of the box. By placing the sides over the bottom, I could keep the chicks off of my floor. By putting sand in the inside, it was easily cleaned and gave the little ones plenty of

gravel. By so doing, I raised them nicely until spring. As my husband was away at camp and I was alone the whole week with only a puppy, my cat family, and chickens, they all became very dear to me. Soon I had the most wonderful of pets when spring came and the chickens got large enough to tell one from another.

I only had two hens, little white Leghorns. One I called Susie and the other Mollie. One rooster got his foot hurt so I could not sell him and I kept him and called him Hippy because he was lame. Each one learned its own name. Susie was always a lot of bother for she always stole her nest. My little Mollie always laid near the house and she wanted to set, so I set her and after she had set about a week and a half, she took the white diarrhea.

We lived a long way from town and I did not know what to do, so I doctored her myself. To a little cup of water, I put four drops of essence of peppermint and a little bit of baking soda, about the size of a good pea. I shut her up and fed her by herself. She never left her nest and was soon well, and raised me nine of the sweetest little chicks any mother hen ever had. Then came my trouble, as the hawks were awful thick. I tied Mollie up by the house and just gave her string enough to get around close by the door so I could watch her and her babies. One day a hawk flew down right under the window where I sat at work, and stole one of the baby chicks, leaving me only eight. I raised them without any loss and am now wondering how soon I will be able to set little Mollie again.—Mrs. Almedy Brown.

An Idaho farmer mysteriously disappeared after telling the neighbors to care for his thousand baby chicks. He claimed that the constant peeping of the chicks threatened to make him go insane.



## Adventures of Tilly and Billy

*The Travels of a Raindrop*

**K**ERSPLASH," went a little Raindrop right on the end of Tilly's nose, even though she was carrying her daddy's big umbrella.

"Oh, you naughty Raindrop! Where did you come from?" exclaimed Tilly.

"I came from the big ocean," said the Raindrop.

"You must be very tired if you came so far," said Tilly. "Is that why you fell on the end of my nose, thinking

separated me into tiny particles of vapor?"

"What is vapor?" asked Tilly.

"It is water separated into such tiny particles that you can't see them and it is drifting around in the air all of the time," said the Raindrop. "After the sun had separated me into tiny particles of vapor, the wind carried me high up into the air. Then it blew me along over the ocean until I came to the land. It blew me about so much that very often I bumped into other particles of vapor and we became one. Thus I grew and grew and at last I became a Raindrop and fell to the ground."

"You mean you fell on my nose," said Tilly, "but where are you going from here?" she asked.

"There are many ways for me to go," answered the Raindrop. "But I think I'll just join a little rivulet and run down to the big river and the big river will carry me back to the big ocean. Then I may come to see you again by the same trip," said the Raindrop.

"Do come," said Tilly, "but please don't fall on my nose next time."

Then Tilly woke up.

"Why, why, there is no Raindrop on my nose," said Tilly to herself. "I must have been dreaming."

"Tilly, Tilly, where are you?" called Tilly's mother.

"Here, mother," answered Tilly as she climbed out of her playhouse in the corner of the back yard.



"Where Did You Come From, Little Raindrop?" Asked Tilly.

you would find a good place to rest?"

"Oh, no," said the Raindrop, "for me there is no rest."

"I don't understand," said Tilly. "Do tell me how you got here from the big ocean. Uncle Jim says the big ocean is a very long way away."

"It is a long, long way," answered the Raindrop. "A while ago I was just a part of the water in the big ocean, rolling along with the big waves. Then one day the sun shone very warm and

## OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

**They Cost No More and You Can Feel Safe**

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

Prices postpaid on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Br. & Buff Leghorns.....	\$3.75	\$7.25	\$13	\$62.00	\$120
S. C. Mottled Anconas.....	4.00	7.50	14	68.50	125
S. C. Blk. Min. W. & Brd. Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds.....	4.00	7.75	15	72.00	140
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes.....	4.25	8.25	16	75.00	145
White Orpingtons.....	4.50	8.75	17	77.00	...
Jersey Blk. Giants, Sil. Spangled Hamburgs.....	7.00	13.00	25	115.00	...
Mixed Chicks (Heavies) not accredited.....	3.50	6.50	12	60.00	120
Mixed Chicks (Light) not accredited.....	3.00	5.50	10	50.00	100
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO.,	43,			GIBSONBURG, OHIO.	



**Immediate Shipment Order today.**

## BUY INSURED CHICKS

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

**INSURED FOR 30 DAYS -- THESE LIVE -- GROW -- PRODUCE**

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

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

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

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

## ECKARD'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

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

**CERTIFIED CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS**

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

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



## BUY MICH. ACCREDITED CHICKS

**WHITE LEGHORNS**—Best grade chicks from males from hens with known trap-nest records: 245, 208, 200, 194, 199, 195, 205, 220, 201, 202, 211, 221, 211. 75% Tanager 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.

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**HIGHEST PRODUCTION QUALITY**

That is what you get in KEYSTONE CHICKS. CONTEST WINNERS bred for heavy egg production, vigor and health. 100% Live Deliv. Guar. Postpaid prices. 50 100 500 1000  
Foreman Strain Barred Rocks..... \$9.50 \$18 \$85 \$165  
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Extra Selected S. & R. C. Reds..... 9.00 17 80 155  
Selected S. & R. C. Reds..... 8.00 15 70 135  
White Wyandottes..... 9.00 17 80 155  
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## BABY CHICKS THAT LIVE AND LAY

**FROM MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED FLOCKS.**

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

**WE HATCH WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS AND ANCONAS.**

Send at once for copy of our new 1926 Catalog fully describing our matings, and giving some interesting and valuable information on the care of Chicks and how to raise poultry for profit.

**CITY LIMITS HATCHERY, - ROUTE 5, - BOX M. - HOLLAND, 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.....	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$5.00
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. Add 35c extra if less than 100 chicks are wanted. 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.**

## Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

*Flares and Straight Lines Are Popular This Spring*

No. 299—One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 3/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting.



299

357



338



334

No. 334—Straightline Frock. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.

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

No. 357—Sports Design. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material, with 3/4 yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 338—A Many Occasion Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44



# PAN-A-CE-A

## prevents the back-sets

If you want early broilers—

If you want November layers—

You must avoid the back-sets in your growing flock.

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily.

Then never mind about disease, bowel troubles, leg weakness and gapes.

Pan-a-ce-a takes care of all that.

Pan-a-ce-a tones up the appetite—promotes digestion.

Pan-a-ce-a helps your flock to turn the feed to good account—growth, bone, flesh, feathers.

You can tell a Pan-a-ce-a flock every time by the good feeling—always happy and industrious.



### Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one two-pound broiler pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a 200 chicks will eat in sixty days.

Tell your dealer how many chicks you have. He has a right-sized package for every flock.

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

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

## Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

### MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU POULTRY FEEDS

DEPENDABLE and ECONOMICAL

Michigan Chick Starter with Buttermilk  
Michigan Growing Mash with Buttermilk  
Michigan Laying Mash with Buttermilk  
Make Chicks grow and hens lay

For sale by the local Co-op. or Farm Bureau agent. Insist on Michigan brand. Write for free Poultry feeding booklet. "Dept. C"  
**MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE**  
Lansing, Michigan

### ACCREDITED CHICKS

from OFFICIALLY ENDORSED HIGH PRODUCING STOCK.

**BLOOD TESTED**  
Better Bred Chicks  
At Price of  
Ordinary Chicks

Better bred, cost no more than ordinary chicks. Order from ad. Catalog Free. 100% alive, postpaid. Ask about our Special Matings.

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$12.00
Sheppard Strain Anconas	3.75	7.25	14.00
S. C. R. J. Reds, Barred Rocks	4.00	7.75	15.00
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00
Mixed Chicks (Light)	3.00	5.50	10.00
Mixed Chicks (Heavy)	3.25	6.25	12.00

CARL POULTRY FARMS Dept. A MONTGOMERY, MICH.

### EGG-LINE WHITE LEGHORNS

MICHIGAN STATE CERTIFIED AND ACCREDITED

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

LEARN MORE ABOUT THESE UNUSUAL CHICKS.

Our new catalog tells all about them in a clear, truthful way. Write for your copy at once.  
**J. PATER & SON R. 4, - BOX M, HUDSONVILLE, MICH.**

### BARRON - TANCRED W. LEGHORNS

EXCLUSIVELY. STATE ACCREDITED FLOCKS AND HATCHERY. Some males with records up to 295 eggs per year. Contest record flocks. Pedigreed Tanager. GRADE A. Chicks from flocks mated to Pedigreed Tanager cockerels sired from State demonstration flock. 1925. 25, \$4.50; 50, \$8.50; 100, \$16. GRADE B. Chicks from good Utility flocks, culled by Experts for heavy egg production, mated with cockerels of State demonstration flock. 25, \$3.75; 50, \$7.10; 100, \$13.50. \$62.50; 1000, \$120. After April 15th. 1c per Chick less. After May 30th. 2c less. Postpaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Free Catalog. Ref. First State Bank. STAR HATCHERY, L. Tinkoff, Prop. Box D, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

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

Every breeder approved of by state experts. Buy the best at the lowest price. 14 pure-bred varieties. Hatching eggs. Free circular and big discount before buying elsewhere.

**BECKMAN HATCHERY**

26 LYON ST. DEPT. 1, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

# POULTRY

## What Makes Poultry Profits

Investigation Reveals Two Essentials

**F**LOCK records taken from some 300 Indiana farms, involving over 30,000 birds, gives a clue to some of the factors responsible for success or failure with poultry. These records indicate that profits are influenced mainly by two things. One is the ability to hatch and brood the chicks, and the other the ability to make these chicks lay when mature. A glance at a few of these records will demonstrate the truth of these statements.

Farm No. 1 had 109 Rhode Island Reds producing eighty-nine eggs per bird during the year 1923-24. During the incubation season sixty per cent of all the eggs set produced livable chicks. Only forty-two per cent of all

egg production is low it takes a fancy price for eggs to make up this loss. If eggs fail to hatch, or if chicks are not raised successfully, the best egg production will not overcome the cost of reproducing the flock. Replacing a part of the flock each year is a necessary practice and one that involves considerable expense. If we can hatch sixty per cent of the eggs that we set, and raise eighty-five per cent of those that are hatched, we will probably make a profit from our poultry. A good deal of failure to brood chicks results from inadequate equipment. The man who reared only forty-two per cent of his chicks did not have satisfactory brooding facilities. The



Please Notice that there Are Also Prize Ancona Chickens in the Coop.

the chicks hatched were raised to maturity. The labor income was \$95.99, or eighty-eight cents per bird. Egg production per bird in this flock was low. The hatching percentage was fairly good, but the mortality of chicks was very heavy and the cost of reproducing the flock was high. This meant that compensation for labor given was far from satisfactory.

On farm No. 2, 158 Plymouth Rock and Leghorns were kept that averaged 100.6 eggs per bird. Sixty-four per cent of all the eggs set hatched into chicks, and ninety-six per cent of the chicks grew to maturity. As a result, this farmer obtained \$434.71, or \$2.75 per bird for his labor. Egg production in this flock would be considered low, but the hatching results were good and the percentage of chicks reared would be classed as excellent.

### A Profitable Flock.

Farmer No. 3 had a small flock of seventy-two Plymouth Rocks. They were bred and fed for high egg production and he obtained 148.6 eggs per bird. Sixty-one and five-tenths per cent of the eggs set, hatched, and eighty-eight per cent of all the chicks were reared to maturity. The total labor income was \$379.28, or \$5.26 per bird. The egg production was excellent. Hatching results were normal, and the success in rearing the chicks was of the highest order.

These three flocks are typical of hundreds of others on which definite records are available. They illustrate that the greatest profits come from flocks where not only egg production is high, but where the percentage of eggs hatched and chicks reared is likewise high. These factors can be controlled by the farmer. Market prices for poultry products may have an influence on total profits, but would affect the poorly managed flock as well as the well managed one and not change the situation in general. If

farmer who raised ninety-six per cent had realized what an investment in brooding equipment was money well spent.—E. D. Griffin.

### WHITE DIARRHOEA.

**B**ACILLARY white diarrhoea is a much used term, that is considerably misused. Bacillary white diarrhoea is an infectious, and serious disease of baby chicks. It is not necessarily a bowel trouble. True bacillary white diarrhoea may be inherited from the parent stock through the egg. In the baby chicks it shows up usually between the time of hatching and the fourteenth day of the chick's life. Chicks that are affected appear droopy, trail their wings, spend the greater part of their time under the hover, and apparently gasp for breath and have difficulty in breathing, dying within a short time. Sometimes these symptoms are accompanied with a bowel discharge that is white and pasty, but in numbers of cases no bowel trouble is evident. Upon examination, it is usually noted that there is a small amount of food in the crop of the chick, but the chick appears light in weight and wasted in appearance, the shanks usually being wrinkled and withered, and the abdomen seems to be inflated or bloated, feeling puffy to the touch. Upon opening the chick, the liver will be found to be very light colored, yellow instead of red, and the egg yolk will be found to be still present, often times partly decomposed. In a healthy normal chick the egg yolk should be completely absorbed at the end of 100 hours. In diseased chicks, yolks may be found during the second and third weeks of the chick's life. This disease is very readily transmitted from chick to chick by contamination of the food and water with the droppings of diseased chicks.

There is no cure for the disease and





**Baby Chicks Grow Fast On**

**Ryde's Startrite Chick Food With Buttermilk**

Nothing is too good for baby chicks at the start. The life of one chick saved pays the difference in cost per cwt. between an ordinary feed and "Startrite" Chick Food. Why take chances?

Ryde's "Startrite" Chick Food is an absolutely safe and complete food on which to start baby chicks. Composed of sound, sweet grains with hulls removed, ground granular, Millet and Rape Seeds which are full of natural vitamins and oil, special Meat Scraps and a liberal quantity of Buttermilk, the lactic acid of which is so beneficial to baby chicks. With ordinary proper care it will raise every normal chick.

**YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFACTORY**  
At your dealer's or write  
**RYDE & CO., Mfrs.**  
Chicago

## HENS PAY

If you get a good price for eggs. With **BARRAL COMPOUND** you can preserve eggs in perfect condition for months, and sell them when the price is right. **BARRAL COMPOUND** is absolutely guaranteed, anti-septic and harmless.

One disc for preserving 100 eggs, 50 cts. post paid.  
Five disc for preserving 500 eggs, \$2.00 post paid.

**ROLLAND and ROLLAND, Ltd.,**  
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## ACCREDITED CHICKS

From pure-bred, heavy laying flocks. Inspected and Culled by **STATE INSPECTORS, PRIZE WINNERS**. 1st and 2nd Cockerel, and 5th Pullet, Second Best Display at Holland and Muskegon Shows.

**TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, BROWN LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS.**  
100% Live Delivery Postpaid  
80 EACH AND UP.

Send at once for Free Catalog, full particulars and detailed prices. Bank Reference.

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## BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Hatched Exclusively from **MICHIGAN ACCREDITED FLOCKS**. Inspected and Culled by State Inspectors.

**ENGLISH, BARRON AND TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, SHEPPARD STRAIN ANCONAS, BARRED ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS.** Assorted Mixed Chicks, \$10 PER 100 AND UP. Postpaid. Full Live Delivery Guaranteed. EARLY PULLETS AND YEARLING HENS. Bank Reference. Get Circular and full price particulars.

**WINGSTROM HATCHERY, Box C-6, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.**

## GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

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

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

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

**GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 8, Bucyrus, Ohio**

## SEND NO MONEY FOR SILVER CHICKS

We ship C. O. D. and guarantee 100% live delivery of sturdy, pure-bred chicks. Wh., Br., & Buff Leghorns, 13c; Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Anconas, 14c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyand., 16c; Black Minor., 15c; Mixed, 10c. Less than 100 chicks, 1c each more.

**SILVER LAKE HATCHERY, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.**

## CHICKS BEST LAYING PROFIT STRAINS

From high grade flocks of recognized heavy laying ability, bred for high egg production. Leading varieties. Postpaid. Live delivery. Write for catalog and details how we insure chicks thru critical period.

**Globe Hatchery, Box 108, Berne, Ind.**

## BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

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

**CARLETON HATCHERY, Carleton, Michigan.**

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10 Leading Breeds. Inspected, culled and banded by O. S. University Experts. Hatched and shipped under our personal supervision. Free right. 9th Year. Free Cir. Bank Ref.

**SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 2558, Findlay, Ohio.**

## BABY CHICKS

Pure-bred, good laying strains, free range. 13 varieties, 5 cents up. Bank reference. 100 live prepaid. Write for circular and prices.

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## FERRIS WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

From trap-nested, pedigree blood lines. Egg contest winners for years. Shipped C. O. D. Guaranteed to Live. Prompt Shipments. Low Prices. Write for Special Sale Bulletin and Free Catalog.

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## SPECIAL PRICES

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.**

## PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS

Eggs from prize winning laying strain, also winning silver cup against all other breeds in exhibition class. \$2.00 per setting of 15.

**F. J. DRODT, Monroe, Michigan**

chicks affected had best be killed and buried deeply or burned and the house thoroughly disinfected, preferably with chlorinated lime solution after the house has been thoroughly cleaned. Chlorinated lime for disinfectant purposes should be used at the rate of one pound of dry chlorinated lime powder to eight gallons of water. The danger in this disease lies not only in the heavy mortality of the chicks but in the fact that the birds once affected rarely if ever, recover.

The disease affects the ovaries of the adult bird and the disease organisms to pass with the egg yolk into the egg before it is laid, accounting for the disease in newly hatched baby chicks.

There is a test for this disease known as the agglutination test, that can be given a flock by drawing blood samples from each bird individually, sending these samples to a laboratory and removing the reactors. Further information regarding this test can be obtained by writing direct to the Bacteriology Department, East Lansing.

There are many other forms of bowel trouble in baby chicks caused by chilling, overheating, or improper feeding that is not contagious, nor is it caused by any disease organisms, and great care should be taken to distinguish between the bowel trouble caused by chilling and overheating, and the bowel trouble caused by bacillary white diarrhoea, before the parent stock is condemned as carriers of the disease.

Disinfection of incubators, maintaining proper heat for the brooders, proper feeding, and good care will prevent many cases of so-called white diarrhoea that are caused by other things than bacterial infection. The feeding of sour milk early in the chick's life tends to prevent bowel trouble not bacillary in nature.—A. J. Hannah.

## COLONY HOUSE PLANS.

I expect to get a 150-175-egg incubator and brooder. What size brooder house should I build? I wish to obtain plans for a brooder house to use with this incubator and brooder.—S. T.

A colony brooder house, either 8x10 or 10x10, will be large enough for 200 to 300 chicks. It hardly pays to build colony houses smaller than 8x10, even if there are only 100 to 150 chicks to brood. The colony house makes a fine roosting place for the growing stock until they are ready to go into the laying-house. Write to the Poultry Department, Michigan State College, East Lansing, for the plans of a colony house which they have for free distribution. This house is equipped with sliding windows so they can be opened in good weather, and allow the pure, unfiltered sunshine to strike the chicks.

The coal burning brooder stoves give very good results in colony houses and are of special value if the chick flocks consist of 200 birds or more.

## MATING DUCKS.

I have no drake and must take my duck to a neighbor who has one, so I can set my duck eggs. How long will I have to leave him there to be sure of fertile eggs? Also, how long after I take him home will the eggs be fertile?—A. C.

After mating it is usually considered safest not to use the eggs for hatching for about ten days to two weeks. The production of fertile eggs may continue for a week or more after mating, but there is no definite time. When saving eggs for hatching from one duck you could continue to save them after mating until the test proved them infertile. In such cases the purpose is to obtain a few ducks, and if a few eggs are lost because of infertility the loss is not great. The same result would occur among chickens and the time that fertile eggs would be produced after the last mating would vary.

## THOUSANDS TURN PRACTICALLY EVERY CHICK INTO MONEY

You can too, but if you failed to make a profit last year, remember:

On every chick that died you lost all the feed it had ever eaten.

That every runty light-weight cockerel, or late maturing, irregular laying hen still owes you for feed.

That for every extra day it took to develop your chicks into heavy market-size cockerels, or profitable laying hens, you lost a day's feed for the whole flock.

Perhaps some of these losses could have been avoided by better housing, and better care. But **BETTER FEED** is the **BIG SECRET OF SUCCESS**.

Perfect feed builds hardy bodies, resistant to bad housing, improper care, disease.

You can avoid mishaps, and delays that lower your profit during the 6 weeks to 6 months growing period by feeding:



**DOMINO GROWING MASH**  
WITH  
**DOMINO DEVELOPING FEED**



These two great chick rations are the result of improvements made by extended scientific experiments and years of practical feeding tests in thousands of chicken yards.

Every mineral, protein, and other ingredients is present in proper proportion to supply all the needs of the growing chick. Every demand of the chick's system is satisfied. Hardy bodies are developed, resistant to improper housing, imperfect care, and diseases. **DOMINO** fed chicks require no coddling. **LOSSES ARE CUT TO PRACTICALLY NOTHING.**

**DOMINO FEEDS** are scientifically processed, and properly balanced to promote rapid growth of bone, muscle and feathers. The rapid development of big marketable cockerels, or profitable laying hens is certain. Many days of feed are saved. See our Local Dealer.

## Coupon Brings Valuable Booklet—Free

Figure what it would mean to be able to raise practically every chick quickly to healthy maturity with less care, less trouble, less feed. Of course you are interested in more information on how this may be done. Send for booklet which contains valuable directions—"Increase The Live Weight, Reduce The Death Rate." The coupon brings it **FREE**.

**NOWAK MILLING CORP.**  
Hammond, Ind.

Mail Today for BIGGER PAY!

## Mail COUPON Now!

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I fed.....chicks last year.

Expect to feed.....this spring.

It usually buy feed from.....

of.....Name of Dealer-Dealer's Address

I am interested in getting the highest possible profit out of raising chicks, and I will be glad to receive a copy of your Free Booklet—"Increase the Live Weight, Reduce the Death Rate."

Name.....

Address.....

State.....

## Wingarden Strain



**THREE BREEDS To Choose FROM**

**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.

## 1,000,000 BABION'S QUALITY CHICKS

36 VARIETIES. For 1926. Breeders of Highest egg-producing strains in all leading varieties. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices

English White & S. & R. C. Brown Leghorns.....	25	50	100	500	1000
Buff and Black Leghorns.....	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13	\$62	\$120
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds.....	3.75	7.00	13	62	120
Black Minoras, Mottled Anconas.....	4.25	8.00	15	72	140
White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks.....	4.50	8.75	17	82	160
Mixed, all Heavies, \$12 per 100. Light Mixed, \$10 per 100. Ducksling, White Pekins, White & Fawn Runners, 25, \$7.50; 50, \$15; 100, \$30.					

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

**BABION'S FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS, FLINT, MICHIGAN.**



## SILVER'S PUREBRED BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE LEGHORNS**, chicks hatched from pure-bred, 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.

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

**SILVER HATCHERY, DUNDEE, MICHIGAN.**

## EARLY MATURING PURE BRED

## BABY CHICKS

**STOCK ALL BLOOD TESTED**

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

**MILAN HATCHERY, BOX 4, MILAN, MICH.**



## POULTRY



## 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.

## First Choice White Leghorn CHICKS

In the Holland, Zeeland, 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**.

From Hollywood-Tancred Matings.

260-290 Egg Foundation. Rural Pure-bred Quality Chicks Cost Less to Raise and Pay Big Profits. Every Bird in Our Flock is Michigan State Accredited.

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

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. **THE RURAL POULTRY FARM**, Zeeland, Mich. Route 1, Dept. M.

## BARRED ROCKS & REDS

CHICKS from blood tested pure standard bred. Choice selected flocks.

	50	100	500
Foreman Strain B. P. Rocks	\$9.00	\$17.00	\$80.00
Selected B. P. Rocks	8.00	15.00	70.00
Selected R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	70.00
Mixed Heavy	12.00	60.00	

100% live delivery guaranteed.  
Parcel Post prepaid.

Holterman's B. P. Rocks Trapnested Hatching Eggs, per 15 eggs \$5.00.

Order from this ad.

Second year of blood test for White Diarrhea

**KRUEPER POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY**  
MILAN, MICHIGAN.

## --B-A-B-Y C-H-I-X--

HEAVIES AND LEGHORNS

Hatched from eggs of HENS on range

TWELVE BREEDS-SEPARATE FARMS

Write for Prices of the kind you want

Booklet in Response

**ALLEGAN HATCHERY** On M-89 ALLEGAN, MICH.



### CHIX

S. C. W. Leghorns Only

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

**S. Harkema and Son, Holland, Mich.**

## MICH. STATE CERTIFIED CHICKS

From Pedigreed, Blood-tested, Trapnested S. C. White Leghorns. Every bird in our flock is Michigan State CERTIFIED, a step higher in the scale of good chicks than Accredited Stock. Write at once for your copy of the "Story of Sunrise Farm." Describes in detail our better flocks and chicks, and how you can make a big success with poultry. Copy FREE.

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Box M, SUNRISE FARM

## BOS Quality Class A CHICKS

From Michigan Accredited and State-inspected stock: S. C. English White and Brown Leghorns 12c; Sheppard's Anconas 13c; Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds 14c; Assorted Chicks 10c. No money down with order. Pay full amount ten days before chicks are shipped. Also C. O. D. Bank references. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free. **BOS HATCHERY**, R. 2-N, Zeeland, Mich.



## What W. B. Didn't Get

Some Interesting Letters Picked from the Pile

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am really interested in the Merry Circle page. I read the children's page in other papers, but none seem so interesting as this page.

Well, how is the money for the radio? I am sending a nickel, which will help out a little bit. How much will the radio take? Do the children know or is it a surprise for them? I suppose you will think I am asking too many questions, but I always like to know things.

Well, I will be your niece for I have no real Uncle Frank, but only a cousin Frank.—Mary Crandell, Williamston.

I am glad you find our page so interesting. It will take about \$100 to

negro boy to dance, but it adds nothing to the grace and beauty of a fair young lady. Nevertheless, it may be good exercise. I agree that often those who do not know about things are the ones who do the most kicking.

Dear Uncle Frank:

We think it is our duty as Merry Circleers to contribute a little toward the Merry Circle Fund. It isn't much, but we hope it may be of some use towards getting the radios for the crippled children.—Three M. C. Cousins, Ruth and Iva Moline, Elsie Brolin, Manistique, Mich.

Thanks for your contribution. If each M. C. thought as you girls do, it wouldn't take long to get the fund completed.

To the Merry Circle:

I haven't written for a year or more, but I've a question I'd like to have you think about. Most of you are in high school, aren't you? And aren't the schools which most of you attend modern, up-to-date, well equipped buildings, with plenty of class rooms, and, above all, a gym? I'm pretty sure you will all say yes to that question. I'm a junior in high school. Our school is quite modern. We have a pretty good auditorium and the class rooms are well equipped. We also have tennis courts and an athletic field, but we haven't a gym. We've tried our best for years to get one. A question to be voted upon is to be put before the town people pretty soon. This question is whether or not the town should be bonded for sufficient money to build a gym and three new class rooms.

We have organized a Booster Club and were trying our hardest to put the proposition across, but it takes an awfully large amount of convincing to

make some people think they should vote yes. Don't you think, Uncle Frank, and all the Merry Circle, that a gym is a necessity, not a luxury?

But don't forget—don't you all think every high school should have a gym? Why, we've even been playing basket ball at a dance hall about ten miles from town—all winter.—M. C.

I am becoming convinced more and more that physical education is very important and therefore means should be provided in schools for it. Of course, in some places athletics are overdone. Let's hear from others on this subject of physical education.

## Children Reply

A FEW weeks ago I told you of the nice bunch of letters I received from the Howell Sanatorium to be sent to the Crippled Children's Home. A few days ago I received another fat envelope, but this one contained letters from the children at the Home, to be sent to those at the Sanatorium. They were answers to the letters from the Sanatorium.

Miss Anderson at the Home, wrote:

"They were indeed delighted to receive the letters, and also appreciated being able to answer them. No doubt they will soon be enjoying a regular correspondence.

"They seemed very pleased to see their letters in print in your magazine, and always look forward eagerly to the time the next magazine will arrive."

I am sure that all the Merry Circleers will be pleased to know that this correspondence has sprung up between these two places where every endeavor is made to make sick children well. It is also pleasing to know that the young folks at both places are so interested in our Merry Circle activities.—Uncle Frank.

## From the Children's Home

A Few Letters from the Young Folks

Dear Friends of the Merry Circle:

I read the letters written by the girls and boys of the Howell Sanatorium, so I am going to tell you about my life, and how I happen to be here.

My mother died when I was six years old. My father and I went to live with my grandmother and aunt. Last April as I was playing tag with some of the boys and girls of the neighborhood, I fell and hurt my knee. My aunt, of course, called the doctor, but I didn't get any better. In about two months I was in Children's Hospital in Detroit. I was there for three months, and then was sent to the Convalescent Home at Farmington.

I was a bed patient for a time out here; now I am walking with crutches. Oh, but it seems good to be up and around again.

I go to school every day. I am twelve years old and am in the sixth grade. We study the regular grade work and have one hour of hand work

every day. I have made a bead mat, dressed dolls, and helped embroider a bedspread.

There are nice woods on our grounds. We have slides, swings, and a pet dog, in fact, many things to make us happy. There are about 150 boys and girls.

I am giving my love to my new friends of the Merry Circle.—Kathryn Woodbeck.

Dear Friends of the Merry Circle:

Perhaps you would like to hear something about my life. Well, my case is a stiff leg. About five years ago, I fell out of bed on a needle. Well, you know a needle travels.

We changed doctors. They took an X-ray and found the needle was going in the knee-cap. They drained the knee-cap but the needle had gone through already. Anyway, it came out with the pus. I have had an operation to get my leg straight, so you see, I feel I have found a place where they can do some good at last.—Billy Flajole.

Dear Friends:

We have had your magazine on our school library table. While reading, I read your page of the Merry Circle. I thought I would tell you about my life in this home.

I have been here nearly a year. In the summer, all the bed patients go out on the porch. Now I am up in a wheel chair. I go to school. In the morning, we have arithmetic, geography, English, and spelling. When we get our arithmetic done, and it is corrected, we may go in the library and read.

It is during this time that I became acquainted with the Michigan Farmer. In the afternoon we have writing, reading, and hand work. In our hand work we make things, such as bead mats, rugs, dolls, and dollies.

I am here for infantile paralysis in my legs and back. I am much better than when I first came.

We have a real nice time out here.—Blanche McAfee.

## Plant Breeder Gives Advice

Integrity and Love For Work Essential

FIRST, strict business integrity. A love of your work is a first requisite also. You can get to love your work by working at it intelligently and faithfully. Enthusiasm in your work prevents the work becoming burdensome, and makes all kinds of work easy. If you cannot love your work,

better not undertake it unless you can learn to do so. My heart goes out to the young man and young woman who is just starting out in life, and I would help them in any way I could by word or deed. But each one has to feel his own way along through life, being faithful to yourself and anything in your charge. If this does not bring success, then I do not know what success is.—Luther Burbank.

Everybody knows about Luther Burbank, the wonderful "plant wizard" whose achievements in breeding new types of plants and fruits have given him a national reputation. Asked to tell our farm boys the essentials to success, he sent us the above message.

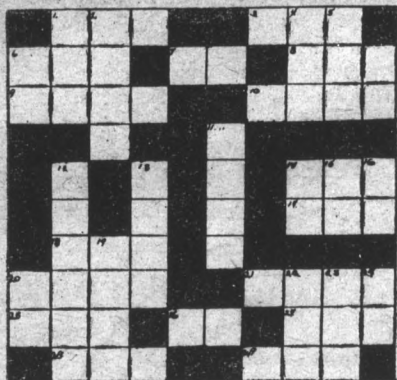
(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright 1926 by Clarence Poe.)





## CROSSWORD PUZZLE.

THIS week's contest is a crossword puzzle, one which won a prize in the crossword puzzle-making contest a few weeks ago. Crossword puzzles are so common that directions are not necessary. Just fill in the spaces on the puzzle printed here, and put your name and address on the lines below. If you are an M. C. put M. C. after your name. Please don't forget it. All correct puzzles will be mixed together and ten lucky ones will be drawn for prizes; the first two, handy pencil boxes; the next three, dictionaries; and the next five, handy pocket pencils.



Name .....

Town .....

State ..... R. F. D. ....

Send your puzzle answer to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before April 23, as the contest closes then.

- Horizontal.**
- Organ of sight
  - Possessive pronoun
  - Anger
  - Merry Circle (abbr.)
  - Signal of distress
  - To drop
  - What one owes to another person
  - Years of life
  - To put on
  - To touch gently
  - A planet
  - A quantity
  - Part cut off a circle or curve
  - You and I
  - Also
  - Timid
  - A number
- Vertical.**
- A period of time
  - A sharp outcry
  - To employ
  - To steal
  - An expression of doubt
  - Our state (abbr.)
  - Pulpit blocks
  - Licks up with the tongue
  - Advertisement (abbr.)
  - To depart
  - Part of an em
  - Cunning; sly
  - Mother
  - Devoured
  - A male descendant
  - Thus

## THE PUNCTUATION CONTEST RESULTS.

THE punctuation contest was real interesting. It brought a great many replies, but only a few were right. That indicates what "punctuation" the M. C.'s are.

The poem as given correctly is as follows:

## It Is True?

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

A great many forgot the title. Just as many forgot to use the quotation marks, especially for the last two lines. Others left the last two lines off, probably because they had seen practically the same thing in a recent issue of another magazine with the two lines left off. It would not be wrong to put commas after sea, tree,

key, and knee, but modern usage eliminates punctuation wherever clearness is not sacrificed.

The prize winners are:

## Pencil Boxes.

Bertha Thurber, Box 91, Bronson, Ella Engelhard, R. 3, Sebawaing, Mich.

## Dictionaries.

Bernice Michel, R. 3, Dryden, Mich. Raymond Bossardet, R. 1, Corunna, Mich. Walter Huffman, Ewart, Mich.

## Pencils.

Faye White, R. 1, Gladwin, Mich. Thelma Willsey, R. 6, Traverse City, Mich. Mary Vloch, R. 2, Carleton, Mich. Norma Sager, R. 5, Harbor Beach, Mich. Agnes M. Spaulding, R. 1, Buchanan, Mich.

## A PARENT'S PROHIBITION VIEWS.

I am not a Merry Circle, nor can I be, on account of age, as I have two daughters who are teaching in the rural schools of Benzie county, Mich.

As I was cleaning up this morning, I picked up a torn page from the Michigan Farmer, in which I found a Merry Circle letter which had the question, "Can prohibition be enforced?" I would like to say that I believe that it will in time be enforced as well as the law against murder, or other laws. We do not hear the question, can murder be stopped? but we teach that it is wrong to kill another human being. We do not say that because it seems to be impossible to prevent all murders, it would be better to have no law against murder. There is probably no M. C. who would vote for a repeal of murder laws.

The prohibition law is a new one. But the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was made by the people. Every state but one ratified that amendment. Why was it passed? Why was it ratified? Because people believed that it was right; because they believed that it was for the good of the American citizens. That being true, the question now should be, "Why do I want prohibition enforced, and what are my duties toward enforcement?"

I am willing, if you see fit to have a contest on this question, to give an additional prize of one dollar, or its equivalent, for the best letter, but I would want the privilege of being the final judge for the one dollar prize, as our ideas might vary a little.

Our greatest work in the line of enforcement is education. It was education that brought us prohibition, it will be education that will bring law enforcement.—Mrs. Kitty E. Ball, R. 2, Arcadia, Michigan.

## THE MERRY CIRCLE FUND.

THE contributions are coming nicely, and it pleases me that many small amounts are coming. I would rather see the fund made up of a large number of small amounts than a few large contributions. A nickel from each would cause hardship on no one and would be the means of giving happiness to the children at the Convalescent Home at Farmington. Larger amounts are welcome, of course, but don't hesitate to send that nickel, even if it is only a nickel.

At this writing we have \$48.44 in the fund. Those who have contributed from April 2 to 9, are as follows:

Glen and Harold Caskey, Elinora Wilson, Mary Crandell, Viola Brunais, Carl Japink, Elinor Lamoreaux, Winifred Blomwick, Ruth Moline, Iva Moline, Elsie Brolin, Eva Simmons, Esther Sauvola, Ruth Sundstrom, Waine Helander, Mary Curtis, E. Naomi Sheldon, A Merry Circle, Nina Conklin, Rae Jalls, Cynthia Mitchell, Iva Mae Brinker, Edna Weil, Elwood Mellmurray, Elsa Herman, Russel Skinner, Lillian Titus, Beatrice Carpenter, Florence Hoffman, Catherine Clark, Edith Watkins, Norma Gager, Lydia Cooper, Irene Watson, Helen N. Piper, Linda Waisanen, Earl Bush, Laurie Waisanen, Harm Veldt, Gerger Veldt, Annie Veldt, Hilda Veldt, Laura Cheney, Earl Brunt, Violet Eddy, Edna Sikkenga.

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

## OUR CHICKS ARE MICHIGAN ACCREDITED.

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

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

## BUY "GENEVA" PURE HEAVY BRED LAYING CHICKS

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

100% Live Delivery Guar.—Postpaid prices	25	50	100	300	500	1000
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$13.00	\$38.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Buff, R. C. Brown & English Wh. Leg., Anconas	4.50	8.00	14.00	40.00	65.00	125.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	5.00	9.25	15.50	45.50	74.00	144.00
Black Minorcas, Wh. Wyandots, Buff Orpingtons	5.25	9.50	16.00	46.00	75.00	145.00
Silver L. Wyandots, R. L. Whites, Buff Minorcas	5.50	10.00	17.00	48.00	79.00	155.00
Golden L. Wyandots, White Minorcas & others	6.00	11.00	20.00	58.00	95.00	
Assorted all Breeds	3.00	5.50	10.00	29.00	48.00	95.00
Assorted all Large Breeds	4.00	7.50	13.00	38.00	62.00	120.00

Also Super-Quality "Geneva" Chicks from our Prize Winning Flocks. Get our Beautiful Catalog entitled "The Art of Poultry Raising." It's Free. It is full of valuable Poultry information and shows our Birds and what they have Actually done. 50 Birds Won 28 Ribbons in 1925. Buy Winning, Heavy Laying, Profit Paying "Geneva" Chicks for 1926. Wonderful Combination offer on "Geneva" Chicks, Brooder House and Store. Write us to-day. You take no chance when ordering "Geneva" Chicks. We strive to satisfy you. Ref. Bank of Geneva, Member I. B. C. A. Get full particulars about our "GENEVA" Chick Insurance Plan.

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### Pure Bred BABY CHICKS Michigan Accredited

We have not only selected our breeding stock and mated our birds for best results, but we have joined the Michigan Accredited Association. An inspector from the Agricultural College approves every bird. This work is for your protection and gives you the most up-to-date in baby chicks. Write for literature and price list. Our chicks cost no more and you can feel safe. 100% live delivery. Write today.

## Get Our Illustrated Literature

We have prepared a big, illustrated circular which tells all about our chicks. It is worth your while to get it if you expect to buy chicks this year.

PRICES: Our prices are reasonable. Our chicks are good. Write today.

**WASHTENAW HATCHERY, 2501 Geddes Road, ANN ARBOR, MICH.**

## LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARMS

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

Varieties	Prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns (Tanored)	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13	\$32	Write	
Barred Rocks (Parks strain)	4.75	8.00	15	72		
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.**

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

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

## UNUSUAL WHITE LEGHORNS

## 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**

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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.

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## Chicks a Specialty!

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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.**

## 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

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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, \$25; 100, \$39; 500, \$44. PARK'S Pedigree Rocks, 25c each. **BUY 20th CENTURY CHICKS AND BE HAPPY.** Special Combination offers on Brooders and Brooder Houses. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free. Ref., Commercial Bank.

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



## April Evening Skies

Spring Brings New Constellations as Well as the Flowers

By James Stokley

Since the earliest days, when man used the stars for a clock, everyone has been interested in the twinkling heavens. There is an attractiveness about the night heavens which no one can deny, and nowhere is the evening sky observed to greater advantage than in the open country. In order that rural folks may be better acquainted with that which they see nearly every night, this article and the star maps are submitted to our readers.—Editors.

**S**PRING has come, and astronomically, we are made aware of that fact by the presence in the eastern evening sky of the kite-shaped constellation of Boötes, the Bear Driver, with the brilliant, creamy-white Arcturus; while towards the south, in the constellation of Virgo, the Virgin, shines another first magnitude star, Spica.

Arcturus is of special interest to astronomers because of its large "proper motion," which is the name given to the movement of a star across the heavens. To most of us the stars, and their groupings in the constellations, are symbolic of unalterable permanency, an idea which has been employed by cigarette manufacturers to advertise their constant quality, and also by the Mormons in Salt Lake City, who have placed the figure of the Great Dipper on the west wall of their Temple for a similar reason.

However, the stars are actually moving in the sky with varying speeds, most of them, it is true, so slowly that in a lifetime the keenest observer could not detect any change with the unaided eye, but in a few thousand years the Dipper, Orion, and other familiar star groups will no longer have the shape we see them in at present. Likewise, if present man had been on earth 20,000 years ago, in the time of the Cro-Magnon race, the constellations would have looked strangely distorted.

Astronomers measure this proper motion by the apparent distance that a star will travel in a year, using a second of arc for their unit. An idea of the size of a second may be gained from the fact that the moon's disc is about half a degree, or thirty minutes, or 1,800 seconds, of arc in diameter. Of the stars whose proper motions have been measured, only about 200 are known that move more than one second in a year, and as Arcturus travels about two and a quarter seconds annually, it is really a "runaway star."

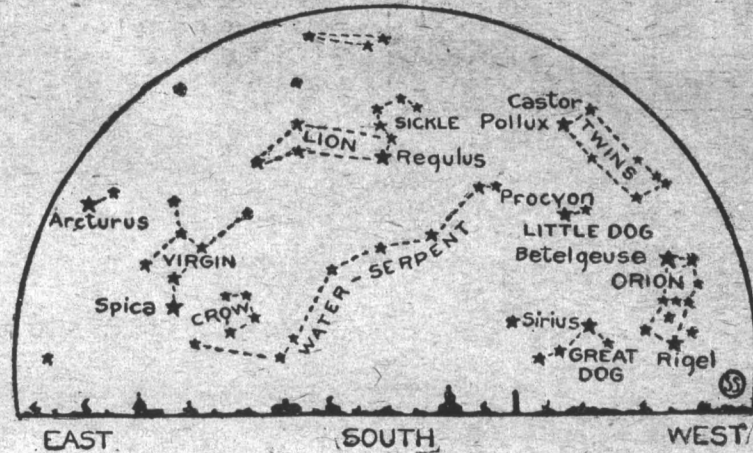
ceedingly brilliant star, for if we were as far from it as we are from the sun, it would look 130 times as bright.

The other bright star in the eastern sky, Spica, or alpha Virginis, as the astronomers call it, is also an interesting orb. Though to the naked eye, and even with man's most powerful telescopes, it seems to be a single body, astronomers know that it is really double. The bright star that is seen is accompanied by a dark and invisible attendant about 12,000,000 miles from the bright body. Every four days they revolve around each other, and together they weigh more than fifteen

year when it was in them. The sun, moon and planets move along a path called the zodiac, which is a belt traversing the sky along an imaginary line called the ecliptic. Constellations in this belt are called zodiacal constellations and the ancient astrologers represented them by what are known as the signs of the zodiac.

The sun enters Virgo in August, and so the constellation was associated with the harvest time. This is shown by the ancient star maps, for there she is represented as a woman with wings, walking, and carrying some heads of wheat, or sometimes ears of corn. According to the ancient poets, she represented Astraea, the goddess of justice; the constellation of Libra, the scales, nearby, being the balance in which she weighed the good and evil deeds of men.

As in the last few months, none of



A Diagram of the Sky to the South.

times as much as the sun. The amount of light that they give out is more than 4,000 times as much as the sun and they are so far away from us that this light, though traveling fast enough to encircle the earth seven times in a second, takes more than 300 years to reach us!

All these facts about this heavenly couple, half of which is invisible, have been learned through the fact that the light from the bright member of the pair carries its message to earth. When the light from a star is analyzed with the spectroscope, the astronomer can tell not only what it is made of, but also a great deal about its motion. The dark and bright lines which appear in the spectrum photograph carry this message in their position, for if a star is moving from the earth the lines are displaced in one direction, and if the star is approaching the earth they are shifted to the other. These lines in the spectrum of Spica move back and forth, because, as the bright and dark members of the pair rotate around each other, the bright

the naked eye planets are visible in the early evenings of April, but Saturn rises in the east at about eleven o'clock, and can be seen during the rest of the night. Neptune is in the constellation of Leo, near the Sickle, but it is well below the limit of naked eye visibility and requires a powerful telescope to reveal it. Even then it does not look very interesting. Venus can be seen in the morning sky, and towards the end of the month it will be joined by Mercury. Mars, also, is in the morning sky, rising a few hours before the sun. It is still approaching the earth, and on the fifteenth of April will be 137,420,000 miles away.

### THE BIRD'S STORY.

Do you know what a little bird told me today?

I'd never have dreamed it, my lad, That a brave, manly fellow would throw clear away His courage and manliness, even in play— But a little bird told me you had.

A little bird told me a story that's true—

He told me, although he was dead, How his body was crushed by a stone that you threw. At first I could hardly believe it of you, But that's what a little bird said.

But the little bird thought, if I once made it plain

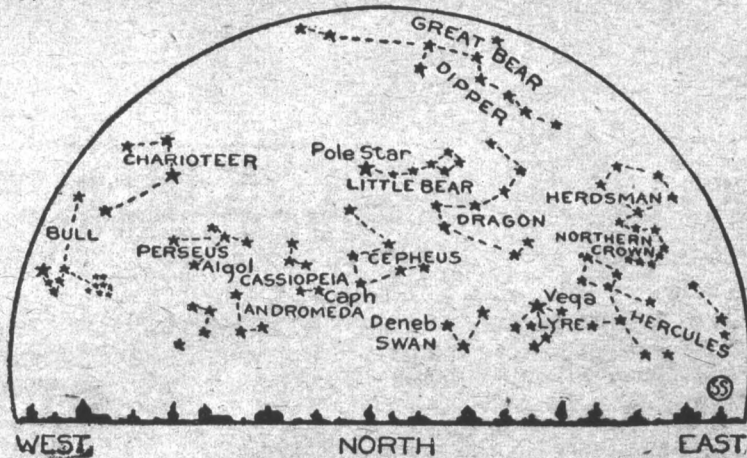
How nothing is noble or bright That makes any creature feel sorrow or pain, You'd promise me never to do it again. Now tell me, my boy, was he right? —Roy Temple House.

### AN IRISH COMEBACK.

Three Irishmen were employed at the lime works. When one of them went out, one said to the other, "Pat, let's draw the face of a donkey on Mike's coat." The other agreed, so they drew the picture with lime.

When the one that went out came back he had the coat on his arm. He looked puzzled. The two looked as innocent as they could, and one said, "What's the matter, Mike?" "Nothing," answered Mike. "But I'd loike to know which one of yez wiped yer face on me coat."

A lady took her husband, who was not a church-goer, to church one evening. He went to sleep. He first snored softly, but at last he snored so loud that his wife nudged him. He awoke and said loudly, "Let me alone, get up and build the fire yourself, it's your turn."



The Northern Half of the Sky Picture.

The star with the fastest known motion is too faint to be seen with the unaided eye. It was discovered by the late Professor Barnard, of the Yerkes Observatory, and travels at the enormous speed of more than ten seconds a year.

Since the stars are so far away from the earth, the actual motion of such a body as Arcturus, compared to the sun, for example, is enormous, in this case something like ninety miles a second, if one of the best estimates of its distance is used. Arcturus is also an ex-

one is at one time approaching us, while at another it is receding. Thus the presence of the invisible body and the time of the rotation is made evident.

The ancients considered astronomy largely as astrology, a pseudo-science that has now been thoroughly discredited, for we know that the stars have no occult influence on our daily lives, as was formerly supposed. But as a result of these old ideas the constellations through which the sun passes were associated with the time of the



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A new set of dependable Champion Spark Plugs every 10,000 miles will restore power, speed and acceleration and actually save their cost many times over in less oil and gas used.

**CHAMPION**  
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# The Beginning of Sin

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

**W**HY did sin begin? Why did God permit sin to enter the world? Is sin necessary? Why doesn't God abolish it? You remember how Friday asked Robinson Crusoe why God did not kill the devil?

What is the purpose of life? Is it not to create moral character? A man with a character that will stand every test. A soul that has come to be like God in its goodness, is the highest attainment in this world. But how is such character attained? In a hot-house? In a fairy garden, shielded from every chill wind of temptation, or evil suggestion? No, character grows by reason of making the right choices all the way along through life. Choosing the right, choosing the hard thing, choosing the course that is disagreeable or hazardous. It is choose, choose, all the time. Deciding between the good and the bad, the right and the wrong, between the best and the second best.



Well, if a human being has the power of choice really given him, not as a toy, but as a real working tool, he must have the power to choose wrong, as well as right. And if he chooses the bad as over against the good, when he should have chosen the good, it is wrong, and the other word for wrong is, sin.

Sin entered the world because there was no way to keep it out if humans were to be free moral agents. At the same time God did not give man the right of choice and then leave him to his own devices, without instruction. Ways of instruction were provided. As one of the prophets quaintly puts it, God rose up early in the morning to send prophets unto the people (Jer. 7:25). And, as time went on, at last there came the perfect guide as to what was right, and a cure for all that was wrong, when Jesus came into the world.

**B**UT to come back where we began, when there are two alternatives on a question of morals, one is right and the other wrong. And if character is to be developed, it must develop by the power of choice. All through life it is a question of choosing. When there is no choice, drifting follows, so that the result is as if the choice had been deliberately wrong. To teach the young to leave the bad and choose the good is the chief function of the church, home and school.

One night a group of American youth were walking down a street in Paris. One said, "Come on, boys, let's see the sights tonight. No one at home will know where we go. Let's paint gay Paree red." They went, all but one, and he leaned against a lamp post and thought a moment or two and said, "No, I'll not go." He became one of the wealthiest manufacturers of candy in America, and gave away thousands of dollars. His stores, I believe, still keep the custom which he established of closing all day Sunday.

The matter of not choosing aright is very serious business. One is dealing with the most fateful force in the world when he handles the power of choice. Once a youth followed a beautiful maiden. She led him on and on, decoying him into desolate places and over wide, fever-filled swamps. Then he caught her and was pressing a kiss on her—when he did not have a young woman in his arms, but a withered and hateful hag that hissed at him. Choosing the way of pleasure, the primrose path of dalliance, is the greatest indoor sport in the world. The wine's foaming flow, the sparkling glass that cheers the heart and drives

fear and care away. But at last, at last, not at first, "it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

**T**ODAY there are a dozen plausible reasons for choosing the wrong way, to one reason yesterday. At least, so it seems. "When a man is tempted to do a tempting thing, he can find a hundred ingenious reasons for gratifying his liking." "The woman thou gavest me, she did beguile me—". Blame it on heredity, on environment, on the trend of the times. But excuses do not travel far.

Is a good environment enough? We are told that, by a certain school, with much emphasis. But Eden seems to give that the lie. That was a good environment, as good as God could make it, and He knows how. There was everything to make glad the heart of man, to sustain him, to make him monarch of all. But that is where he fell! There he made his deliberately wrong choice. Environment is much. But it is not everything. Inner strength to decide for the good and reject the evil must also be a part of character, or it is not character at all.

He had faults, perhaps he had many, But one fault above them all Lay like heavy lead upon him, Tyrant of a patient thrall. Tyrant seen, confessed and hated, Banished only to recall.

Oh! he drank? His drink was water! Gambled? No, he hated play. Then perchance a tenderer feeling Led his heart and head astray? No! both honor and religion Kept him in the purer way.

He could plead, expound and argue, Fire with wit, with wisdom glow; But one word forever failed him, Source of all his pain and woe: Luckless man! he could not say it, Could not, dare not, answer—No!

"And they heard the voice of Jehovah God walking in the garden in the cool of the day: and the man and his wife hid themselves." Jehovah God had been pretty good to Mr. and Mrs. Adam, hence, why their fear? How weakening an instrument is conscience! How powerful a weapon is conscience! It all depends on which way its edge is turned. "The wicked fleeeth when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion." "Be sure your sin will find you out," (Num. 32:23).

**G**OD wanted to know where the two were. Does He have the right to know at all times where we are? Do we want Him to know? If we had a feeling of that we did not want to do that which God would not approve, or be where He would dislike to see us, it would do away with a great deal of diseased society. But one difficulty is, we do not think of God concretely, and it is hard to be influenced by His pleasure or displeasure. People used to be held in awe by the fear of hell, but hell seems a long way off, now. Hence if one can think of his mother, or father, it helps in temptation, often. Would I go where I would be ashamed to have my mother see me? Have I anything to hide from her? Such thoughts have protected many a man from falling into bad ways, which would have swallowed him up.

"The woman thou gavest me." Putting it on someone else. "The serpent beguiled me." Laying it on environment. Is this honest with ourselves?

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR APRIL 18.

**SUBJECT:**—The Beginning of Sin. Lesson, Gen. 3:1 to 24.  
**GOLDEN TEXT:**—For as in Adam all die, so also in Christ shall all be made alive. I Cor. 15:22.

Seed corn tests made by the high school students in Eaton county show that the corn tests low, the average test being about sixty per cent.



## Telephone Preparedness

**N**INE years ago, when this nation was preparing for war, it found the Bell Telephone System ready for service at home and abroad. The war found the Bell System prepared. From its technical forces so needful to meet our war-time activities in this country, fourteen battalions were organized to carry to the front the highest developments of the telephone art. No other nation had so complete a system of communication to aid in mobilizing its resources. No other nation was able to put into the field a military communication system of equal effectiveness.

Fifty years ago Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, gave to the world a new art. He had the

vision of a nation-wide telephone system by which people near at hand and far apart could talk to one another as if face to face. He foresaw a usefulness for the telephone which could not be achieved without innumerable developments, inventions and improvements, to him unknown. But not even he foresaw the marvelous application of telephony which gave to the American armies that fighting efficiency which is possible only when there is instant exchange of complete information.

Since the completion of its service in time of war, the Bell System has devoted itself to the extension of the telephone art as one of the great agencies for the development of the pursuits of peace.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM



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

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Cuts—Burns—Scalds—Chapped Hands—Sores—Barbed Wire Cuts—Eczema—Corns—or any skin troubles or flesh wounds on man or beast yield quickly to CORONA WOOL FAT—the wonderful healing ointment extracted from sheep's wool and discovered by Mr. C. G. Phillips. He will send a Free Trial package to anyone who will write for it. No obligation—no cost. Write today for Free Sample and Booklet of Uses, to Mr. C. G. Phillips, CORONA MFG. CO., 253 Corona Building, KENTON, OHIO.



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A real Turkey Red Oxide Paint—far superior to the ordinary Venetian Red paints. More lasting, covers more surface and gives a better coating at much less cost.

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WAYCO Paints are now offered at the lowest price ever asked for high quality guaranteed paints. Made in our own factory and delivered direct to you FRESH—when you want them.

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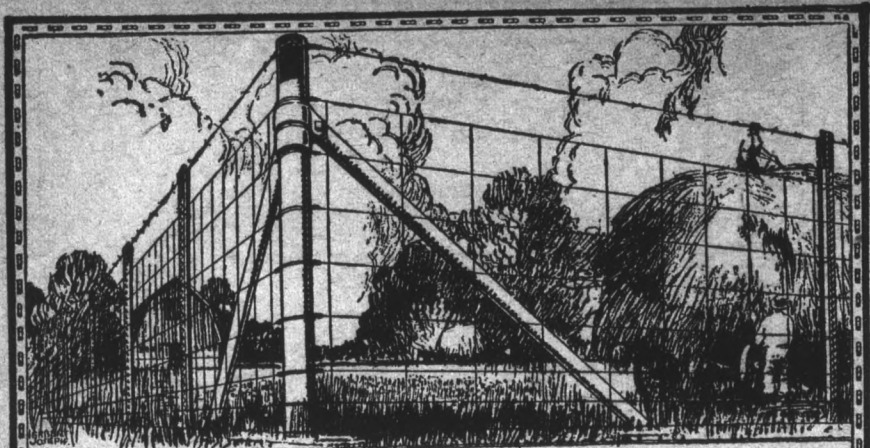
Softens Hard Water

## "The Rainy Day Pal"



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## Sturdy Foundation Posts The Backbone of Your Fences

**N**OW more than ever it is important to build fences with solid, lasting foundations. The widespread use of steel line posts and the recent improvements in fence wire result in longer life, more economical fences especially when the foundation is built right.

Use Red Top End, Gate and Corner Posts set in concrete for the foundation and thus get the full value out of your line posts and wire. Your fences will be trouble free. They will last ever so much longer. They will cost you less per year of service. That's saving money even if you do pay slightly more for these sturdy End, Gate and Corner Posts of steel.

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It is easy to set Red Top foundation posts. Complete instructions are contained in a circular, "How to Build Fences of Long Life." Ask your dealer for a copy or write us. Your dealer will be glad to explain the many good points of Red Top foundation posts.

RED TOP STEEL POST COMPANY  
38-L South Dearborn Street, Chicago

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## Steel Fence Posts

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

Electric Wheel Co.  
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Write for our new 1926 cut price catalog—see the dollars you save 150 styles. Double galvanized, open hearth wire. Roofing and pails.

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Dept. 2801 Cleveland, Ohio

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AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

### Cut Pork Costs

*How It is Done in Illinois*

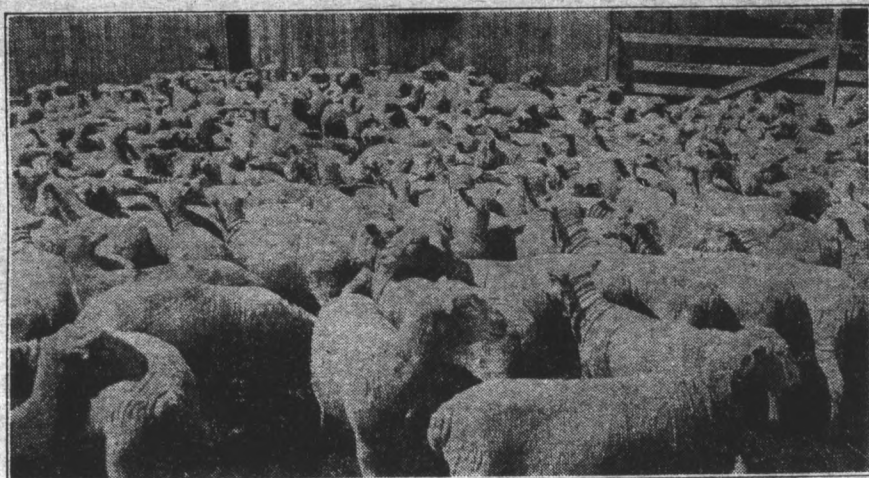
**M**ICHIGAN farmers will be interested in a system of handling sows and their litters which has cut the cost of producing pork a nice, tidy sum. This system of swine sanitation was devised by live stock men of the United States Department of Agriculture. It was first tried in 1919 in McClean county, Illinois, and has since been known as the McClean system.

The plan is simple. Any farmer who can exercise a little care is capable of

ed 1.7 by this sanitation system, while on the forty farms with severe infestation, the number in the litters increased 2.7 pigs per litter.

3. Where the sanitation work was complete, there were no runts, and an average of only one runt in every 100 pigs on the 154 farms. On neighborhood farms of the same type where pigs were raised the old way, the runts numbered eighteen to each hundred pigs.

4. With sanitation the farmers rais-



This Bunch Has Been Held Too Long and the Buyer is Quite Certain to Mark Down the Price Because of Over-weight.

carrying it out. The results will prove profitable by increasing the number of pigs raised from litters and in developing the pigs more rapidly and economically.

Below are the steps involved in the plan. There are only four of these, but all are necessary to the success of the plan. The object is to prevent the little pigs during the first four months of their lives, or until they are reasonably resistant to infestation, from swallowing worm eggs. The four steps follow:

1. Just before the sow is due, clean the farrowing quarters and scrub them with one pound of lye to thirty gallons of boiling hot water, and then spray these quarters with one pint of cresol solution to four gallons of water. The hot water kills the worm eggs; the dirt is loosened by the lye, and the disinfectant destroys the germs of infectious diseases.

2. Wash the sides and udder of the sow with soap and water before putting her in the clean farrowing pen. This removes the worm eggs from the sows, and prevents their passing to the pigs when they suck.

3. The sow and pigs should be hauled (not driven) to pasture where no hogs have run for at least a year, and preferably where none have run since some cultivated crop has been grown. This avoids contamination from filthy hog lots.

4. Confine the pigs to clean pasture until they are at least four months old. The results of this work last year was reported from 154 Illinois farms. The following is a summary of these reports as recently compiled and published by the Illinois Station:

1. On these 154 farms the usual number of pigs were raised from one-fourth less sows. On forty of these farms where severe losses had occurred in the past, the farmers raised their usual number of pigs from one-third fewer sows.

2. On all the farms the average number of pigs in litters was increas-

ed ninety-eight per cent of the pigs saved at farrowing time.

5. On ninety-nine per cent of the farms reporting, the pigs were raised more cheaply by the sanitation system.

6. When four months old, the average weight of the pigs raised by the sanitary system was twenty-eight pounds more than those raised by the old plan.

7. The sanitation pigs were ready for the market when seven weeks younger than the usual market age.

8. The sanitary pigs were more uniform in size and condition when marketed.

9. The system fits into the regular crop rotations.

10. All farmers who reported on their intentions for 1926 indicated that they would continue the sanitation system.

#### SPRING-FRESHENING COWS.

**T**HE dairyman seeking to maintain a uniform milk flow throughout the year has a portion of the herd fresh during the spring months. In the management of my herd I aim to have cows freshen all seasons of the year, consequently, as usual, I shall have a number of cows come fresh about the time grass is ready. And, after all, grass seems to be the most economical food for producing milk.

Spring-freshening cows, however, should be handled with even greater care than cows freshening at other times of the year. While grass is a natural milk-maker, it is also a natural trouble maker. In the twenty-five and more years I have been in the dairy business I think I have encountered more udder trouble with spring-freshening cows than at any other time. I can account for this only on the ground of too high-pressure feeding.

The last two or three years I stop the grain ration entirely to the cows that freshen about the time to go to pasture in the spring. While grass is



### Black Hawk Planters





## This Book Says—

### Cows Need More Than Grass

Your juicy spring pasture is good feed but it is not enough to produce a full flow of milk and maintain the condition of your cows at the same time. The Minnesota Cow Testing Associations have proved the truth of this:

Farmers owning 700 cows fed nothing but grass during spring and summer. Farmers owning 300 cows fed a grain mixture with pasture. They were all fed alike during the winter. The records for one year show the following amazing results:

	Pasture Only	Grain and Pasture
Number of cows	700	300
Butterfat per cow	238 lbs.	302 lbs.
Cost of feed per cow	\$41.87	\$49.85

The cows which had grain every day during the year produced 64 pounds of butterfat per cow more than those that had pasture alone. It is true that their feed cost was slightly more than pasture, but let's see about the net profit:

To 64 lbs. extra butterfat at 40c	\$25.60
Less grain, per cow for pasture	7.48
Extra profit each grain fed cow	\$18.12

You can duplicate this success and get these extra profits from your cows by giving them a Corn Gluten Feed ration when they go on pasture. They will stay fresh longer, and go into next winter in better condition.

### This Valuable Book—Free

"The Gospel of Good Feeding" is a new book of 64 pages. It does away with guess work. It gives you the best of practical feed lot experience. It deals in a fair way with the 50 best known feeding materials and tells you why Corn Gluten Feed always makes a better ration.

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No. 36

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**Registered** Aberdeen Angus, six heifers, two bulls from eight to twelve months, best of breeding, large and growing, with quality. Priced reasonable. Inquire F. J. WILBER, Chio, Mich.

**REGISTERED GUERNSEYS**  
Herd Sires: Lone Pine Ranger; Dam's Record 936 lbs. fat. Brookmead's Master Warrior, 5 nearest Dam 713 lbs. fat. Stock for sale at different times. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich. GILMORE BROS., Camden, Mich.

### Wallinwood Guernseys

May Rose—Glenwood bred bull for sale.  
F. W. WALLIN, JENISON, MICH.

**GUERNSEYS** for sale, males, females, sired by sires whose dams have records of 19,400.60 milk, 909.05 fat, and 15,109.10 milk, 778.80 fat. T. V. NICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

**Guernsey** Dairy Heifer Calves, Practically Pure-bred, 8 weeks old, \$20 each. We ship C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**Guernseys** Some real bargains in registered cows and heifers, one young bull. W. W. Burdick, Williamston, Mich.

**Registered Guernseys**, May Rose breeding—bull and heifer calves. WAL-NUT HILL FARM, Milford, Mich.

**FOR** practically pure-bred GUERNSEY or 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.

### Type and Production Combined

Bull born September 26, 1925. Two-thirds white and nicely marked. A straight top line and good depth of body, in fact, an excellent individual in every way.

His sire, Grahamholm Colantha Lad, has eight 1,000-lb. sisters, including two with world's records.

His dam is a 31-lb. three-year-old daughter of a 35.4-lb. four-year-old cow, both of extra good type.

Send for pedigree of Ear Tag 182.



**Bureau of Animal Industry**  
Dept. C  
Lansing, Michigan

### HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

We offer for sale another one of those good bull calves from a 90-lb. Jr. 2-yr.-old dam. Also an older bull whose 3 nearest dams have 30-lb. records. A tried sire. Also a couple of heifers safe in calf. WHITNEY BROS., ONONDAGA, MICH.

### SONS and DAUGHTERS of COUNT VEEMAN SEGIS-PIEBE,

A champion out of a 1273 lb. cow, and brother to America's Champion butter producer.

Fully Accredited.

### LAKEFIELD FARMS, CLARKSTON, MICH.

**For Sale** Registered Holstein Springers, yearling heifers, 6 months old, herd sire. CHAS. METZ, R. No. 3, Ewart, Michigan.

### HEREFORD STEERS

60 Wt. around 825 lbs. 68 Wt. around 800 lbs.  
80 Wt. around 730 lbs. 82 Wt. around 650 lbs.  
88 Wt. around 550 lbs. 48 Wt. around 500 lbs.  
Good quality, dark reds, dehorned, well marked Hereford Steers. Good stocker order. The beef type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice of any bunch.

Van D. Baldwin, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

### 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.

**BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS** FOR SALE  
CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM,  
Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan

**15 Cows, 4 Bulls** from R. of M. Cows. Chance to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for fall freshening. Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.

**DISPERSION SALE OF SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**  
Wednesday, May 5th, 1926.  
at 1 O'clock P.M.

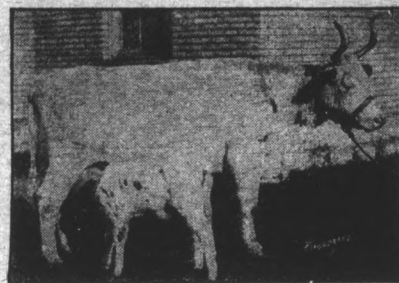
at Curtiss Farm, South Bay City, Mich., at 40th St. and Bullock Road. This offering includes cows with calves at foot, bred cows, open heifers, three young bulls, two herd bulls. Write for Catalogue. Col. Fred Cotton, Auctioneer. W. F. Barr, Mgr.

**Milking Shorthorns** Red Bull Calf, six months old, sired by a grandson of Glenside Dairy King. Dam from a son of Glenside Roan Clay, the world's heaviest bull. ROBERT DOUGLAS, Crosswell, Michigan.

### MICHIGAN NOW HAS 109 TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

UNDER date of February 10, 1922, there were thirteen cow testing associations operating in Michigan. On the same date in 1923 there were twenty-six associations; in 1924 there were seventy-five associations; in 1925 there were 106 associations, while on February 10, 1926, there were 109 associations operating. This February eighty-five associations reported 23,210 cows tested. Out of the 2,090 herds tested, 328 unprofitable cows were sold and forty pure-bred sires were purchased.

In listing the ten highest producing two-year-old heifers for all Michigan honors, it is found that all are Holsteins; one a grade, the other nine pure-breds. The highest butter-fat producing cow, milked four times a day, in this group is owned by the Ionia



Twenty-year-old Ayrshire Drops Her Eighteenth Calf Forty-three Days After Completing a Record of 10,668 lbs. of Milk.

State Hospital, member in the Ionia-Belding Association, Jens Hansen, tester. In the three-year-old age class the ten highest producing cows are all Holsteins, and two of the ten are grades. The highest producing cow is a grade Holstein owned by the State Sanitarium at Howell, Livingston Cow Testing Association, Harold Larsen, tester. Mark Lathers, member of the Washtenaw-Ypsilanti Cow Testing Association, Hoover Kirby, tester, has the high cow in the four to five-year-old age class for the state. His cow was retested and is credited with 100.75 pounds of butter-fat, and 2,343 pounds of milk, average test 4.3 per cent. This cow was fresh December 30, 1925. The high cow in the mature class, and also the highest cow for all of the testing work in Michigan for the month of January is owned by Maryland Farm, Dudley Waters, owner, member in the Kent-East Cow Testing Association. This cow, a four time a day milker, is credited with 2,738 pounds of milk and 102.94 pounds of butter-fat. This cow was retested by Marion Jorgensen, the cow tester.

### DON'T MAKE THE MILKING PERIOD TOO LONG

SOME farmers make a practice of milking the cows almost up to the time they become fresh again, but in our own dairy we have found that this is an unprofitable method to follow. The important thing is not the quantity that a cow gives in a day or week, but the amount she produces in a year.

While my experience is limited, this much it indicates, that if a cow has a rest of five or six weeks before calving, she will give more milk during the twelve months than if milked continuously, or up to within two weeks of freshening. Allowing that on an average, a cow gives 300 pounds of milk, more or less, during the last six weeks, that amount is soon made up by the better flow if the cow has had a rest of five or more weeks.

I have in mind a Jersey that was milked up to calving, and the best she would do the following year was thirty-five pounds per day when in flush. The following year she had a rest of six weeks, and the flow was forty-three pounds in the flush per day, and during the first ninety days she gave 650 pounds more than in the corresponding ninety days of the former

year, or almost double what she had lost during her rest.

Several other instances have come before my notice when in the creamery business, which I followed for fifteen years, where an actual loss has resulted by milking the cows too long, and I am convinced that in practical work it pays to dry off the cow at least five weeks before freshening, so as to give a rest to the milk-elaborating machinery, while another function of the maternal machinery draws heavily on the vitality of the animal. I have also seen farmers milk their cows up to within ten days or so of calving time, and then the milk not being good any longer, was drawn off and thrown away. The result was that when the cow dropped her calf she did not secrete enough milk to properly nourish the calf, and the flow could not be established for six weeks or more, and then it did not reach the normal yield. These points are apparent trifles, but upon the sum of a number of just such seemingly unimportant points depends the profit and loss of the dairy. And the margin of profit is none too large at the best.—V. M. Couch.

### STOMACH WORMS IN SHEEP.

STOMACH worms are among the worst enemies to sheep, and cause heavy loss annually to the sheep industry. Where sheep are pastured in large numbers upon a limited area, infested pastures propagate the trouble and must be given attention.

My experience at Forest Grove Farm has been that the stomach worm in sheep can be very largely controlled by the rotation of pastures. The frequent expression that the farm has become "sheep tired" on account of the sheep becoming infested with stomach worms, need not obtain. Proper and immediate treatment of the flock by drenching will obviate the trouble temporarily, and judicious rotation of pastures will, in reasonable time, completely overcome the difficulty.

Frequent changes of pastures, and not overstocking, are vital factors in keeping down the stomach worm. I find it a good practice not to use a



This Jersey Cow Has Six Official Tests Averaging 710 lbs. of Butter-fat.

pasture more than two years without giving the pasture a rest of several months, or plowing the land up and reseeded. I have a considerable area of permanent pasture which I am able to handle quite successfully for sheep pasture by giving the pasture intervals of two or three months rest during the pasturing season.

Where sheep have become badly infested with stomach worms, rotation of pastures alone will not overcome the trouble. It is necessary to treat such sheep by drenching. There are a number of effective drenches that have proven very successful. I have used the copper sulphate treatment with excellent results. The breeding flock should be drenched at least three or four times during the season.

Sheep troubled with stomach worms should be well fed. If on pasture a light grain ration should be supplied to assist the ewes in gaining flesh. Sheep in good flesh are much less likely to stomach worm trouble than if run down and out of condition.—Leo G. Reynolds.

The cow that makes the most butter from a given amount of feed is the most profitable cow for the practical butter-maker to keep.



### SUCCEEDS WITH SANITARY METHOD.

THE success of the system described in last week's issue of the Michigan Farmer is best illustrated by the experience of William Hinckley. In 1923, a veterinarian looked over Mr. Hinckley's farm and told him that he might as well give up trying to raise hogs. He had lost 220 out of 250 pigs that spring, and the year before, 150 out of 300. Mr. Hinckley changed his system of management and raised 192 strong, healthy pigs from twenty-seven sows, which is an average of seven pigs per sow. In 1923, he had raised an average of less than one pig per sow. In 1925, by a more careful selection of his breeding stock, and under this same plan of handling, he made an even better record. Other farmers have obtained similar results.

### RAPE FOR HOGS.

I have bought 480 acres of land, mostly muck soil. I have a little high land and would like to sow some pasture this spring for hogs. I intend to pasture about 250 to 300 shoats, and as I have no alfalfa, I would like your advice as to what I can sow to take its place. I would also like to know how one may get a good catch of alfalfa. What kind of oats should I plant? My oats go mostly to straw, having only a light crop of grain.—M. S.

Rape is one of the best substitute pasture crops for hogs. It should be sown as early in the spring as the seed-bed can be well prepared. If sown in rows, from two to four pounds of seed per acre is sufficient; if drilled in solid, from four to six pounds should be used. The Dwarf Essex variety is to be preferred. If possible, divide the field into two parts and pasture alternately.

In securing a seeding of alfalfa only hardy northern grown seed should be used. The Grimm, Cossack, and Ontario Variegated strains are exceedingly well adapted to Michigan conditions. The seed-bed should be well firmed and the soil should not be acid. The land should be well drained. Under the conditions you mention, I would suggest Worthy oats. The Worthy has a much stiffer straw than other varieties, and frequently stands up when others lodge badly.

On muck soil you will find the use of phosphorous and potash of great value in preventing the lodging of grain.—C. R. Mègee.

### AUTO-INTOXICATION IN SHEEP.

My sheep are getting the best of food and care, but there is something wrong with them. They are coarse-wools. Their ears will begin to twitch and they will go partially blind. Some days they can see some, and others they can't. They seem to eat good for the first few days, and then they go down and die. I can find no grubs in their heads.

This is due to too much feed, and lack of exercise. This produces constipation, indigestion, and the resulting absorption of toxins from the bowels. Reduce the amount of feed and make them take more exercise. When first seen ailing, give them six to eight ounces of raw linseed oil, and one-half ounce of turpentine and aromatic spirits of ammonia. There is such a thing as being too good to sheep in the winter time. Where they are allowed to rough it a little more, they appear to escape many pre-lambing ailments, and are in better physical condition when lambing time arrives.

### NEW BULLETINS.

THREE specialized bulletins and the regular quarterly bulletin are being mailed to subscribers after a lapse of a month or two during which little new matter came from the bulletin presses.

"Culture of Greenhouse Lettuce," by John W. Crist, probably will interest mainly the limited number of early market truck growers and hothouse owners. Dr. Crist devotes most of his discussion to matters of fertilization, the use of lime, and general methods.

"The Apple-maggot," by R. H. Pettit, deals with the habits and control of the apple-maggot, or railroad worm. This pest appeared in alarming numbers last fall after twenty-five years of apparent inactivity.

"Honey Vinegar," by Frederick W. Fabian, should be especially interesting to bee-keepers who have supplies of unmarketable, foul brood infected, or otherwise undesirable honey which may be used for this purpose. All the steps in the vinegar making process are outlined by Mr. Fabian in this bulletin.

The February Quarterly Bulletin is of unusual interest and should find a place in the libraries of many Michigan farmers outside of the regular sixty thousand odd subscribers who ordinarily receive it. The bulletin this month contains eighteen reports of experiments on various agricultural subjects and concludes with an obituary to the late Prof. Leslie H. Coolidge.—Cook.

## 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.

**Growth on Teat.**—I have a cow that is very hard to milk. There is a little hard bunch inside some of her teats. Is there any way to remove them? J. T. S.—These growths can usually be removed by an operation, which should only be performed by a veterinarian. There is always danger of infection of the quarter, following operations in the teat canal. Thus it is always advisable to delay having this done, if the cow can be milked satisfactorily in her present condition.

**Obstruction in Teats.**—Heifer came fresh three weeks ago and something went wrong with one quarter of the bag. The milk comes down but can't get out. Have been using a tube but don't get much with it. Is there anything I can do to have this quarter of the bag? She has come fresh twice before, and was all right. W. R.—Quite frequently there is a membrane forms across base of teat, completely closing the opening. Good results are often had from painting base of teat daily with tincture of iodine. Continue using the milk tube, boiling each time before using. If you still fail to get all the milk, let your veterinarian examine it, as it might become necessary to remove the obstruction by an operation.

**Swelling on Hock.**—Our horse has a soft swelling on the inside of the hock joint. She is slightly lame. M. G. N.—Apply a blister, composed of one-half ounce each of red iodide of mercury and powdered cantharides, and four ounces of vaseline. Rub in for five minutes and wash off in twenty-four hours, and grease with vaseline or lard. It would be advisable to give several days rest.

**Swelling on Side.**—On February 22, 1926, our cow stood the T. B. test and a week afterwards a large swelling occurred on the right side below the hip bone, three inches from the injection. It is as large as two quarters, and is there yet. What should be done? M. E. D.—Clip off the hair, and paint with tincture iodine once daily. If it should become larger or soft, open it and swab out with the iodine.

**Large Sore.**—I have a young brood sow that has a large sore between her front teats. It seems like a large boil. It is hard and has a large scab on it which is peeled up on one end. It looks all decayed where I can see under it. What could it be? What could I do for it? L. A. L.—It is probably the result of an injury and has become infected. Wash daily with a solution of creolin or cresol—one tablespoonful to a pint of warm water, then paint with tincture of iodine. When it commences to heal, treat every second day.

**Cows Eat Wood.**—We feed our cows plenty of hay and ground oats, twice daily, salt, and plenty of fresh water, but they will chew up wood when they are outside. What is the cause and cure? M. S. G.—This is due to feeding an unbalanced ration, which results in a lack of minerals and vitamins. A feed containing a number of different grains always gives the best results. Also clover hay is better for cows than timothy. Try feeding a mixture of the following: Wheat bran, 40 lbs.; gluten feed, 10 lbs.; ground oats, 20 lbs.; corn meal, 20 lbs.; oil meal, 10 lbs. Feed one pound for every three and a half pounds of milk. Also mix 20 pounds each of ground limestone, steamed bone meal, and common salt, and give two table-spoonful in feed twice daily.



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Chicago New York Pittsburgh  
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### CATTLE

**FOR SALE OR TRADE** for young stock, 35-pound sire. Good individual. For information write MART DOEZEMA, R. No. 3, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**FAIRLAND MILKING SHORTHORNS.** Herd of 75, headed by a son of Madeline Clay & Grandson of Glenside Laddie. Several extra good bulls and heifers, also a few cows for sale. J. J. FOSTER & SONS, Niles, Mich.

**Milking Shorthorns** of quality, cows and heifers. Mostly Glenside breeding. Write your wants. Irvin Dean & Sons, Crosswell, Mich.

**Three Shorthorn Bulls** for sale, also a few females. J. A. BARNUM, Union City, 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 Valley Col. 13th. Priced right. R. EUGENE INWOOD, Romeo, Mich.

**Duroc Jerseys** A few choice fall boars with the right type quality and breeding. F. J. DRODT, Monroe, Mich.

**BIG 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 Sows** Gilts and young boars. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Barber Stock Farm, R. 5, Bellevue, Mich.

free

Write for interesting literature describing in detail the fence that has been first choice for three generations. No obligation.



### HORSES

**Wanted** 100 head of Road Horses, 5 to 8 yrs. old, 1100 to 1250. Must be sound. SHAW BROS., 5721 Lawton Avenue, Detroit, 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.

## Advertising that Pays

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

They bring results with little cost, see rates on page 557 of this issue.

The Michigan Farmer,  
Detroit, Mich.





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, April 13.

### Wheat

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.79; No. 2 red \$1.78; No. 2 white \$1.79; No. 2 mixed \$1.78.

Chicago.—May \$1.63½@1.63¾; July \$1.39½@1.39¾.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.77@1.78½.

### Corn

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 80c; No. 3 yellow 77c; No. 4 yellow 72c; No. 5 yellow 67c.

Chicago.—May 73½@73¾c; July at 77½@77¾c.

### Oats

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 47c; No. 3, 46c.

Chicago.—May 41½@42c; July at 42¾c.

### Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, 94c.

Chicago.—May 91¼c; July 92¾c.

Toledo.—94c.

### Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.10.

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 \$8.25@9.

### Barley

Malting 74c; feeding 69c.

### Seeds

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$21; alsike \$17; timothy \$3.35.

### Buckwheat

Detroit.—Buckwheat \$1.65 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 \$32@34c; standard middlings at \$30; fine middlings \$36; cracked corn \$35; coarse cornmeal at \$33; chop \$30 per ton in carlots.

## WHEAT

The wheat market has been draggy during the past week. Domestic demand for cash wheat has been sluggish, foreign buying has not been brisk enough to lift the world price level, and speculative activities have been to restricted to give the market much push in either direction. Light receipts at primary markets in recent weeks have been matched by slow milling demand, small exports, and anxiety to clean up holdings before the crop year ends. Foreign buying shows an occasional spurt, but sustained activity is lacking.

The condition of the winter wheat crop as of April 1 was officially reported at 84.1 per cent, compared with 68.7 last year and a ten-year average on that date of 79.2. The report was slightly lower than private estimates, however. The reduction of 24,000,000 bushels in the official estimate for Argentina was a bullish development of the past week.

## CORN

After dropping to a new low level for the crop year, corn prices have had a minor rally. Primary receipts have been small for the last three weeks, and the last visible supply report showed a small decrease for the first time since early in November. The demand is fair, but even on the current low basis, buyers are not aggressive, as there is no prospect of commercial scarcity for many months. Sales for export are reported, although the amounts are too small to have much effect marketwise. An unfavorable planting season is the chief possibility of a pronounced rise in corn prices.

## OATS

Export demand gave the oats market a firm tone during the past week, although buying from this quarter seemed to be tapering off at the close. Most of these sales are for later shipment, so that they may not show up in shipments from primary markets or decreases in the visible supply for several weeks. Seeding the new crop is being delayed by the unfavorable weather, and this will become a strong market factor if it continues.

## SEEDS

The active season in the seed market has been held up by the weather, which has closely resembled the mid-winter variety. Trade during the past week has been at a standstill, and prices generally have been shaded in

order to stimulate demand. Dealers are expecting a grand rush of business once the weather returns to normal, so that the period of unsettled prices probably is only temporary.

## EGGS

The egg markets are still feeling the effects of the unseasonable weather of a week ago which checked production and delayed shipments to distributing markets. Receipts at the leading markets last week were 30 per cent smaller than in the corresponding period a year ago. Country costs are high and prices all along the line are holding very steady. The into-storage movement is under way, although stocks are not being accumulated as rapidly as a year ago. The carry-over in the four markets on March 1 was the largest on record, but present stocks are less than half as large as at this time last year. April is usually the month of heaviest egg production, but so long as the season remains backward, supplies will not be burdensome. Prices are likely to follow a gradual upward course from now on.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts at 28@28½c; extras 35½c; ordinary firsts at 27c; miscellaneous 27½c; dirties 26c; checks 25½c. Live poultry, hens 32c; broilers 50@55c; springers 32c; roosters 21c; ducks 32c; geese 19c; turkeys 35c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 29@29½c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 34c; light springers 28c; heavy hens 34c; light hens 32c; geese 22@23c; ducks 38c; turkeys 42c.

## BUTTER

The butter market had a temporary spurt of strength last week when receipts were no larger than at the corresponding time last year for the first week in nearly six months. The smaller supplies were due to the difficulty of getting to market rather than to a falling off in production, however. Receipts are already showing an increase over last season, and prices have declined again. Prices are considerably lower than at this time last

year, but dealers expect some further decline before the market finally strengthens. Fresh butter is so plentiful that there is little demand for storage butter, and the surplus over a year ago is steadily mounting. Consumption has not expanded sufficiently to absorb the increased supplies, and recently there has been noted in some sections a disposition to cut down on purchases of butter.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 39c; New York 39¼c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 38½@39½c per pound.

## POTATOES

The potato market continues in a very strong position. The demand in the Chicago market was slowed down by unfavorable weather, but prices have again started upward with the highest prices of the season being paid. Supplies of potatoes at many shipping points are rapidly being cleaned up and carlot shipments are decreasing. Some new potatoes are arriving at the larger distributing markets, although the movement is not active as yet. A smaller acreage than last year is indicated for eight mid-season states, which is in line with the plantings in southern states. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$5.10@5.25 per 100 lbs., sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

## BEANS

The bean market was extremely quiet and dull, with buying scattered and offerings not being pressed for sale. C. H. P. whites are quoted at \$4.30 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Supplies left in the state are believed to be liberal, but the price is low. It is too early for the delayed arrival of spring weather to have any effect on the market.

## WOOL

A slightly better tone is apparent in the wool trade as buyers are more ready to take hold on the lower level of values established recently. Belief that the low point in values has been

reached is spreading, and asking prices are being advanced in some cases. Goods trade is still reported slow, but mills are more optimistic than recently. Domestic markets remain below the world level, foreign markets continue strong, and supplies of wool in the southern hemisphere promise to be well cleaned up at the end of the selling season on June 30. In the west, buying is more active with some contracting on the sheep's back taking

## MARKETS BY RADIO.

**D**AILY market reports and weather forecasts are broadcast each week day at 2:15, eastern standard time, by the Detroit Free Press, Station WCX, and at 10:25, 12:00, and 4:00 by the Detroit News, Station WWJ. You can get market and weather reports at 12:00 o'clock over WKAR, Michigan State College, East Lansing, and at 10:00 a. m. over WREO, Lansing. Market and weather reports can also be obtained from WGHP, of Detroit, at 7:00 p. m. each week day.

## GRAND RAPIDS

Potatoes advanced to new high prices for the year in Grand Rapids this week, touching \$3.25 a bushel. Greenhouse products were slightly easier, lettuce selling at 8@9c a pound, and radishes at 50c per dozen bunches. Eggs were slightly lower at 26@27c, and butter-fat held around 43c pound. Poultry was higher, with fat hens topping at 28@30c, and light ranging at 23@28c. Other commodities were about steady. Beans were slow at \$3.65 per cwt., and wheat was barely steady at \$1.54 a bushel. Apples were moving a little better, but prices were unchanged, most winter varieties other than Spies selling at \$1@1.35 per bushel. Spies were scarce at \$2@3 a bushel.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET

Fair weather made offerings much larger and seemed to stimulate buying.

Apples \$1@3 bu; beets 50@90c bu; carrots \$1@2.50 bu; cabbage, green \$1.50@2.50 bu; red \$1.50@2 bu; dry onions \$1.50@1.75 bu; leaf lettuce \$1@1.25 bu; root parsley \$3@4 bu; potatoes \$3.25@3.50 bu; topped turnips at \$1@2.50 bu; parsnips \$1@2.50 bu; bagas 75c@1 bu; pop corn \$2 bu; vegetable oysters \$1 bu; horseradish \$2@4 bu; butter 55@60c; honey \$1 per 5-lb. pail; eggs, wholesale 30@32c; retail 35@40c; hens, wholesale 35@37c; retail at 38@40c; Leghorns, wholesale 34c; retail 36c; veal 17c; dressed hogs, small 22c; dressed poultry, geese 40c; chickens 38@45c.

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.  
May 5.—Curtiss Farm, South Bay City, Mich.

## COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Kent Co., April 8.—Farmers are not making any progress with their spring work because the ground is still frozen. It is very wet and will take some time for the soil to settle. No maple sugar was made this spring. About the average acreage of crops will be put in. Those having orchards expect to spray. Live stock is in good condition and feed supply is plentiful excepting hay; wheat \$1.69; hay \$17@

## Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, April 13.

### CHICAGO

#### Hogs

Receipts 22,000. Market is opening steady to 10c higher than Monday's best prices; latter trading dull; steady to 25c lower than yesterday's average; lighter weight shows full decline; top 140-150 average \$13.35; early bulk of good 200-225 weight at \$12.75@13.20; better 180 lbs. down at \$13.30@13.60; 240-300 weight butchers \$11.90@12.70; sorted killing pigs \$14 down; packing sows \$10.40@10.80.

#### Cattle

Receipts 12,000. Steer trade slow; weak to 15c under Monday's average; market steady to weak with Monday's close; best heavy cattle early \$10.50; yearlings \$10.35; bulk at \$8.75@9.85; stockers and feeders and bulls steady; she stock slow; steady to weak; light heifers up to \$10; liberal supply light heifer offerings; numerous lot selling at \$8.50@9.25; outstanding weighty bologna bulls \$6.35; vealers \$8.50@9 to packers; few at \$9.50.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 18,000. Early sales of fed lambs steady to strong; market weakening off later; few sales of desirable wool lambs \$13.50@13.75; three lots to outsiders \$14; steady to strong; practically no early sales of clipped lambs; asking about \$12 for the best handy weight; 800 head of good California springers \$15.50; 63 head out of three double decks, steady; few odd fat wool ewes \$8.75@9.25; steady; nothing done on shearing lambs; country demand improved; decline small.

### DETROIT

#### Cattle

Receipts 389. Market on canners and bulls 25c lower; others steady. Good to choice yearlings, dry-fed ..... \$ 9.00@10.00  
Best heavy steers, dry-fed ..... 8.25@ 9.25  
Handy weight butchers ..... 7.50@ 8.25  
Mixed steers and heifers ..... 7.25@ 8.00  
Handy light butchers ..... 6.00@ 7.00  
Light butchers ..... 5.50@ 5.75  
Best cows ..... 6.25@ 6.75  
Butcher cows ..... 4.75@ 5.50

Cutters ..... 3.75@ 4.25  
Canners ..... 2.75@ 3.50  
Bologna bulls ..... 5.50@ 6.25  
Stock bulls ..... 5.00@ 6.25  
Choice light bulls ..... 4.50@ 5.75  
Feeders ..... 6.50@ 7.50  
Stockers ..... 6.00@ 7.00  
Milkers and springers ..... \$45.00@80.00

#### Veal Calves.

Receipts 785. Market steady.  
Bulk good ..... \$13.00@13.50  
Others ..... 4.00@12.50

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 713. Market steady.  
Best ..... \$11.00@11.50  
Fair lambs ..... 10.00@10.75  
Light and common ..... 6.00@10.00  
Fair and good sheep ..... 3.50@ 9.00  
Culls and common ..... 3.00@ 5.50  
Wool lambs ..... 13.00@13.50

#### Hogs.

Receipts 1,740. Market 10c lower.  
Mixed grades ..... \$ 13.50  
Roughs ..... 10.25  
Pigs ..... 14.00  
Stags ..... 7.50  
Heavy yorkers ..... 13.50  
Heavy hogs ..... 11.50@12.25  
Yorkers and lights ..... 13.75

### BUFFALO

#### Hogs

Receipts 4,800. Closing steady; heavy \$12@12.75; medium \$13@13.75; light weight \$13.75@14; light lights and pigs \$14.25@14.50; packing sows and roughs \$10.75.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 150. Market is steady; medium steers 10@25c lower; steers 1100 lbs. up at \$8.50@10.25; steers 1100 lbs. down \$6.50@9.50; no choice yearlings here; heifers at \$5.50@8.50; cows \$2.50@7; bulls \$4.50@6.50.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 200. No wool lambs here; clipped yearlings \$9.50@10; best clipped \$12.25; clipped ewes \$6.50@9.50; good wethers \$8@8.50; ewes at \$8.50; shorn sheep \$6.50@7.50.

#### Calves.

Receipts 500. Top at \$13; culls \$10 down.

**CAR OWNERS**  
**OLDFIELD TIRES**  
HIGH GRADE GUARANTEED  
30 x 3½ Regular Clincher Fabric \$ 7.95  
30 x 3½ " " Cord 8.30  
29 x 4-40 Balloon Tires 12.45  
Other sizes and makes quoted on application.  
Parcel post paid.  
**KISSEL TIRE COMPANY**  
308 Eddy Rd. Cleveland, Ohio.



20; potatoes \$2@2.50, according to the quality.—H. S.

Cass Co., April 8.—A heavy snow is now on the ground but the soil was bare through most of March, however. Wheat and rye will probably suffer from water and ice. Feed is beginning to get a little scarce. Hay \$30; wheat \$1.60; eggs 25c; butter-fat 39c. Farmers are backward with their spring work, as it is impossible to do much.—C. B.

Calhoun Co., April 5.—There is not much change in farm programs, except that the oat acreage will be increased. There is still much snow. About the usual amount of spraying will be done and there will be a little change in the amount of fertilizer used. The feed supply will probably be a little short. A few hogs are being marketed at 13c; wheat \$1.56; rye 73c; oats 45c; corn 65c.—L. D.

Oscoda Co., April 5.—About the usual acreage of crops will be planted this year. There will be more spraying and fertilizing than in the past. Live stock is in good average condition. About all of the feeds will be used up. A few are now buying after the unusually long winter. Roads are blocked with snow. Most of the live stock on feed has been shipped. The last of the potatoes are being sold at \$2.50 per bushel; butter-fat 47c; eggs 23c; cattle 4@8c; veal calves 7@12c; hay \$18@25. Farm labor is very scarce and farmers are getting by with as little help as possible.—A. M.

Tuscola Co., March 5.—There will be quite an acreage of spring wheat sown here. The beet acreage will be above normal. Probably fewer beans will be planted than usual. Other crops will be normal. The season is late, with the ground still covered with snow. No spraying here, but nearly everybody uses fertilizer. Live stock is in good condition and there is plenty of feed. Not much grain going to market. Beans are being stored. The price now is \$3.70; oats 35c; wheat \$1.54; rye 62c; corn 85c.—N. P.

Missaukee Co., April 5.—There will not be much change in the kind of crops grown this year. Fertilizers are used only in a small way, and spraying is largely confined to the potato crop. Stock is in fair condition, with the feed supply pretty well used up. Some farmers are buying hay at from \$24@26. Fields are still covered with snow from one to six feet deep. There is about the usual amount of stock in the farmers' hands. Potatoes are now bringing \$4.56 per cwt; eggs 25c; butter-fat 44c. There are about the usual number of farm auctions.—E. H.

Ogemaw Co., April 4.—Although the first of April, we have sixteen inches of snow and it is still snowing. The weather conditions are such that it is difficult to say what will be done in the way of planting of spring crops. At present everything is at a standstill. Spraying and fertilizing are not much practiced here, excepting the fertility from the barnyard. Stock came through the winter in a fair condition. At present feed is beginning

to get scarce. The only produce being marketed is hay and potatoes. Hay brings \$18; potatoes \$2; eggs 25c; butter 40c; poultry 25@35c.—J. T.

Iosco Co., April 2.—March has passed. It came like a lion and went out with a roaring northeast gale of snow, sleet, and rain. Farmers are preparing for spring work. But many are on the sick list with the flu. Some cattle have been sold to ranchmen, bringing a little higher price on account of feed values. Wheat and rye suffered the last week in March from freezing and thawing. Butter-fat is 43c; butter 45c; eggs 30c; potatoes \$2; apples \$1; hay \$15@18, loose; beans \$3.80. Auction sales are in order again. Stock bringing fair prices. Horses are also on a higher level. Sheep and brood sows very high.—G. A.



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16.....1.28	3.84	32.....2.56	6.68
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18.....1.44	4.32	34.....2.72	7.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35.....2.80	7.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36.....2.88	7.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37.....2.96	7.88
22.....1.76	5.28	38.....3.04	8.12
23.....1.84	5.52	39.....3.12	8.36
24.....1.92	5.76	40.....3.20	8.60
25.....2.00	6.00	41.....3.28	8.84

### Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance orders or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

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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 Station, Washington, D. C.

AT A SACRIFICE—240-acre farm, first class soil. Ten-room modern brick house overlooking lake, tenant house. Large barn and outbuildings. For particulars address Box 159, Exart, Michigan.

30 ACRES—Productive hardwood soil. Good buildings. \$2,800. Terms. D. W. Staffeld, Box 202, Saginaw, West Side, Michigan.

158 ACRES—3 cows, 8 hogs, 50 poultry, team, wagon, harness, tools included. 100 acres tillable, level, many crops, including alfalfa; estimated 5000 cords wood, 350,000 feet timber, variety fruit; good house, 60-foot barn; unexcelled climate and water, has grown 90 bu. corn and bale of cotton per acre; disabled owner, only \$1,500, \$500 cash. Free catalog. United Farm Agency, 114-MF West 10th St., Kansas City, Missouri.

WELL-IMPROVED MID-WEST FARM—108 Acres. Horses, Machinery. Cows, crops; any live wire should prosper here; good markets, smooth dark-loam fields, stream in pasture; attractive 9-room house, ample farm bldgs. \$7,000 for all, part cash. Picture and details pg. 61 big Spring Catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 205-BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, 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.

#### 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

WANTED—To lease or take partnerships in Northern Creamery or Cheese Factory, by experienced operator. Details and terms. T. C. Wisterman, 771 Richie Ave., Lima, Ohio.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS in car lots, direct from forest to user. Ask for delivered price. E. Doty, Atlanta, Mich.

PRACTICAL MUSKRAT BREEDING—The latest treatise on the subject, written by the manager of a successful lake. Covers best pen plan in use. \$1.50. Grass Lake Fur Farm, West Branch, Mich.

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.

COINS AND STAMPS—Old Coins and Stamps Wanted. Buying list free. Stamp and Coin Collector, tells about coins and stamps. 6 months 25c. Kraus, 409 Chestnut, Milwaukee, Wis.

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. Cuthbert Red Raspberry \$12 per 1000; Cumberland Black \$14; Columbian Purple 100 for \$2.50; 1000 for \$23. Strawberry Plants, all best varieties, \$4 per 1000. Eldorado Blackberry, 1000 for \$15. Pedigreed Washington Asparagus Roots, one year 1000 for \$6; two years 1000 for \$9; 100 for \$1.25. Palmetto, one year \$5 per 1000; two year \$8; 100 for \$1. Seven Spirea for \$1. Eight Deutzia for \$1. Shrubs. Everything to plant. Free list. Prestage & Sons, Allegan, Mich.

REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED seed corn and oats. Clement's white cap yellow dent, and Duncan's yellow dent. Five-dent, on racks, ear-tested and germination guaranteed. From high-yielding stock. Registered and Certified Worthy oats, a stiff straw and high-yielding variety, developed by the Michigan State College. All seeds grown under inspection of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. Michigan's largest producer of seed corn. Paul C. Clement, Britton, Michigan.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND 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, created, certified oats, all ready to drill, one dollar a bushel. Over twenty bushels, ninety cents, F. O. B. 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., Potts, Texas.

FOR SALE—Fresh dug and trimmed plants. Dunlap Strawberry, \$4.00 per 1,000. 6 other varieties. Cuthbert and Early King Red Raspberry, \$15 per 1,000. Cumberland Black Raspberry, \$12 per 1,000. Lucretia Dewberry, \$12 per 1,000. Fred Stanley, Bangor, Mich.

VEGETABLE PLANTS shipped anywhere United States. Will ship prepaid mail, 50 Wakefield or All-head Cabbage Plants and 50 Bonnybest or Baltimore Tomato Plants (eaten full) all for 50c. Cauliflower and Pepper Plants 65c hundred, prepaid. Carlisle Produce Co., Inc., Valdosta, Georgia.

FOR SALE—Certified Wolverine Oats, Golden Dent Seed Corn (Germination 95%). Manchou Soy Beans and leading varieties of early and late potatoes. John C. Wilk, St. Louis, Mich.

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.

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.

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.

COPENHAGEN CABBAGE PLANTS, \$1.00, 1000; large open field grown. Prompt shipment. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Georgia.

ASSORTED COLORS GLADIOLA BULBS—60 large, or 125 flowering size, \$1.00 postpaid, Martha Osmond, Postoria, Mich.

GOLDEN YELLOW SEED CORN—Tests 94-97%. Hand husked and air dried in crib. Write, Geo. W. Needham, Saline, 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.

FOR SALE—Nicely marked sable and white grade Collie Puppies, males, \$5.00; females, \$4.00. Elias Gregory, Brutus, Mich.

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.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, five lb., \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, five lb., \$1.25; ten, \$2; cigars, \$2 for 50, guaranteed. Pay when received, pipe free. Roy Carlton, Maxons Mills, Kentucky.

#### POULTRY

HATCHING EGGS from R. C. Rhode Island Reds. Heavy winter layers, carefully culled, \$1.75 per 15, \$3 per 100. State Demonstration Farm, Ralph Aldred, R. No. 2, Bear Lake, Mich.

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 18 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—\$1.10 per setting, postpaid, from our matings of heavy laying prize winners in Blue Andalusians, Buff, White Minorcas, Partridge Rocks. Lone Pine Poultry Farm, Silver Lake, Indiana.

S. C. BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS—232 egg. 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 Cockerels at \$3 to \$5 each. Burt Sisson, Imlay City, Mich.

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS—Hatching Eggs \$2.00 for 15. Breeding stock, singles, \$5.00, pairs \$5.00. Axford Acres, Clyde, 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 GEESSE EGGS—ten for \$4.75. Loyd Southworth, Allen, Mich.

#### BABY CHICKS

SPECIAL SALE—Tanner and Tom Barron White Leghorns, Parks' Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds. We are now booking orders for our special sale which starts May 22nd. Send for our very instructive catalogue and this special price list today, and get your chicks on time this year. State Accredited, 100% live delivery, and satisfaction guaranteed. Brummer & Frederickson Poultry Farms, Holland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS from superior quality, heavy laying stock. We have one of the largest and oldest hatcheries in the Middle West. 25 years' experience in mating, breeding and hatching standard-bred poultry. 100% live arrival. Prepaid. Every chick guaranteed. Catalog free. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 340, St. Paul, Nebr.

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.

ENG. W. LEG. CHICKS—direct from our M. A. C. Demonstration Farm Flock. All chicks sold until May 15. Prices after May 15th, \$47.50 for 500, \$90 for 1000. Live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Model Poultry Farm, R. 4, Zeeland, Mich.

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. 6, Middleville, Mich. L. Van-Schie, Proprietor.

WHITTAKER'S TRAPNESTED RHODE ISLAND REDS—Both Combs, Michigan State Accredited. Bloodtested, Michigan's Greatest color and egg strain. Chicks and Eggs. Sixteenth Annual Catalog Free. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

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, also State Accredited. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, and White Wyandottes. Sunnybrook 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.

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TURKEY EGGS—all breeds. Strictly pure-bred. Booking orders for early spring delivery. Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Beallsville, Ohio.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Hatching Eggs 75c each, ten or more 60c each. Breeding stock. Axford Acres, Clyde, Mich.

#### COMMISSION FIRMS

WANTED—White Henny 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.

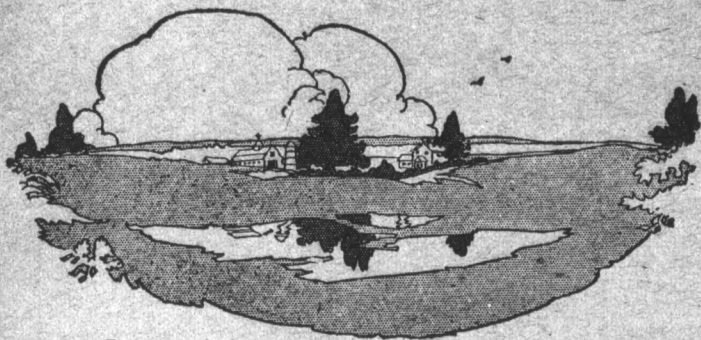
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AGENTS—Our New Household Cleaning Device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

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Classified Liners bring results. Try one.

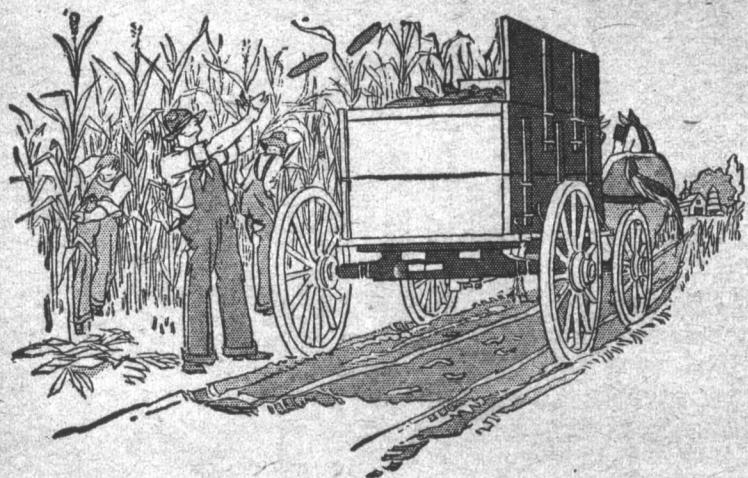


# How One Crop paid the cost of draining 20 acres



It cost H. M. of Otoe County, Nebraska, \$520 to tile drain a 20 acre field. Before draining, the field was under water so much of the time that it was scarcely fit for pasture land. *But the first year after the tile was laid, the field produced a crop of corn that paid the entire draining bill.*

# How Savings return Mobiloil's higher price



Like this draining bill, Mobiloil's few cents extra per gallon is not additional expense but a profitable investment.

First, Mobiloil users frequently report a reduction in oil consumption of 10% to 50%. And the marked decrease in carbon and other troubles paves the way to important savings in yearly repair bills. It is because Mobiloil is the cheapest oil to use that Mobiloil is asked for by more farmers than any three other oils combined.

# No one oil will do!

## Make the CHART your guide

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 6.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile (4 & 6).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willis-Knight 4.....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willis-Knight 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.



VACUUM OIL COMPANY

You wouldn't think of taking the pistons out of your automobile engine and putting them in your truck or tractor engine. But do you realize that the different pistons in these engines may require entirely different grades of oil to properly lubricate and seal them? One grade of oil cannot possibly give you the best results in all your farm engines.

The piston design and other factors that affect the selection of oil for your engines have all been carefully studied by the Mobiloil Board of 42 engineers. They have supplied your Mobiloil dealer with a complete lubrication Chart of Recommendations. This Chart has the approval of 465 manufacturers of automobiles, trucks and other automotive equipment. Ask your Mobiloil dealers about it.

Vacuum Oil Company, branches in principal cities. Address: New York, Chicago, Kansas City, or Minneapolis.