

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.

VOL. CLXVI. No. 17  
Whole Number 4711

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1926

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# Goodrich

*"Best in the Long Run"*

## ESTABLISH GRADES FOR EGGS.

A COMMITTEE appointed by the New York handlers of eggs produced in nearby sections, has commenced work on specifications and grades for the eggs handled by them, with the assistance of the state marketing officials of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The form of egg grades and market specifications adopted states in definite terms just how the eggs should be gathered, packed and shipped, and outlines the grades as follows: Extras, 23-ounce eggs and over; pullets, 19 to 23-ounce eggs; pews, eggs under 19 ounces. Not more than twenty-five colored eggs can be allowed in a case of whites.

## POULTRYMEN EXPAND COOPERATIVE EFFORTS.

POULTRY keepers are fast becoming leaders in cooperative marketing. Specialists in the department of agriculture estimate that thirty per cent more eggs were marketed cooperatively in 1925 than in 1924. In addition to the regular poultry cooperatives, many creameries and elevators are handling eggs as a service to their members.

Producer-owned and cooperatively operated sales agencies in the consuming markets of New York, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities have marketed large quantities of eggs for cooperative associations located in the producing regions. In some of the states many local units are federated under an overhead selling exchange or agency. It is said that there are numerous opportunities for practical economies and securing increased prices through cooperative selling of eggs and poultry.

## EFFICIENCY IN DAIRY SERVICE.

THE dairy industry conference with the United States Department of Agriculture, April 19-20, is the first effort of the kind in agriculture. Seventeen national dairy organizations affiliated with the American Dairy Federation are participating in this effort of the dairy people to investigate what the department is doing for the dairy interests, and of the department to ascertain what the industry wants done.

## RADIO PROGRAM FROM WKAR.

DURING the spring, Station WKAR, Michigan State College, East Lansing, will broadcast three nights a week, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights. The noon program has been enlarged to include market reports, weather forecasts and the reading of questions and answers.

The program for the coming week is as follows:

April 24—12:00-12:30, weather, markets, question box.

April 26—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 27—12:00-12:30, weather, markets; question box.

April 28—12:00-12:30, weather, markets, question box; 7:45 p. m., landscape architecture; 8:00-9:00 p. m., musical program.

April 29—12:00-12:30, weather, markets, question box.

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

## CONSCRIPTION BILL GETS SUPPORT.

THE Capper bill which contemplates the conscription of industry and capital, as well as man power in time of war, is receiving strong support from many sources. Leading military men have testified in its favor before the senate military affairs committee. The Capper bill would prevent war profiteering, said Mr. Taylor. Secretary Davis said it would tend to elim-

inate slackers and profiteers. "It would insure equal service for all and special profit for none," Mr. Baruch argued.

## POTASH PRODUCTION INCREASES.

THE production of potash is assuming considerable proportions in this country, according to the bureau of mines, department of commerce. The output of potash in the United States in 1925 amounted to 51,544 short tons of crude potash salts containing 25,439 short tons of potash.

## BETTER FOREST PROTECTION.

SENATE bill 3108, which has just passed the house, provides more efficient cooperation between the states and the bureau of forestry in the protection of forests. Under this bill it is believed that more efficient cooperation will be obtained than under the Clarke-McNary act.

## News of the Week

Luther Burbank, the famous horticulturist, died at his home in Santa Rosa, California, on Sunday, April 13. He was buried in the gardens of his home grounds, which he loved so well.

Plans are in progress for the formation of chapters of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism in various university towns. These chapters will be styled after the Society of the Damned Souls which was recently organized in New York.

In the clean-up of the prohibition forces, Lincoln C. Andrews, in charge of the federal work, has discharged 875 dry agents for just causes.

Cottonseed hash has been made by Dr. David Wesson, chemist of the Southern Cotton Oil Co., which, it is said, can not be distinguished from the regular boarding house hash. Dr. Wesson believes that synthetic beefsteak, made from cottonseed oil, is almost within the reach of the chemist.

Tulips were made to bloom in an hour by artificial light in the greenhouses of the Peter Henderson Co., of New Jersey.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has made a statistical study of the cost of raising children. They find that it costs \$6,167 to raise a girl to eighteen years of age, and \$6,077 to raise a boy to that age.

Theatrical censorship, which has existed in Australia since 1850, has been declared void by the courts and will be abolished. Only theatrical performances which violate the penal code may be stopped now.

August Thyssen, patriarch of the Ruhr, Germany, industrialists, died in Berlin at the age of eighty-four. He amassed a fortune, after losing one, after the war by converting gun plants to peace time uses.

The German minister of finance, Reinhold, said that the German government should take the United States as a model for the curtailment of government expenses.

The American Bible Society issued 9,069,120 Bibles during the past year, its one hundred and tenth year of existence. These Bibles were printed in 150 different languages.

One hundred and ten bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church have protested against the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty with Turkey. Their protests have been sent to every member of the United States Senate.

Riots have occurred at Herrin, Ill., during its election. This mining town is known for its disregard of law, and its riots last year.

Due to the fall in the Cuban sugar market, the Cuban cabinet decided to prevent over-production in sugar during the next two years. The plan is to cut the present year's crop ten per cent.

The dirigible, Norge, of the Amundsen-Ellsworth polar expedition, flew from Pulham, England, to Oslo, Norway.

France and Germany have signed compacts which will permit the linking of Paris and Berlin by airplane lines.

To make dancing more popular, French, Dutch, and German dancing masters have staged, in Berlin, a dancing exhibition showing the evolution of the dance from the dawn of history to the Charleston.



DEVOTED  
TO  
MICHIGAN  
VOLUME CLXVI

# MICHIGAN FARMER

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

QUALITY  
RELIABILITY  
SERVICE  
NUMBER XVII

## The Little Red Schoolhouse

*Can it Again be Made the Pride of the Community?*

By Roy W. Alexander

WHAT's the matter with the rural one-room school? It is receiving a lot of criticism these days, especially by rural parents and high school teachers. It does deserve criticism, but it is not so bad that it cannot be redeemed.

As a teacher of ten years' experience in rural one and two-room schools and one year in the junior department of a twelve-grade school, I wish to give my ideas on the subject.

Prof. C. L. Goodrich, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan, stated at the State Teachers' Association that he had asked a representative group of high school teachers if they found their rural ninth grade pupils below standard, and if so, in what respects. The answers he received were remarkably similar; most of them stating that the rural ninth graders used poor English, and were unable to use a dictionary, encyclopedia, or index intelligently. One English teacher told me that rural pupils were deficient in general information. A Latin teacher stated that rural pupils were often poor in English grammar. A mathematics teacher found that they were not thoroughly trained in fractions, mensuration and percentage. Yet they often average younger in years than their classmates who have done grade work in the

larger schools. This shows that they are hurried through too fast for good work.

Colleges are censuring the high schools for sending them poorly trained students; the high schools in turn are placing the blame on the grade schools. Yet, on the other hand, many rural parents are complaining that the state examinations for admission to high school does not give their children a fair chance with the graded school children, who take their tests from their own teachers. For this

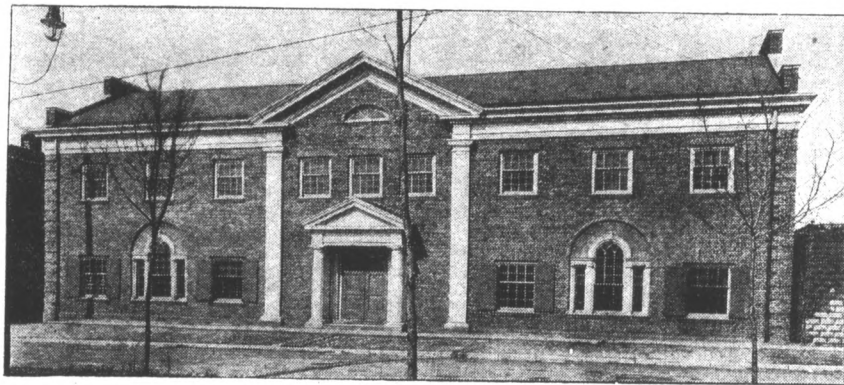
reason many of the rural parents are even going so far as to take their children out of the home school at the end of the seventh, or even the sixth grade, and sending them to the graded school.

These conditions are lowering the respect for the rural school among all the people of the community. They are leading many to the opinion that rural schools, like rural churches, will soon be institutions of the past; that consolidated schools will soon take their places. But country folks gen-

erally are not taking kindly to this radical change. They find many drawbacks to such a change. In the first place, the cost of building, equipping, maintaining, and the transporting of the pupils is too great. The rural schools could be model institutions with the money required for the consolidated school. Secondly, the children on back roads have to stand at corners in all sorts of weather waiting for school busses. Thirdly, the community center is removed too far from the home; often to towns where the farm children find interests and influences that lead them directly away from the farm. These are a few of the reasons that farm folks give for sticking to the crossroads school.

What, then, is the remedy, or where shall we place the blame? Let us compare the teaching forces of the rural and graded schools. In our county, at present, we have 142 one-room schools. Seven of these are taught by life certificate teachers, twenty by teachers holding limited certificates, and 102 by teachers with second and third grade certificates. The other thirteen I was unable to learn. Of the eighty-eight high school teachers, fifty hold life certificates, twenty hold limited state or county normal certificates, and only sixteen are teaching on sec-

(Continued on page 567).



With But Little Added Expense the Author Feels that Many of the Advantages of the Consolidated School May be Had in One-room Schools.

## Farmers Establish a Refuge For Game

*Some Interesting Facts About a State Game Refuge*

By J. A. Kaiser

ONE of the most significant and wide-spread developments in rural life of today, is found in the rapidly growing interest in the conservation of wild life. The farmers of Michigan are changing, have changed, in this matter.

The experiments conducted at various stations; the space given to the subject by newspapers and magazines; and the inherent liking for wild things, found deep in the hearts of most of us, all have a bearing on the change of sentiment so marked in our rural districts. Closed seasons at all times, for the quail and the mourning dove, and a realization of the benefits to farmers, from the presence of these birds, have no doubt helped much, in awakening an interest in all wild creatures. Not only the birds, but the predatory animals, like the skunk and the raccoon, have their beneficial side, and farmers are finding it out.

This growing interest in wild life has found material expression in Hillsdale county, in the establishment of a state game refuge. The refuge which has an area of 350 acres, is located in Litchfield township, on the farms of F. N. Sherk, C. R. Barnard, and J. M. Landis. The territory embraces woodlots, cleared fields, thickets, and swampy ground. In this diversified area, all wild life will be protected for at least five years. Here, the pheasant, the quail, the rabbit, the squirrel, the skunk, and the muskrat can thrive unmolested. The step is most significant, as marking the beginning of what promises to become a common prac-

tice in the interest of conservation.

In the state game refuge, farmers who wish real protection for the wild creatures can get it. The law speaks in no uncertain terms in this matter, and the penalties for trespassing are heavy. The signs furnished by the conservation department are so conspicuous and so numerous, that no one can plead ignorance of the fact that a game refuge is located there. Not only is it forbidden to carry firearms or allow a dog in the territory, but it is unlawful to shoot within 150 feet of the boundary line.

Mention has already been made of the change of sentiment among farmers, in regard to conserving wild life. Without this change, it would be impossible to establish such protected areas. The owner of the land must first be willing. But in the case of the Hillsdale county refuge, much of the credit must go to an organization now widely and favorably known throughout the entire country. To the Litchfield boy scouts belongs much of the credit for the establishment of the refuge.

Conservation of wild life is one of the points in the boy scout creed. In assisting with the work necessary to the setting apart of this protected area, the Litchfield boy scout organization gave material expression to one of its fundamental teachings. Posting of the refuge was done in the manner prescribed by law, by the Litchfield

scouts, all of whom will have a vital interest in the project.

Out of this work of the scout organization, comes another very important and interesting development: The boys of today are receiving a training along this line not known, or thought of, in the youthful days of their fathers. It is not expected or even desirable that the age-long desire to hunt and fish will be obliterated in the coming generations. It is desirable, however, that the boys of today and tomorrow, practice nothing of that wanton waste of our natural resources characteristic of preceding generations. All honor to any organization which fosters in our youth, a desire to conserve our wild life and our natural resources along any line.

In the setting aside of this territory in the interest of conservation, may we not see, also, a larger beginning in the proper care and preservation of our wood-lots? In spite of the evident waste on every hand, which has already reduced this country to the verge of poverty in regard to timber, too many farmers exercise as of old, no judgment whatever, concerning their timbered tracts. The portable saw-mill continues to do its work, leaving farm after farm absolutely destitute of forest trees. For a few hundred dollars in the hand, the farmer is willing to sell the wooded acres which have an incalculable value, not only for himself alone, but also for his

children and his children's children.

Is it not logical to suppose that the establishment of a game refuge will carry with it more wisdom in the systematic care of wood-lots? The wild things love their forest homes. Judicious cutting of trees in the place of wholesale slaughter, will leave for the wild, furtive folk, their wooded homes. The forests of a nation, and the wild life they shelter, are assets which are bound to grow in value and importance, with the passing years.

In referring to this game refuge, the term, "All wild life," has been used. This phrase is subject, however, to certain limitations, as is the case with all similar tracts, whether state or national. Some species of hawks and owls, for instance, are not protected by law, at any time. These and all animals not so protected, may be killed by the state or by the owners of the land, who are supposed to cooperate in every way, in the maintenance of the refuge.

In conclusion, it is only fair to state that interest in the project had its origin in the biological department of Hillsdale College. The head of this department, Professor Barber, is an authority on Michigan bird-life, and awakens in his students, a keen interest in the conservation of wild life generally. Cooperation was essential to the materialization of the enterprise, and all forces mentioned in this article have worked together for the achievement of the end sought. Those most interested believe the refuge is an end worth while.



MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1925

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

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 1632 Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan  
 Telephone Randolph 1530

 NEW YORK OFFICE, 120 W. 42nd St.  
 CHICAGO OFFICE, 608 South Dearborn St.  
 CLEVELAND OFFICE, 1011-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.  
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 Three Years, 156 issues ..... \$2.00  
 Five Years, 260 issues ..... \$3.00

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VOLUME CLXVI NUMBER SEVENTEEN

DETROIT, APRIL 24, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Closing Date Now May 15

THE date for closing nominations

for the Master Farmer's Club will be post-

poned two weeks. The failure of the roads to

improve has made it impossible to be-

gin the work of checking up on these

candidates, so we have postponed the

date, which was set at May 1, to

May 15.

There are already enough nomina-

tions filed to make the Master Farmer

movement in Michigan an assured suc-

cess. But we want no miscarriage of

justice in the personnel of the mem-

bers if this can be avoided, and to this

end desire that the leading farmer of

each community be nominated as a

candidate for this honor. Any person

wishing a score card on which to nom-

inate a neighbor or himself should re-

quest same from the Editor.

Jardine Talks on Farm Relief

AT last the admin-

istration has made

public its position on

farm relief legislation

through Secretary

Jardine. In response

to a letter from Senator Capper, the

secretary of agriculture set forth an

opinion which is regarded as the ex-

pression of the government.

In this letter the secretary included

in his plan all the demands of the corn

belt farmers, save the equalization fee

provision. The plan provides for a

federal farm board to work in conjunc-

tion with the department of agricul-

ture. It would issue information to

aid farmers in maintaining a proper

adjustment between production and

market requirements, assist farm mar-

keting agencies in finding market out-

lets and in securing credit, and pro-

mote the development of sound mar-

keting agencies.

"The government has spent and lost

millions in stimulating agriculture pro-

duction through reclamation and other means," says Jardine, "and it is now high time that we, as a nation, make the necessary provision, even though it result in some financial losses, for solving the problems growing out of burdensome supplies." He regards the creation of a federal farm board as constructive legislation.

In the meantime the senate agricultural committee has approved the corn belt committee's bill, including the equalization fee scheme, as a rider to the administration's cooperative marketing measure; while the house has finished its hearings on the various bills offered to bring relief to farmers, and is expected to report out a bill soon.

Much attention seems to be directed now toward the McLaughlin bill which aims to relieve agriculture through economic guidance by decreasing cost of production, reducing waste on the farms and in the markets, and by employing economic means of disposing of any surplus. It proposes to license farm markets and commission merchants, to give guidance as to acreage of crops to be planted, and to amount of live stock to be kept. Machinery is provided for carrying out the plan. Unlike other schemes proposed, it applies to all farm products.

It is difficult to foresee how matters will end. The opinion is general that the real fight from now on will be over the equalization fee, and it is predicted that this fight may ultimately destroy hope of securing any action from the present congress.

THE health of our children is the wealth of our nation. Throughout the country on May Day, will sound the call for the nation to rally in the march toward a more perfect childhood.

The American Child Health Association is emphatic in declaring that, in proposing May Day as Child Health Day, it has no intention of adding another day to the already over-long list. It urges, rather, a consistent, community-wide child health program, worked into the fabric of daily life. May Day is merely the occasion for its public expression.

We need each to accept, as a pledge, a share in this great national parade if we are to reach its ultimate goal. We need to cooperate with the forces by which health is maintained. The sunshine, air, water, and food which the physical body takes in; the habits which direct and control the functions of the mind and body; exercise which gives development and stamina to the muscles; play which gives outlet and balance to the physical, mental, and emotional forces; and the contribution which proper environment in the home, school, and community makes; these are the keystones of health for the individual child.

It is the individual parent who must translate this great health aim into the reality of daily life and living. We shall move just so fast in this march toward the more perfect child as the ideal is incorporated into the intelligence and understanding of the American parent.

ON April 11, Luther Burbank died at Santa Rosa, California, in the midst of the paradise that he himself created. He has been laid to rest in the same gardens where he did his work of love.

A work of love it was, for shortly after his death a close friend of his made an announcement which Mr. Burbank requested should not be made until after his death. This announcement revealed that Burbank started his work among plants after love among humans failed him. Early in life he had a disappointment, so his affection was turned toward plants, which never were untrue to him. He

did not marry until he was in the sixties, and then he married his secretary, who had been his faithful assistant for years.

Burbank had hard going for many years. It was not until a rich friend gave him a large order for plum trees that he got a start financially. Then later he gave up a ten-thousand-dollar-a-year nursery business to devote his whole time to creative work. He was an artist, not a scientist or a business man. His love for his work predominated everything else, and it was through this love that he almost created miracles. He has innumerable varieties of plums to his credit, potatoes, spineless cactuses which will make the deserts fruitful, flowers of all kinds, fast-growing forest trees. Few things in vegetable life have not been touched by his work of improvement.

A few weeks before his last illness, Burbank made a religious announcement which startled the world. But regardless of this statement, his heart and mind were full of the essentials that constitute Christianity.

There has come to an end the life of one of the world's outstanding men. Burbank was one of those rare individuals who in his seventy-seven years has given the world a hundred fold more than he has ever taken from it.

WHERE are few things in life over which we have absolute control. Most things are more or less beyond us, are acted upon or influenced by someone or something outside ourselves. He is very wise who is always able to distinguish between what is within his power and what is beyond it.

Contentment, after all, comes from within. It depends very largely upon our attitude toward things. Here is one place where we have full power. No one can change our mental attitudes, our ways of taking things, against our wills. And it is this alone that counts. Circumstances, as such, can make us neither happy nor miserable.

He is a true philosopher who desires only to be a free man, unafraid of what fate may deal out to him. Things external cannot make or break him, for they cannot touch his real self. That real self will react to every challenge of life. The faults of others will not disturb him; he would not expect them to be faultless. Inclemencies of weather will not disturb him; bad weather is included in the very nature of things. Loss of fortune will not disturb him; lands, automobiles, the price of beans are not a part of his real self, but external to it.

Thus when we realize that the source of our happiness lies within, and that we alone have power over ourselves and our thoughts, fate no longer can affect our inner contentment and we learn to take what we must with serenity as a gift which we may accept and use.

A report from the department of agriculture shows that there was a decrease of a half million in the farm population during the past year. A few years ago such a condition would have caused alarm. Back-to-land movements would have been started and the starvation of the future population would have been predicted. But now the report goes almost unnoticed.

That is because things are different. Emerson says that there is nothing more certain than change. That has been especially true during the past ten years. Few of us realize the great changes which have taken place in the entire scope of living and thinking since the war.

Social standards have been modified, thoughts have been liberalized, and production mechanized. On the

farm, in the factory, everywhere, a man can do more now than he could in the past, because of machinery. Mr. Ford, perhaps the greatest disciple of the new order of things, is producing more at his factory in less time and with less men, than before. The five-day week is prevalent in his plants, because of principle, not of necessity. His theory is that good wages and more leisure make for greater prosperity.

We feel sure that the tendency of the times is toward the fulfillment of this theory, even on the farm. Even now it takes fewer people to supply the food needs of the nation, and in the future farmers will accomplish their tasks easier. The from-sun-up-to-sun-down day is fast becoming a thing of the past.

So, this decrease in farm population is not alarming. It is rather an indication that the farmer is adjusting himself to the same influences that are changing industry and life in general. Individually, he will profit most who realizes these changes and adjusts himself to them.

### Spring Fever

I'M sick again. I just get over the measles and I get the spring fever, and I got it bad. I don't feel like doin' nothin' 'cept settin' around and baskin' in the sunshine. I even think o' that fishin' invite I got a while ago, but I'm afraid the fish bite too fast fer the way I'm feelin' now. It'd be too much exertshun fer me.

Years ago spring fever used ta mean sulfur and molassus. Now it means eatin' green fodder and eggs, accordin' to these health fellows. Well, I'm glad they made the change 'cause I like them kinda eats better'n sulfur and molassus.

The only troubl is, we got plenty o' eggs just now, but nothin' like green vegetabuls, 'cept some silage, and I ain't got yet so I'd like that. Sour kraut is supposed ta be good, but Sofie won't let me walk on ours when we make it, so we don't make none. Cabbage keeps pretty well when it ain't pick-

uled, so we eat ours that way, 'cept when we have spare ribs, then we like sour kraut with it. Then we go over ta Adoph van Dusen's and get some.

Well, that ain't got nothin' ta do with spring fever, is it? Anyhow, Sofie says I ain't got spring fever, and if I have, I've got it all summer. She says any time there's any work around, I get the same symptoms. Well, if it's work that affects me that way, I got ta blame work fer it.

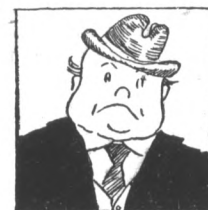
This here weather ain't accommodatin' at all. We've had winter right along and now it comes summer right away so you gotta rush into work when you don't feel like doin' it. Farm-in' is got lots o' hardships, and this doin' the hardest work when you feel like doin' none at all, is one o' 'em.

It's awful hard ta tell in the mornin' whether you should put the heavies on or not. The heavies is too heavy fer heavy work if its warm, and the lights is too light fer light work if it's cold.

From a business standpoint, spring farm work is got a pretty good turn-over and I understand what they want is turn-over in business. Spring work is mostly turn-over, 'cept you can't turn over in bed and go ta sleep after the rooster says it's time ta get up. Well, anyhow, it depends lots sometimes on how you turn over your soil on what kinda turn-over you get in the harvest.

So, boys, I guess the best thing we kin do is ta heave to and turn-over. I've got a couple miles walk with a plow yet today, so I guess I'll put my pen in its stall and take my horses out of theirs.

HY SYCKLE.





# The Rats' Day of Reckoning

*Modern Pied Piper Destroys Them as Effectually as Did His Ancient Predecessor*

IT looks very much as if the way of the rat might be harder from now on. Irresistible forces have been organized against him. He is foredoomed to play a less important role in the nation's waste bill. For which, of course, we are glad.

Of all pests about the farm, the rat is the most reprehensible. We have about the same love for him that we do for a lizard or an over-sized snake. He gives us a chill whenever we see his wicked eyes and tapering, crawly tail.

He does us a bit of damage, too. Diseases have been brought to our door by this wandering varmint. He shows no regard for sanitary laws. Quarantine regulations are broken without compunction, and he travels from dwelling to dwelling spreading disease, while the victims wonder how it happens.

And every year in America he eats and destroys nearly a quarter of a billion dollars worth of food and property. At least, so say the experts from the farm end of our government at Washington. A single rat will consume two dollars worth of food each year; and destroy much more. Not infrequently fires in dwellings can be traced to his depredations.

In fact, this fellow is becoming so unpopular that in a number of sections organized public opinion is moving against him. Early this month, in Cass county, Agricultural Agent Barnum held ten demonstrations to show farmers various means of keeping the pest under subjection. While he and his expert aids reviewed many of the familiar ways of decreasing the number of rats about the premises, special emphasis was given to the use of fumigants.

In the talks to these farmers two general lines of preventive measures were described—eliminating hiding places and keeping food supplies out of reach of the rat. These were treated together.

First, buildings should be made rat-

proof. Keep the rat out. Buildings with floors should have foundation walls extend at least thirty inches into the ground. This is the maximum distance that a rat ordinarily will dig to get under a building. If one does not wish to carry the walls down this far, a flange of cement a few inches below the surface, may be extended outward from the wall for a foot or eighteen inches. In burrowing the rat, coming to this flange, will continue along the wall and fail to get under it.

Structures not requiring walls should be raised high enough to avoid hiding places. Corn cribs ought, at least, to be a foot above the ground. The cribs can be further protected by nailing wire netting two feet wide around the bottom of the crib, and immediately above the netting a foot strip of sheet metal. The rat can jump about three feet from the ground. He also can crawl up the netting. But the sheet metal stops him on both counts.

Chicken houses give much trouble in protecting against rats. It is impractical to build a house that will let the chickens in and out, and not give

access to rats. The best method of discouraging the invader is to do away on the inside with all hiding places. The floor should be clear and all equipment high, or so arranged that rats cannot hide about it. The food supply must also be placed out of reach.

These preventative measures should be supplemented by destroying the rats now about the premises and in the neighborhood. There are many known ways of doing this. The use of guns, traps, dogs, cats, ferrets, water, poisons, fumigants, or a club in the hands of a two-fisted man who is more than ordinarily active upon his feet, constitute a portion of the list.

Of these methods, traps are probably used to the greatest extent. But their use is not satisfactory for the reason that in a few days the presence of the traps is broadcasted to every rat about the premises. Then they simply avoid them. The one suggestion is to put so many traps on the job that you have them all caught before they become wise.

Mr. Barnum also described how to use poisons. Three types of bait are

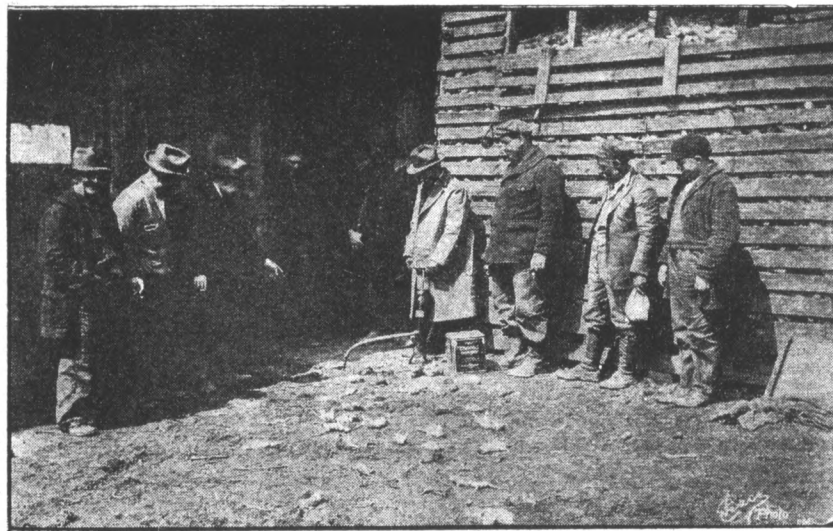
used—meat, fruits or vegetables, and cereals. Bait from each of these three classes is selected and mixed with powdered barium carbonate at the rate of one part of the poison by weight, to four parts of bait, adding water if necessary to make the bait moist. In a small square of paper or small paper bag a teaspoonful of bait is wrapped, doing each kind of bait separately. A small package of each kind is then placed where the rats are likely to feed, but out of the reach of children, irresponsible persons, or domestic animals. Each morning the uneaten baits are removed and replaced with fresh baits each evening. Continue the practice till the rats are gone. Other foods should also be removed or placed where rats will be unable to reach them.

Now, as to the use of fumigants. These have but recently been employed against the rat, and the chief reason for holding these demonstrations was to show farmers how this method can be employed with safety. During the demonstrations from ten to thirty rats were killed and recovered at each of the ten farms visited. Many more were undoubtedly killed, remaining in the burrows.

The fumigant used was calcium cyanide. It is a powder. When exposed to the air, this powder gives off a deadly gas that destroys animal life quickly, when confined. The residue left after the gas has escaped is just ordinary lime. While caution must be used in handling this material, it offers no more difficulties than is experienced in the use of arsenites in spraying.

The operator administers the powder to the rats by means of a duster with a few feet of hose attached. After the duster is loaded, the hose is placed in a rat hole and the dust pumped in. All other holes from which the dust escapes, are plugged. When sufficient of the dust has been forced in to permeate all the recesses of the dens, the hose is removed and the re-

(Continued on page 565).



Killing Rats with Fumigants. From this Den Thirty Rats were Taken. Fumigants Work Effectively where Burrows Are Otherwise Inaccessible.

## New Varieties of Fruit

*Their Value in Progressive Fruit Growing*

By Stanley Johnston

Supt. South Haven Experiment Station

NEW varieties of fruit have a fascination for most of us. Somewhat like oil and mining stocks, or other get-rich-quick schemes. Just recently a grower wrote to the department of agriculture stating that he was about to order enough Cortland apple trees to plant several acres. The Cortland is a cross between McIntosh and Ben Davis, and has received considerable praise in New York state. However, it has shown little promise in Michigan. It very often happens that a variety will be very satisfactory in another section. This lack of adaptation has caused considerable loss in many instances.

New varieties are necessary for the advancement of fruit growing. All of the standard varieties of today, even though superior to the varieties of a generation ago, have their faults. It is only through the new varieties of the future that these faults will be eliminated. There probably never was a better realization of the need for better varieties than at the present time. Certain periods of the ripening season are sadly lacking in suitable varieties. Many of our standard varieties are very susceptible to certain insects or diseases. It would be a great economic advantage to be able to replace them with others of as good

or better quality and greater resistance. How splendid it would be if we could develop an Elberta peach of really fine quality; a high quality, attractive peach ripening early in August; another one the last of August; and still another one following the Elberta; a blight resistant pear of the Bartlett type, or a Bartlett that would ripen late and keep until Christmas; a Jonathan apple that would be free from Jonathan spot; a Rhode Island Greening with a red color; a Baldwin or a Spy or King free from bitter pit. And so we could go through our list of varieties, picking flaws here and there. Each could be improved to the great benefit of the fruit industry.

The new varieties that are constantly being introduced, of course promise to fill all these gaps, to meet all these requirements. Oftentimes the claims that are made are extravagant; frequently the descriptive statements, though glowing, are fairly accurate, but close scrutiny reveals the fact that they are as significant for what they fail to say, as for what they say. Failure to recognize these facts has led many a grower to plant rather reck-

lessly of varieties almost entirely untried and often such planting has occasioned serious losses. For instance, the J. H. Hale peach, which was introduced in 1912 was so attractive in appearance, in fact, no more handsome peach grows than the J. H. Hale, and it was such a splendid shipping peach, that it was planted in great numbers. Solid blocks were planted to this one variety, but when they came into bearing the disappointment was very great, for full-grown trees would set only a small portion of a full crop because of self-sterility. It was very easy to make this mistake, as practically all of our standard peach varieties are self-fruitful.

What, then, should be the attitude of the grower toward new varieties? Undoubtedly it is a good plan for the prospective grower to obtain all the information possible concerning the variety in question, and this information should be obtained from an unbiased and reliable source. The experiment station more nearly fills these requirements than any other agency. In fact, it should be the duty of the experiment station in each state

furnish growers with information concerning the relative merits of the new varieties of fruit. This service is available in most states; the grower has only to use it.

### New Apples.

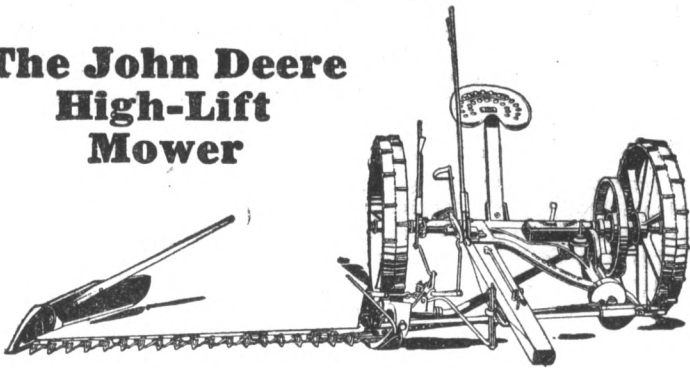
Among the apples only one new variety, the Delicious, seems to be of promise for Michigan apple growers. Possibly the Delicious can hardly be classed as a new variety, although it can be considered so in Michigan, due to its limited planting. The Delicious is apparently self-sterile, and precautions should be taken to interplant it with Jonathan or some other suitable variety as a pollenizer. For Michigan it would seem that this variety should be limited to plantings for home use and local markets, rather than for more general growing.

The New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, has offered several new apple varieties the past few years, including Cortland, Early McIntosh, Macoun, Medina, Lodi, Orleans, Milton, Sweet Delicious, and Sweet McIntosh, of these the Cortland has received the most publicity. It has already been mentioned as being unsatisfactory in Michigan. The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Canada, has also introduced several new varieties of the McIntosh type,



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that you will like—advantages that result in extra years of satisfactory, low cost service.

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Sometimes when a disastrous hail storm ruins several fields of your neighbor's growing crops—you wonder. Your crops may be damaged next time. Hail storm losses to Michigan farmers have averaged about \$652,670 per year for the past four years.

Records show that hail damage runs as high as \$25,000 to \$30,000 per county. No section of Michigan is entirely exempt from this damaging element.

Isn't it time to consult hail insurance? Here's an insurance firm of proven soundness, ready to assume your hail risks. Last year it assumed \$11,728,670 in risks from its 15,722 members. Are you now a member?

If not, you should immediately see the local agent, or write direct to the company.

## AGENTS WANTED

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including the Melba, a variety maturing about Yellow Transparent season, the Lobo, Pedro and others. These varieties are all being tested by the Michigan Experiment Station, but not enough is known about them at present to recommend their planting.

## New Pears.

Scarcely a pear of any value has appeared for a considerable period of time. Bartlett, Bosc, Seckel, Kieffer and Howell are still the leading standard varieties. However, several new or uncommon varieties have been tested. These include Gorham, Pulteney, Phelps, and Cayuga, from the New York Agricultural Experiment Station; Patten from Iowa, and the Conference pear from England, all of which appear to have some potential value for Michigan pear growers. The Conference has been grown at the South Haven Experiment Station for twenty-eight years. The tree is fairly vigorous, unusually productive, and appears to be somewhat resistant to blight, although it is not claimed that it is immune to blight. The fruit, which ripens a little ahead of the Bosc, is of good size, somewhat variable in shape, although usually having the long neck of the Bosc. The color is greenish-russet and it is not as attractive in appearance as the Bosc, although it is of better appearance than many of our Commercial pears. The quality is unusually good. This variety is being propagated and distributed among the pear growers of the state for a thorough trial. The Gorham pear from New York is supposed to be almost identical with the Bartlett, only ripening a month later. This would be a valuable characteristic if the variety should prove to be desirable in other respects. The Pulteney and Phelps pears, also from New York, are likewise of the Bartlett type. The Pulteney ripens about four weeks after the Bartlett, while the Phelps is an early winter pear. These varieties are not well enough known at the present time for any recommendations to be made, but they appear to have some promise. A word should be said about the Pineapple pear from Georgia, which has been mentioned rather frequently of recent years, particularly on account of its blight resistance. This variety will not stand the Michigan winters; furthermore, the quality is rather poor. Nearly all the attempts to improve pears at the present time are along the lines of combined blight resistance of the tree, and high quality of the fruit.

## GETTING ASPARAGUS ESTABLISHED.

WHILE asparagus is a little slow to become established so profitable crops can be cut, it lasts for years after we do get it coming good. Three ways of getting it started are common; we can plant seeds, one, two, or three-year roots, or divisions of old established clumps. There is not much choice between them, and not very much difference in the time it takes to get it established. Starting from seed they are not checked by having the roots disturbed much, while planting two or three-year roots, or divided clumps does injure the roots and cause them to lose about as much as we gain in their age. Carefully transplanted one year-old roots will save a year, for your yearling seedlings would have to be transplanted also, but generally the yearling plants you buy will suffer enough in the moving more than your home-grown seedlings to overbalance this. The cheaper method, of course, is to plant seeds.—L. H. C.

## MICHIGAN APPLE GROWERS ENJOY MANY ADVANTAGES.

FIVE outstanding features have affected the apple industry during the past twenty-five years, according to an apple orchard survey of the

country by Ralph W. Rees, Horticultural Agent of the New York Central Lines. They are the development and wide use of refrigerator cars; the development of cold storages; the decrease in home orchards; the centralization of the apple industry, and the increase of citrus and other competitive fruits.

Mr. Rees has made a careful study of the apple industry, personally visiting practically all of the apple growing territories. His reports on each section, including selection of varieties, phases of growing, marketing conditions and other details, occupies a book of more than sixty pages replete with graphs and illustrations.

He says that, while there will not be a rapid change in the commercial apple production of Michigan, there probably will be an increase of ten to fifteen per cent. Considering comparatively low land values, nearness to large industrial centers, the high quality of fruit which may be produced, it would seem that apple growers can well afford to increase the size of their plantings. As in other sections, it is unwise for plantings to be made by those inexperienced in apple growing, or by any who do not expect to make apple production one of the main features of their farming operations.

Copies of this survey are being distributed to apple growers and others interested, by the Department of Agricultural Relations of the New York Central Lines, Rochester, New York.

## FAVORS LONG-TIME CANNING CROP CONTRACTS.

WE have seen considerable recently about long-term contracts for cherries," said Dr. V. R. Gardner, of M. S. C., in an address at the annual convention of the Michigan Canners' Association. "I believe they represent a move in the right direction, yet I presume there is some hesitancy on the part of growers to sign up, knowing as they do that prices often fluctuate from year to year. There may be a fear that the canners are trying to drive sharp bargains in writing these long-term contracts, and for that reason I would suggest the contracts be written on a sliding scale basis. That is, if the wholesale price of canned foods is \$5.00 a case, the price for the raw product should be so much, and pro-rated up or down as the wholesale price rises above or falls below \$5.00. It seems to me that would be a fair proposition for both canners and growers."

Dr. Gardner said farmers used to look upon the canning factory as "the market of last resort," but times have changed in recent years. Many growers now make the canneries their primary market and these farmers, he said, as a rule are making money out of the production of fruit. Producers realizing the most money from their fruit crop at present, were said to be the cherry growers, who sell ninety to ninety-five per cent of their cherries to the canning factories.

## WILL REQUIRE SPRAYING.

IN writing contracts for cherries this year the canners indicated they were going to require the growers to spray their orchards according to the recommendations of the state college. Arrangements are being made by the canners' association to secure a supply of "cherry fly" bulletins from the college and one copy will be attached to each contract.

The output of Michigan canning factories in 1925 was estimated at \$20,000,000, and represents more than 7.5 per cent of the total farm value of all farm products produced in the state.

A thorough overhauling of the spray outfit should be given before the season's work is started.



## WE BUILT A SHOWER BATH.

NOTHING has given us more pleasure than a simple device for taking a shower bath, which was put up at very little expense. We chose a sheltered location on the western side of the barn, but a basement provided with drainage would be equally as good.

A common wash tub, holding about twenty gallons of water was set on a platform ten feet from the ground. A half-inch iron pipe was inserted near the bottom of the tub. This extends out and downward at a right angle. At a distance of seven feet above the spot where the bath stands, a cut-off is located and the sprinkling end of an old tin sprinkler is soldered on.

With the tub full of water, all we have to do is to turn the cut-off and get under. A pipe from the eaves of the barn runs to the tub and provides water as long as the rain holds out. We have a stepladder handy so the tub can be filled as often as necessary, when the rains do not provide a supply.

The location on the west side of the barn allows the afternoon sun to heat the water somewhat. This is assisted by a window sash kept over the tub, which is hinged at one side and can be raised and lowered as desired.

This device cost less than five dollars to build, but it has given us hundreds of dollars worth of pleasure, and profit as well.—C. H. Chesley.

## SEED DYEING BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

THE Gooding-Ketcham seed dyeing bill passed the senate without amendment. It has been reported out of the house interstate and foreign commerce committee and is now on the calendar. Congressman Ketcham, of Michigan, who has the bill in charge, is confident of favorable action in the house soon.

## POTASH DEPOSITS IN TEXAS.

RICH potash deposits have been discovered in Texas, according to the United States Geological Survey. It is claimed that one deposit in north-west Texas outranks in potential production and richness the Germany potash field, averaging ten per cent pure potash, and covering an area 200 miles long and 100 to 150 miles wide. Samples taken from wells in New Mexico yielded on analysis potash in amounts ranging from 1.35 to 9.40 per cent.

What this means to American agriculture may be indicated by the fact that it will soon be necessary for our farmers to use 600,000 tons of potash annually to maintain crop production, and that at present the German-French potash syndicate has control of the world supply.

## RATS' DAY OF RECKONING.

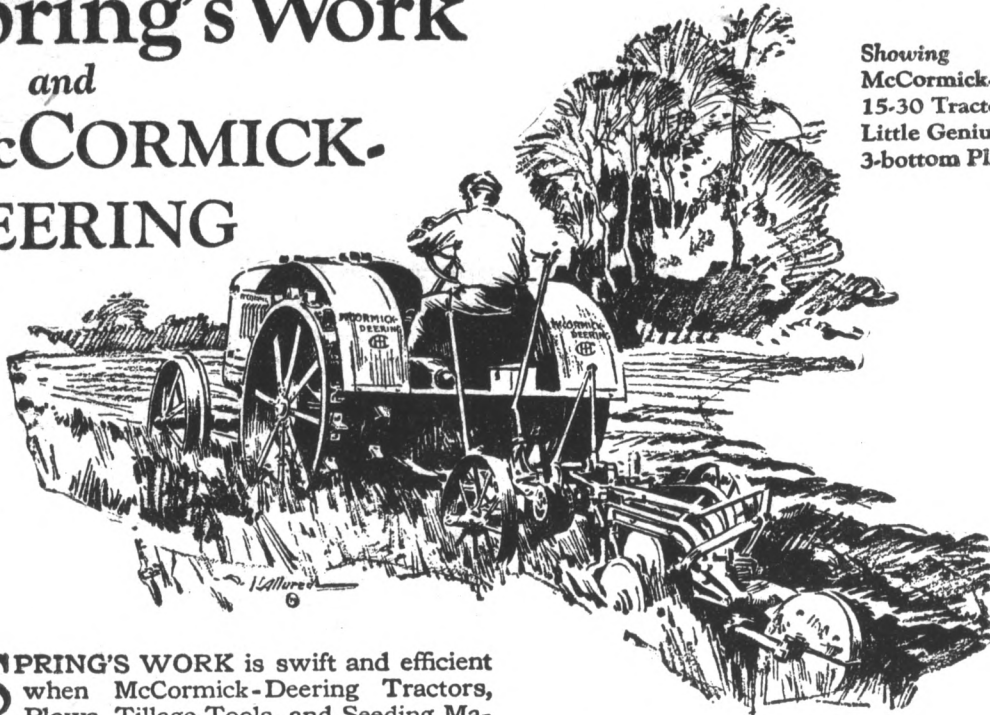
(Continued from page 563).

maining hole closed. The process is repeated until all rat holes about the premises have been closed.

In conducting these demonstrations the operators left the holes open, the better to show how the material worked. A few minutes after the first shot of gas was pumped into a burrow, the rats would begin coming out, only to die a short distance from where they emerged.

Considering the condition of the roads, the demonstrations were well attended, and County Agent Barnum is to be congratulated in promoting this constructive type of work. After the series had been completed he said, "I consider this campaign an abundantly justified effort from an extension worker's point of view, because it got a lot of people stirred up to declare war on rats, and gave them an insight into this recently discovered way to fight them."

# Spring's Work and McCORMICK-DEERING



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15-30 Tractor and  
Little Genius  
3-bottom Plow

**S**PRING'S WORK is swift and efficient when McCormick-Deering Tractors, Plows, Tillage Tools, and Seeding Machines are taken out on the fields. The ample power of these tractors and the quality and broad scope of the attached implements assure full use of valuable Spring time and the maximum saving of expensive labor charges. The burdens of production costs are kept down, giving you that early advantage toward profit, and the quality of the work adds appreciably to crop yield.

Then, when the seed is in the soil, the extreme versatility of the McCormick-Deering Tractor carries on throughout the year.

These tractors, besides being always ready for field and belt work, have the power take-off feature for running the mechanism of binders, corn pickers, and other field machines. They are equipped with throttle governor, adjustable drawbar, wide belt pul-

ley, platform, fenders, removable lugs, brake, etc. They have removable cylinders, unit main frame, and ball and roller bearings at 28 points. They come to you complete—no extras to buy. They have plenty of power and long life. Made in two sizes, 10-20 and 15-30 h. p.

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Potatoes is today being

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It has been adopted and enthusiastically recommended by leading growers everywhere because it has produced results. They know that because it was possible to make application at the right time. Dusting has brought crops through to a clean, beautiful harvest, which would have been impossible with the old, slow, more cumbersome methods. These growers almost to the man have Dusted

### THE NIAGARA WAY

Dusting the "Niagara Way" means that the growers are using

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1. NIAGARA DUSTERS "are made right, work right and dust right." They put the Dust where it belongs in such a physical condition that it will cover all exposed parts. They are so light you can get "in and over" even a hillside planting during those wet cloudy times when Blight comes to destroy your crop.

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3. NIAGARA SERVICE is a service backed by the Niagara Scientific and Extension Division—a service that teaches you When and How to Dust and What to Use. This service will make you an enthusiastic Duster—and add you to that big list of growers who no longer fear the ravages of Insects and Diseases.

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### WOOL BED BLANKETS & BATTING

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



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Factory-to-Rider, saves you \$10-\$15 on your bicycle. Riders on approval and 30 days free trial, express prepaid. Pay only \$5 a month. Write today for big catalog and our wonderful Factory-to-Rider offer.

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To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our new bargain catalogue of Elgin watches, we will send this elegant watch by mail post paid for ONLY \$1.85 (safe delivery guaranteed). Dnat proof case, stem wind and stem set, newest style decorated dial, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with \$1.85 and watch will be sent at once by mail post paid, or send \$3.00 and we will send two watches. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address CHICAGO WATCH AND DIAMOND CO. 4737 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

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Here's how—when you buy lime you are really buying lime oxide (its active chemical property), and this is what you get:

For \$125.00 you can buy, on an average, delivered to your station, 25 tons Solvay Pulverized Limestone containing 12 1/2 tons of lime oxide, or 9 tons Burnt Lime containing 7 1/2 tons lime oxide, or 10 tons Hydrated Lime containing 7 1/2 tons lime oxide.

You obtain 66% more actual lime for your money when you buy Solvay Pulverized Limestone.]

Spread Solvay this year—note the bumper crops—and you'll spread Solvay every year!

Write for booklet.

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### AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

My husband's father was born in Canada. My husband was born in the United States but believes he is not a citizen, as his father did not take out papers before my husband was of age. Is this true?—M. D. M.

All persons born in the United States are citizens, regardless of where his parent or parents were born or to what country they owed allegiance.—Rood.

### DELAYED TAX RETURN.

I should have filed an income tax blank, but on account of sickness of one of the members of our family, I was unable to do so at the time I should have, while the federal agent was there. I went to Port Huron and to Mt. Clemens but could find no one there who could tell me anything. Could you give me any information?—C. C. O.

It is believed that a letter written to the Internal Revenue Department at Detroit, explaining the situation, would be the proper procedure, and quite likely an order would be made waiving the penalty because of the circumstances of the case.—Rood.

### LOST PARCEL CLAIM.

On January 9, 1926, I returned an auto tire to a company. The company never received the tire, and the postmaster at the post office address of the company has no record of receiving such an article. The postmaster here has refused several times to make out my application for a claim. Could I have the application filled out by a justice or a notary, or is it his duty to fill it out? Who would stand the cost if I had an attorney collect the claim?—A. J. B.

No suit can be brought against the United States, nor against the post office. If the postmaster refuses to make out statement of claim, write to the postmaster-general at Washington for directions.—Rood.

### CONTRACT VIOLATION.

We recently sold a piece of property to a family on a land contract. The contract states the property is to be used for "residence" purposes only. The people who have bought this house are taking roomers. They have been behind in their monthly payments two or three times. Once they missed a payment entirely. Are we entitled to enough from the income they have from the roomers for the monthly payments?—R. J. C.

It is believed that taking roomers is not a violation of the restriction on the use of the property. The seller is entitled to bring suit at once upon default on any payments, or to serve notice of forfeiture of the contract and recover the property.

### LIABILITY ON OLD DEBTS.

How long is a resident of Michigan liable for a debt contracted in Indiana, after paying payments for three years on the contract? No payments have been made within the past year and nothing has been said about it.—R. H.

Action on simple contracts are barred in the courts of Michigan six years after the last payment of principal or interest became due or was paid, or after the last written acknowledgment or indebtedness.

### ELIGIBILITY TO PRESIDENCY.

Can a person born in the United States be eligible to the office of President of the United States, if legally elected, if his parents are not naturalized citizens of the United States?—A. O. B.

The constitution of the United States provide, that no person excepting a natural born citizen, or a citizen at the time of the adopting of the constitution shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and has for fourteen years been a resident of the United States. The parentage of the person is immaterial if he is born in the United States.

### "DIAMOND DYES"

### COLOR THINGS NEW

Just Dip to Tint or Boil to Dye



Each 15-cent package contains directions so simple any woman can tint soft, delicate shades or dye rich, permanent colors in lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, hangings—everything!

Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.

## His Axe Slipped!



Woodmen Accident Paid Him \$102.50 PROMPTLY

Just one tiny slip—and without a second's warning Orlander Robertson of Osceola, Iowa was laid up for 7 solid weeks with a badly cut leg. How fortunate that he had a Woodmen Accident policy. It saved him \$102.50!

You never know what minute an accident may hit YOU. 1 farmer in 8 is seriously injured each year. What if YOUR turn came tomorrow? Think it over—can you afford to run the risk when—

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A Woodman Accident policy pays liberally all the time you are laid up. Costs little—does much. Study the chart carefully. This is just the protection you need. Why take chances when an injury may wipe out the savings of months. 2 1/5 cents a day insures you in the biggest strongest company selling accident insurance to farmers. Get all the details. Send the coupon today. Read what hundreds of policy holders say. Act NOW.

Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT CO., Lincoln, Nebraska. 474

Please send me details of your accident insurance policies.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_



## LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE.

(Continued from page 561).

and or third grade certificates. This excepts two that I was unable to learn the kind of certification. From this you can see that generally speaking, the trained teachers are in the graded schools, while the untrained ones are in the rural schools.

Now, if inexperienced teachers could get their first year's experience in a school that keeps a superintendent, they could get much valuable help and be able to do good work, but such schools would rather pay a larger salary to an experienced teacher, while the rural schools hire the beginners because they will teach at a lower salary, yet they often expect them to give as good service as an experienced and trained teacher.

## Discipline vs. Teaching.

Some say that many of our best teachers are not normal school trained. That probably is true in a few cases, but I have succeeded both trained and untrained teachers. I have observed both in the class-room, and I have found that the trained teacher is invariably far superior to the untrained. I am afraid teachers are often judged by the discipline, rather than by their actual teaching.

The problem of training is already solved in Michigan, however, for a law requiring at least one year of normal training for all teachers, goes into effect this year.

Another drawback to the rural schools is inadequate supervision. This work falls to the county commissioner of schools, who is far too busy with other work concerning the schools, to pay more than a few hours visit a year to each school. This is not supervision when compared to that of the graded schools, which maintain a superintendent for each school.

Let us look at some results of this poor supervision. I will start with myself as a type of untrained teacher. I started teaching on a third grade certificate on completion of ten grades of high school work, plus sixteen weeks' review of the subjects required for teachers' examinations. I called it normal work then, but now I know better. I studied a few books on how to teach, and started in. I set out to follow the course of study for Michigan schools, as was my duty, but found I couldn't teach phonics, for I had never learned how. I was afraid to attempt third grade geography for the same reason. Yet I thought I was doing well enough, so the following term I asked for a raise of ten dollars per month, and the school board agreed to pay it. I made a try at phonics this time, but with poor success. The bright pupils learned them, but the slower ones didn't. I was learning by experimenting on my pupils and getting paid for it. The third term I received another raise in salary to continue my experiments. Then it was that some of my mistakes of the two previous terms showed themselves. The lower grades were failing to finish the work laid out for them in the course of study. The fourth grade found their geography text too difficult and the fifth grade their physiology text likewise, but I laid the blame on them and no one told me I was wrong in doing so.

## Experimenting With Teachers.

I felt the need of more education, however, so finished high school and two years of normal work, after which I started teaching again. I succeeded some untrained teachers and found they had failed quite as much as I had during my first three years at the work. I am not censuring them, nor myself. We did the best we knew how and the law allowed us to teach and school boards hired us.

Yet the inexperienced and untrained teachers are often criticized. They are often tried for one term, then for one reason or another are dismissed

and another one tried, often making as many mistakes as their predecessors, so are likewise dismissed at the end of the term. This means a great loss of time to the pupils, but they are usually advanced a grade a year, whether they have completed the required work or not, and the parents are none the wiser until the state examination comes in the seventh and eighth grade years and finds the children unable to pass the required standings, when the present teacher gets all the blame. These teachers often keep in the good graces of the parents by marking the report cards higher than the children's work merits. Parents should learn from the teacher just what work each grade is expected to do by the course of study and check their own children up on it.

It is sometimes charged that the rural school is expensive. In our township, we do not find it so, when compared to the village twelve grade school. The tax rate for the village school is \$.017266, while that of our rural school is only \$.00582. We are paying \$1,140 tuition money to the village school for our high school pupils, which nearly doubles our expenses. Most of the rural schools have a tax rate for school purposes of about three mills, or less than one-fifth that of the village school.

I firmly believe that the rural school should stay and that it should be brought up-to-date by: (1) giving it trained teachers, that the patrons have enough confidence in to keep for a term of years; (2) text books kept up-to-date; (3) school buildings and equipment kept in good condition; (4) better supervision. These would increase the expense, but it still would not compare with that of the consolidated school, while the results would compare with that institution much more favorably.

Dr. W. W. Diehl, of Albion, stated recently in a public address, "we cannot have a true democracy until the country child has equal educational advantages to that of his city cousin." May the day soon come when the little red schoolhouse again becomes the pride of the community.

New British motor ships are equipped with refrigerating machinery so that they can be used by the meat carrying trades.

Leonardo da Vinci saw a possible need for double-decked streets in Milan over 400 years ago and drew plans for a system.

A chemical process enables Philadelphia police to detect changes in automobile license plate numbers of stolen cars.



## RUB-NO-MORE



"It's the gas that kills them"

## Let's kill the THIEVING RATS

**CYANO GAS A-Dust** kills rats quickly, cheaply and surely, without any fuss or bother. A small quantity applied to the rat-holes with a Cyanogas Duster gives off a poison gas that reaches them where they live.

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Go to your dealer first. If he cannot supply you, send for the following special trial outfit:

One 1-lb. Can CYANO GAS A-DUST — One CYANO GAS Special No. 1 Duster  
Both for \$2.00 Express Collect

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511 Fifth Avenue

New York, N. Y.



# Our New Service - One For Each Member of The Michigan Farmer Family A \$7500 Travel - Accident Insurance Policy for only \$1.00 per year.

This offer is open to each member of our family between the ages of ten and seventy, except those who are deaf, blind, or crippled. No physical examination necessary. There are no strings tied to this policy, no catch, but the biggest \$1.00 value ever offered to the public. You only need to be a paid-in-advance reader of the Michigan Farmer in order to get this \$7,500 sensational Travel-Accident Protection for one year for only \$1.00.

*Just read what this Federal Travel - Accident  
Insurance Policy*

## PAYS

**Pays \$7500** For loss of life, sustained by the wrecking or disablement of a railroad passenger car or street, elevated or underground railway car, passenger steamship or steamboat, in or on which the insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger; or for the loss of hands, feet or sight as specified in policy.

**Pays \$3000** For loss of life sustained by the wrecking or disablement of any public omnibus, taxicab, automobile stage plying for public hire while operated at such time by a licensed driver, and in which insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger; or for the loss of hands, feet, or sight as specified in policy.

**Pays \$2000** For loss of life sustained by the wrecking or disablement of any vehicle or car operated by any private carrier or private person in which the insured is riding, or by being accidentally thrown therefrom; or for the loss of hands, feet, or sight, as specified in policy.

**Pays \$1000** By being struck or run down while on a public highway by any public or private vehicle; by being struck by lightning; by cyclone or tornado; by the collapse of the outer walls of a building; by drowning at a public beach where a life-guard is regularly stationed; by the burning of public buildings in which the insured shall be at the beginning of the fire, or the loss of hands, feet or sight, as specified in policy.

**Pays \$10 WEEKLY** For a period of 15 weeks for all injuries sustained in the manner described above and specified in policy. All specific losses shown in policy increase 10 per cent each year for five years (except this weekly indemnity).

**FEDERALIZED READERS SERVICE TRAVEL ACCIDENT POLICY**  
This Policy provides Indemnity for Loss of Life, Limb, Limbs, Sight or Time caused by Accidental Means, to the extent herein Limited and Provided

**FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
**STRONG AND PROGRESSIVE**  
F. R. S. CHICAGO, ILL. Age \_\_\_\_\_

(HEREINAFTER CALLED THE COMPANY)

The date of this policy is \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1926

In Consideration of the payment of the premium of One Dollar (\$1.00) THE FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY HEREBY DOES INSURE

Against Death or Disability resulting directly and independently of all other causes, from bodily injuries sustained through EXTERNAL, VIOLENT AND ACCIDENTAL MEANS (subject to all limitations and conditions herein contained), for a term of twelve (12) months beginning at Noon, Standard Time of the day this policy is dated, and at the place of residence of the insured.

If the insured shall suffer any of the Specific Losses set forth in Parts I, II, III or IV, the Company will pay the sum set opposite such loss, if the injury causing such loss is sustained in the manner described in said parts.

Indemnity for loss of life shall be payable to \_\_\_\_\_ (hereinafter called the Beneficiary) if surviving, otherwise to the estate of the insured.

**PART I**

The Company will pay for loss of	
Life	\$7,500.00
Both feet	2,500.00
Both hands	2,500.00
Sight of both eyes	2,500.00
One hand and sight of one eye	2,500.00
One foot and sight of one eye	2,500.00
One hand and one foot	2,500.00
Sight of one eye	1,500.00
Either hand	1,500.00
Either foot	1,500.00

sustained by the wrecking or disablement of a railroad passenger car or street, elevated or underground railway car, passenger steamship or steamboat, in or on which the insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger, in a place regularly provided for the sole use of passengers.

Not more than one of the indemnities specified above shall be payable as the result of any one accident.

The loss of any member or members shall mean loss by severance at or above the ankle or wrist joints, and the loss of sight of eye or eyes shall mean the total and irrecoverable loss of the entire sight thereof.

**PART II**

The Company will pay for loss of	
Life	\$3,000.00
Both feet	1,000.00
Both hands	1,000.00
Sight of both eyes	1,000.00
One hand and sight of one eye	1,000.00
One foot and sight of one eye	1,000.00
One hand and one foot	1,000.00
Sight of one eye	500.00
Either hand	500.00
Either foot	500.00

sustained by the wrecking or disablement of any Public Omnibus, Taxicab, or Automobile Stage plying for public hire, which is being driven or operated at the time of such wrecking by a licensed driver, and in which such insured is traveling as a fare-paying passenger.

Not more than one of the indemnities specified above shall be payable as the result of any one accident.

The loss of any member or members shall mean loss by severance at or above the ankle or wrist joints, and the loss of sight of eye or eyes shall mean the total and irrecoverable loss of the entire sight thereof.

Form No. 1975-10-25-Rev. 25

## \$1.00 A YEAR IS THE TOTAL COST

The Company back of this Policy is the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago. It is one of the leading companies issuing health and accident insurance. After 26 years of successful operation, its assets exceed \$8,500,000.

Its income is over \$4,500,000 annually.

Its home offices are in Chicago. It owns its own building at 168 North Michigan Boulevard. Its president is Isaac Miller Hamilton. It has over \$58,000,000 of life insurance in force. It has paid policy holders and beneficiaries over \$12,000,000 since its organization.

The Michigan Farmer welcomes the opportunity to be of service to its readers, in enabling them to purchase this Travel-Accident Protection. The ever increasing list of killed and injured, especially as the result of automobile accidents, prompts The Michigan Farmer to secure this protection for its readers. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, at the Safety Conference in March, announced that more than 23,000 persons were killed and 60,000 injured in traffic accidents in 1925. Accidents have no respect for persons. No one is immune. Protect yourself and your loved ones today. If you have an insurance policy issued by another paper, compare it carefully with this policy issued through the Michigan Farmer, and remember that this policy with each year's renewal increases its face value 10 per cent. That is, its specific losses (except weekly indemnity) increases 10 per cent with each full year's renewal until such accumulation reaches 50 per cent with the fifth renewal. That is, in the fifth year, the \$7,500 provision increases to \$11,250; \$3,000 increases to \$4,500; \$2,000 increases to \$3,000, and the \$1,000 increases to \$1,500.

Do not confuse this offer with regular life or health insurance. It is Travel-Accident Insurance and protects you only as shown in policy. It is by no means complete coverage. A policy that will cover you against all accidents would cost you many dollars. However, this policy offers the most liberal sound insurance that we have ever seen, and we do not hesitate to offer it to our readers. For the coverage and protection it affords, no one can afford to be without this policy, considering the rapidly increasing accidents due to the increased vehicle traffic.

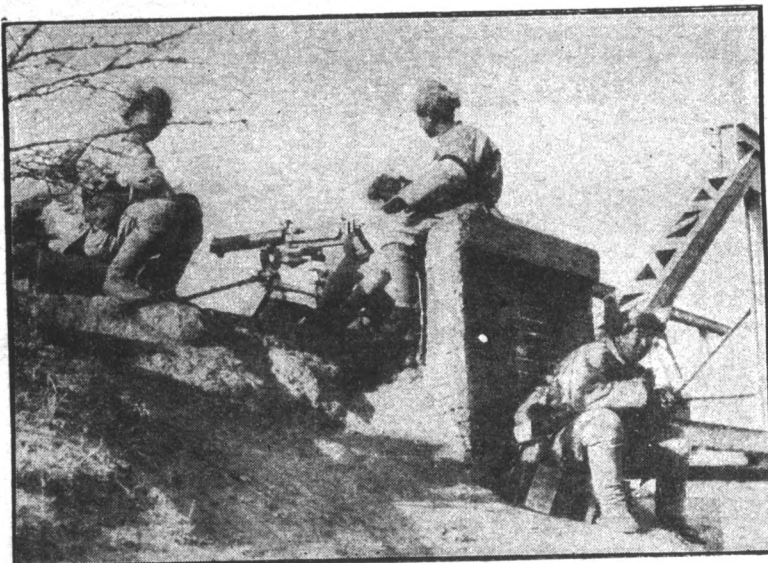
*Address all correspondence to The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.*



# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



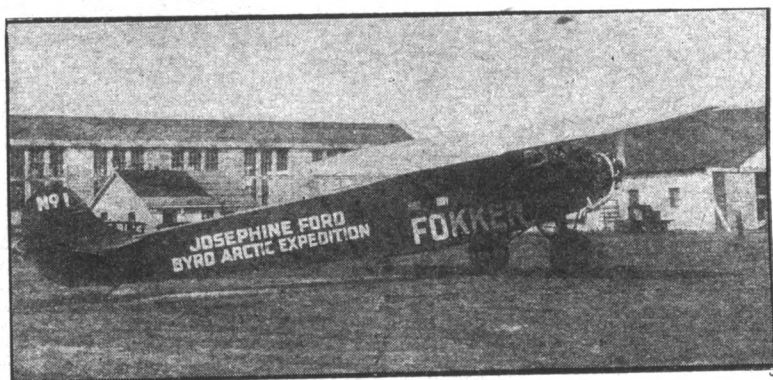
This beautiful calla lily, 83 years old, has always been in the possession of Mrs. Smith, of Maine.



For three months Tientsin, China, has been almost in a state of siege, with the attacking force deployed before the walls and defenders ready and waiting to repel assaults.



Jack Earle, 8½-foot Texas giant, can't take advantage of remnant sales for his spring suit.



"Josephine Ford," the three-engine Fokker plane in which Lieutenant Commander Richard E. Byrd, world flyer, hopes to reach the North Pole during the coming summer.



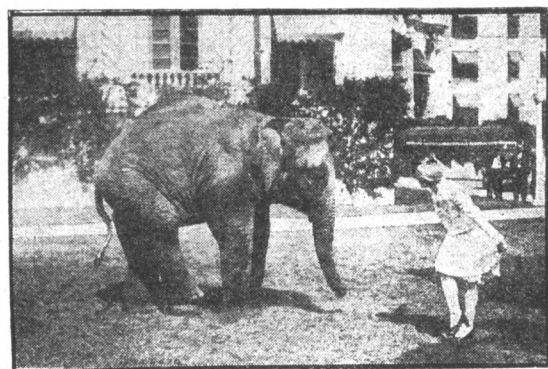
Jack Minor, Canadian naturalist, has invented a new net for catching crows. It proved so successful that on the first day, he gathered 510 of the birds.



"Buster," trained to guard his master's truck, was carried a half mile on a locomotive when the truck stalled on a railroad track.



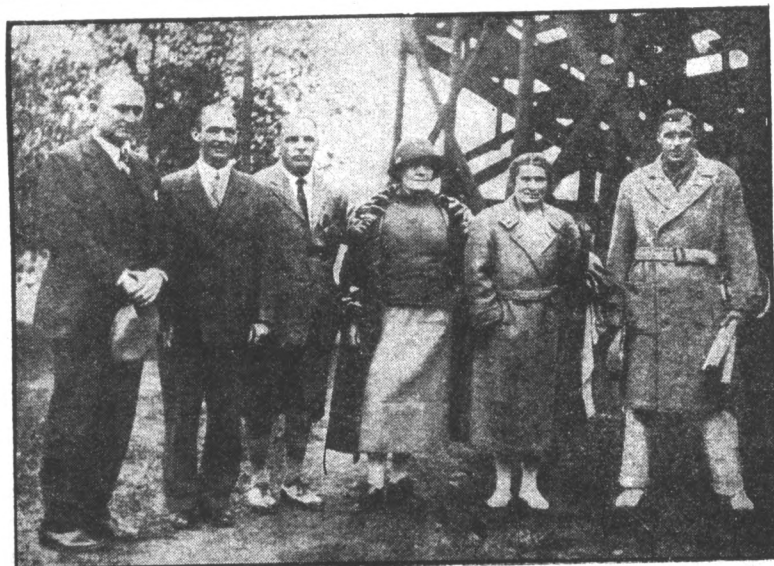
This leather helmet mask is designed against sub-zero temperatures in trans-polar flights.



Rosie, the eight-year-old elephant at the Nautilus Hotel, at Miami, Florida, has proven an apt Charleston pupil.



In pioneer days in California, the safe arrival of mission priests, making pilgrimages to various missions, was celebrated by a fiesta. One of these was recently held at San Fernando Mission.



Leaders in various sports: Ty Cobb, baseball; Sam Harding, tennis; Beals Wright, tennis; Mrs. Dorothy Hurd, golf; Miss Elizabeth Ryan, tennis, and William Tilden II, world's tennis champion.



THE old man's face reddened at the memory. "I was so mad I could not talk plain," he went on. "Told 'em if they wasn't off my land before I got to the house and got my shotgun, I'd shoot every last one of them—because they killed so many quail! Mary wouldn't let me take the gun out of the house."

He smiled ruefully. "The fellows just laughed at me, but they went all the same. I didn't find the hole in the fence till the next day. They cut it to let their dogs through."

Haynes nodded. "There are funny chaps running around calling themselves sportsmen, these days," he said gravely.

"Mary says I get too stirred up over this trespass business," Lyons resumed, "but I tell you, Mr. Haynes, I've had a lot of trouble. It's different than it used to be when Dan an' Dolt was about the only ones that fished or hunted on the place. Three years ago a young fellow come out from Silverwood, fox trappin'. He put out poison baits, and killed my old shepherd dog, the first week. I've had a horse shot and hurt so bad I had to kill him, and last spring fishermen burned the marsh down here, same's they did this year, and it run across the meadow and almost took the barn. Mary and I worked two hours to put it out. It don't seem right to me!"

"It's not right," Haynes said warmly, "not right at all!"

In the grove of ancient oaks just above the creek, the two men stopped.

"Well," said Haynes briskly, "what do you say? Do you want to sell?"

"Why, I don't know, Mr. Haynes," Lyons said uncertainly. "There's a lot to think over. Price an' all."

Haynes did not quibble. He spoke swiftly, with an air of finality, almost of impatience. "I'll give you fifty thousand."

The older man was speechless for a long minute. When he spoke his voice was suddenly tired and quavering, the voice of a man broken with age in an instant.

"That's a lot of money, Mr. Haynes," he said. "A lot of money. Are you joking?"

Haynes smiled and took checkbook and pen from an inner pocket and wrote hurriedly. "Five hundred dollars, payable to cash," he said as he proffered the check, "to bind the bargain till next Saturday. I'll bring my attorney out then, and draw the papers, and I'll have a certified check along for the balance."

Warren Lyons took the slip of paper in a trembling hand. "We'll sell," he said, "we'll sell. I tell you, Mr. Haynes, we've liked this place a lot and we've been happy here. But we've worked mighty hard, both of us, to make a livin' all our lives, and we've gone without a lot of things. I've liked this place—but sometimes I've hated it, too."

Long past their customary bed-time the old couple stayed up that night, gloating, planning, carried back almost to the blithe estate of childhood by their great good fortune. A younger couple would have tempered their joy with some skepticism. Would have hesitated before laying plans that might have to be abandoned. Not so with Warren and Mary Lyons. They accepted Haynes' offer as final, considering the five hundred dollar check less evidence of good faith than the man's sincerity, counted the bargain closed.

Warren's weather stained old face was relaxed, all marks of strain and effort erased by the sudden feeling of rest, close at hand. Mary was excited, restless as a girl.

"And we can move into Silverwood, and have just the place we want, Warren," she planned eagerly. "Maybe we could even buy the Robinson house. Oh, do you s'pose they'd sell?"

Warren nodded, smiling calmly. "Sure they'd sell, Mother." His was

the assurance of newly gained riches. "Anybody will, if they get their price. Same as we did."

Mary's lighted old face grew sober. "But maybe we couldn't afford it," she said hesitantly. "They'd want a lot likely."

"They likely would," Warren agreed smiling to himself. "Much as five or six thousand, likely. What a dent in our fifty—at our ages, too!" His bent

He laughed happily. "Why, Mother, we can have both. Don't you see, we'll be rich!"

She sighed contentedly. "I guess so," she said slowly. "The thing I'm most glad about though, is the work. After all these years, no more hayin', no more thrashin', no more chores! Oh, it'll be a relief."

"We'll just soak ourselves full of rest, Mother," Warren agreed. He sat

## Tresspass

A Two Installment Story For Farm Folks

By Ben East

Author of "The Michigan Mystery"

## A Day in Spring

By Mildred M. North

Morning

Morning in springtime! What a joy to waken  
To grass alight with dewdrops still unshaken!  
To hear the robin's clear sweet reveille  
Calling the feathered hosts to greet the day.  
Blue bird and oriole and shy brown wren  
Answer the call, and sing and sing again.  
Dear feathered guardians of our orchard trees,  
Spring were not spring without the birds and bees.  
How sweet the fragrance of cool apple bloom  
Coming from out the morning's twilight gloom.  
Sweetest of scents that fill the springtime air  
It always seems to me a call to prayer.

Noon.

Up from the west a swirl of smoke-gray clouds  
That swiftly all the radiant sunshine shrouds;  
A whirl of snow; a dash of silver rain,  
And sudden gusts that lash and pull and strain  
At quivering branches, bending to and fro.  
Faint and far off the thunder mutters low,  
Then near and nearer, till with mighty crash  
It centers overhead, and comes the storm.  
Distance is blotted out and e'en the form  
Of nearer things grows dim, seen thru the screen  
Of wind-swept raindrops driving in between.

Evening.

Fair lies the earth, new-washed when sinks the sun  
Into the west, his daily journey done.  
Against the wood a rainbow shimmers bright.  
Out of the elm a robin calls, "Good-night."

old shoulders shook with mild mirth, and the beaming smile came back to Mary's face.

"Oh, I'd like that," she cried. "I never seen that place but I wished it was ours!"

Warren was still smiling, calmly, indulgently. "Mary," he asked abstractedly, "do you remember that plush coat you wanted, the second fall after we was married. It hung in Spicer's window all fall. That was the year the potatoes all froze in the ground, and we couldn't make it that fall. Never seemed able to after that either." The silvery haired old woman watched him breathlessly, eagerness, mild vanity playing over her face.

"Well, I'm goin' to get it for you now," Warren finished deliberately, "only it's going to be fur!"

"Pshaw," she told him airily, "what use have I got for a fur coat at my age," but the sparkle in the faded old eyes belied her words. "I'd a sight rather see you have the car you've wanted the last two or three years."

up suddenly, struck by a new thought. "Why, do you know, I even believe I'll go fishin', if I can fix it with Mr. Haynes so he'll let me come out here."

He stood up suddenly, yawned. "Lord, Mother, let's go to bed. They say, 'Once a man, twice a child,' and I guess it goes for us this time. We're worse'n kids!"

### CHAPTER III.

Haynes came early the following Saturday. With him, when he alighted from the car, was a second man. A man younger than himself, seemingly more energetic. The attorney he had promised to bring. Warren Lyons, crossing the yard to meet them, noted the presence of the stranger and smiled contentedly. Everything would go as they had planned now, smoothly and quickly.

"I've had a bad time this week, Mr. Haynes," he told the prospective purchaser, when they had shaken hands and the young lawyer had been introduced. "I've chased more than a doz-

en fishermen out of the crick down there. They seemed to come in droves. Mighty impudent, too, some of them was. It'll be all right when you get possession. Once they know you mean business they'll keep out. They don't pay much attention to an old man like me. Figure I can't do nothin'."

Haynes smiled faintly and made no reply. He was taking rod cases and creels from the car, fidgeting, nervously uncertain.

"We thought we'd wade the length of the stream when we'd finished with the business," he explained. "Gibbs here is some dry fly artist himself."

Gibbs watched him, while he pattered with the tackle, as though waiting some event, some statement of importance, involving the three of them. Haynes was oddly silent, making no further allusion to his purchase. Lyons sensed finally that something was amiss. He cast about, seeking a question that would not sound impertinent, but would give the big man an opening to talk, speak what was on his mind. Haynes himself relieved the awkward silence after a minute, reverting to his usual directness.

"Mr. Lyons," he asked, "to your knowledge has there ever been any state fry planted in this stream of yours?"

"Why, yes," Warren told him wonderingly. "Yes, Dan Church and Dolt Moore put in four or five cans each spring, for two or three years before they died. Said the crick was gettin' fished out and needed it."

"Are you sure those were state trout?" Haynes asked soberly.

"Sure. They got 'em from the new hatchery up at Glen Springs. It was just started then. Why?"

Haynes shook his head, looked away, leaning heavily on his rod case. Gibbs was frowning, and he, too, avoided the old man's eyes.

"I hate to tell you, Mr. Lyons, and I'm almost as disappointed as you'll be. But I guess I can't buy your place!"

"Can't buy it—" Lyons' eyes went uncertainly from one of them to the other, beseeching, while his world tottered down in roaring tumult about him—"Why, Mr. Haynes—why not?"

"New law. Passed the legislature early this spring, and the first test just concluded in supreme court this week. Everybody expected to see the lower court's decision reversed and the law held unconstitutional, but it wasn't. Lyons was waiting, not understanding, lost in the confusion of words."

"The law says," Haynes went on, "that all waters in the state in which fry have ever been planted, are public waters, available for fishing, and the land owner along the bank cannot prohibit wading of the stream in any part, regardless of the location in which the fish were released."

"But they can't do that," Lyons cut in angrily. "A man's got a right to control his own land. Land he's scraped for years just to pay taxes on!"

"That's the funny thing," Haynes replied. "That's what the supreme court decision means," he explained patiently. "That they can do it. There is no appeal from the supreme court, you know. Of course, the fishermen can't come out on the banks, but as long as he stays in the stream, he can go ahead."

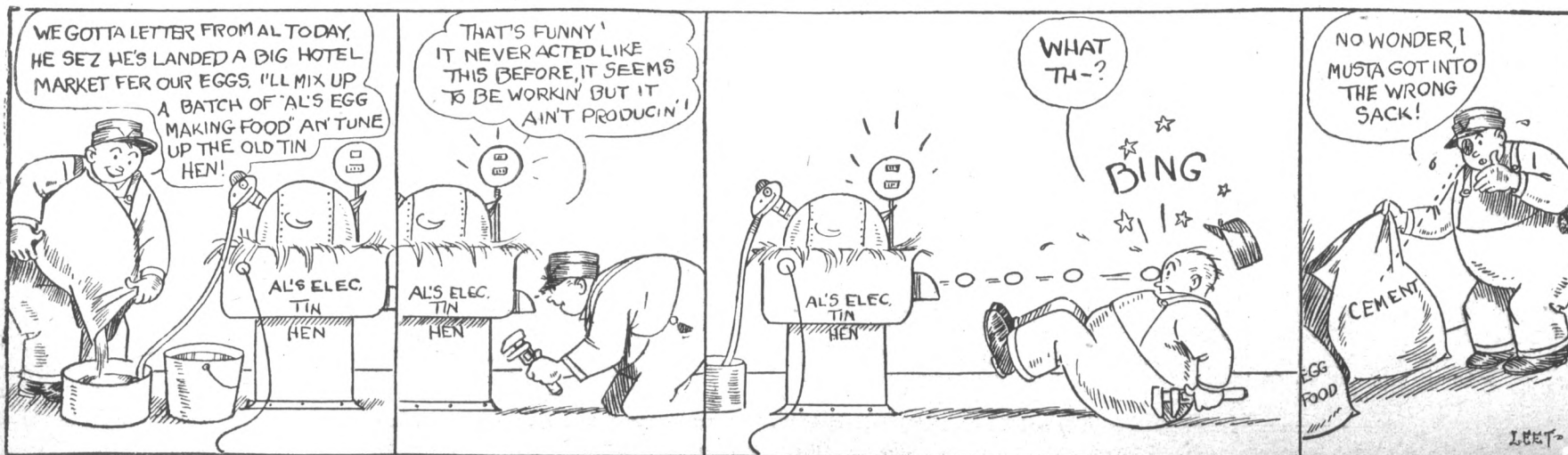
Lyons shook his head slowly, barely comprehending as yet the power behind written and approved law that could overrule a man's unwritten rights.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Lyons," Haynes continued. "But you can see the place wouldn't be any good to me. I wanted for the stream, of course."

Warren nodded slowly, apathetically. "I'm sorry, too," he said wearily. He drew forth a sweatstained old bill fold, extracted from it Haynes' check for five hundred dollars.

Activities of Al Acre—Slim Says That This is a Concrete Example of the Possibilities of AP's Tin Hen

Frank R. Leet





"Here's your money back," he said quietly.

Haynes waved the slip of paper away. "That's yours," he said briefly.

Warren shook his head. "No," he answered. "It ain't your fault you can't buy. I don't want this, Mr. Haynes. 'It ain't mine, honestly.'"

Haynes pushed his hand aside. "You keep it and buy something"—he sought quickly a way to avoid offense to the old man's pride. "Something for your wife. I realize that this means disappointment to both of you, and I think the law is an outrage! But we can't help it, either of us."

Warren Lyons' mind went back to the plush coat that had hung one fall in Spicer's window, and thinking of it he slowly replaced the check in the bill fold, and returned it to his pocket.

#### CHAPTER IV.

Warren sat hunched in his chair, moody and silent. Mary moved quietly about her work, her features set in grim forbidding lines that masked the weariness about her mouth, hid the tears that welled dangerously close to overflowing in the faded old eyes. Catastrophe sat heavily upon them. The ruin of their hopes was as definitely final, as overwhelming, as is disaster to children. Childhood lacks the foresight to see new structures rising on the crumbling foundation of blighted plans. Age, knowing the futility of hope, and the transiency of time, lacks the resiliency to rebound from great disappointment. So it was with

Warren and Mary. Too old they knew, for good fortune to come to them again in different guise, and too old to make any new beginning, save to take up the broken threads of the old weaving, where they had been dropped.

"I don't mind about the things we can't have," Warren said finally. His words were thick, slow, like the speech of a half drunken man. "I don't even mind goin' back where we was—havin' to work like we always have, and all—not much, because it's what I'd always planned on. What hurts is knowin' that every Tom, Dick and Harry can fish that stream down there, burnin' marshes and raisin' Cain, and I can't help myself!"

"Dan and Dolt used to go quietly along, fishin' and watchin' birds and things. These fellows are different, and it's my land they're on, and I can't do a thing!"

The silvery haired woman looked at him, masking sorrow and sympathy behind her sternness. "You make me tired, Warren," she said testily. "I tell you, you take this trespassing too serious. What do you care who fishes that creek? Land knows, you'll never have time yourself!"

He gave no heed to the sharp words, had not even heard.

"It's a great law," he said bitterly. "A law to rob a man of his own land because he's old and poor, and just a farmer with no way to fight for his rights!"

THE END.



#### SPRING TONICS.

WHEN I was a very young doctor with lots of time on my hands, I used to write rhymes, some of my very warm friends called them poems, other warm friends had a very different name for them. I still preserve the following that came, when challenged, to produce a spring poem: Sweet, gentle spring? Nay! Biting, bitter season! I see in you no poem, rhyme or reason. If I shall give you welcome, 'tis ironic. You bring, Sweet spring, One bitterest thing; A Tonic!

But we don't hear so much about spring tonics nowadays; thank goodness. They were a bad lot, mostly. One of the old-time spring blood medicines (you can't buy it anywhere now) contained thirty-one per cent alcohol. You may be sure that it did something for the blood of any man who took it faithfully, and many did.

But what shall we do about spring medicines? What shall we take ourselves and give to the children?

Nothing! Just nothing at all!

If you have been living properly and in good condition all winter, just keep on about your regular daily routine, and rest assured that no medicine is needed. As to that feeling of languor that comes with the flowers that bloom in the spring, it isn't a disease; it's a feeling.

It is more or less inevitable. Everyone gets it. When you feel it at its worst, if you will get up from your chair, walk home, breathing deeply of the spring air on your way, take a small dose of sassafras tea, and return to your work, you will feel much refreshed. If you can't find the tea, never mind.

By the way, this languor is not so very surprising when you consider the sudden changes in temperature that we often have in our middle and western states. Spring often seems to come overnight.

It is time to leave off hot cakes and syrup, to eat less fats and sweets, and to take more in the way of vegetables, canned and fresh fruits, milk and eggs. Seasonable vegetables really do quite

a good deal of good for the blood. You know, of course, how much iron there is in spinach. Rhubarb is another product that is a very good system regulator. Fresh vegetables, greens and an abundance of pure water are the best spring regulators you can take.

#### REST, FOOD AND FRESH AIR FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Please tell me if you think that we ought to send our boy to Arizona or New Mexico? He came home over a year ago and our doctor has just told us that he believes he must have tuberculosis and better go west. He does not seem very sick some of the time, and then again he does.—S. T.

If your boy has tuberculosis his best chance to get well lies in rest, good food and fresh air. Michigan air is just as good as that of Arizona. Perhaps the dry climate of Arizona has a trifle the advantage for such conditions, but it is more than offset by the fact that out there the boy would be homesick, unhappy and restless. I hope the day will soon come when doctors and laymen will learn the lesson that any good fresh air will cure tuberculosis, if combined with comfort, rest and good nourishment, and without these three things there is no climate that will cure it.

#### NO CLIMATIC RELIEF FROM RHEUMATISM.

Will you please tell me if there is any place in the United States where one may go to escape rheumatism? Are the southern states free from the disease? Are colds and throat trouble as prevalent there as in the northern states? Is health in general better there than north?—C. P.

It is a common delusion that health is better in the southern states. This is not borne out by statistics. The people develop a lassitude that does not make for resistance, and succumb to disease more readily than their harder brethren of the north. Rheumatism is not dependent upon climate. If you have abscessed teeth, diseased tonsils, purulent nasal sinuses, and other such foci of infection, you will suffer as much with rheumatism in the south as you will in the north.

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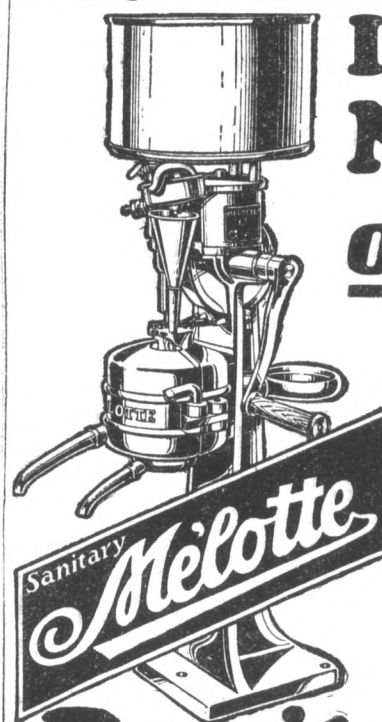
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# WOMAN'S INTERESTS



## Convenient House Makes Better Home

*By Careful Planning, Homes Can be Made Convenient at Small Cost*

**C**ONVENIENCE at moderate cost is one of the most important features that a Better Homes demonstration can show to a community," says Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In planning, building, and furnishing a house, Doctor Stanley says more thought needs to be given to the features that make for comfort and ease of care. The work of cooking, cleaning, and keeping the house in order can then be cut to a minimum. The following are some of the points that seem to her most important:

"Plan the house to meet the needs of the people who are to live in it, and be sure that the exterior design fits the site. Consider the placing of the rooms as regards sunshine and prevailing winds.

"Give careful thought to the arrangement of rooms in the three chief areas for living, sleeping, and work.

### Vegetable Contest

**N**O meal is complete without vegetables, and the home cook needs to serve them in many different ways that her family will not tire of them.

So join our contest this week and send in the recipe for preparing one of the vegetable dishes that is most favored in your family.

To those who send in the five best recipes we will give one of our new recipe files, containing a complete set of filing and blank cards.

Send your recipes not later than April 30, to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Make these groups convenient in themselves and to each other.

"Measure large pieces of furniture and plan the rooms to fit them.

"The living room should be large, light, and airy. If necessary, sacrifice the size of the dining room to make a larger living room, or have only a dining alcove, or make a combination living and dining room.

"Economize also on something else if necessary, and have a generous, substantial fireplace in the living room. With a good central heating system a fireplace is not needed for heat, except perhaps between seasons, but every home needs the beauty and cheer of an open fire. An ash chute to the basement lessens the work of caring for a fireplace.

"A pass closet or cabinet for china, silver, and the table linen, built into the wall between the dining room or alcove and the kitchen is a great convenience.

"The kitchen is a whole problem in itself, but to put it briefly it should be as compact as possible with equipment set at comfortable height and grouped into well-lighted, well-ventilated centers for the various jobs, with adequate storage facilities for utensils and supplies.

"Light, air, and privacy are the prime considerations in the bedrooms. A clothes closet wide enough for a pole and hangers, not just a shallow

cubby hole that tries to pass for a closet, should connect with every bedroom.

"A closet for linen and bedding is also needed in this section of the house. Every house should also have a storage place for trunks, suitcases, and clothing not in use. If the house has two stories, try to have a closet for cleaning supplies and tools on the second floor as well as the first.

"A sleeping porch is very desirable. It will be more convenient and comfortable if screened against flies and mosquitoes and fitted with windows or canvas curtains to keep out rain and snow. Broad overhanging eaves are also a protection against wind, weather, and light, and give privacy.

"Keep the bathroom small so that there will be less floor space and wall space to clean. If possible have a built-in tub which leaves no parts of wall and floor difficult to reach for cleaning. By all means have a cupboard for toilet supplies and the small articles that often clutter the bathroom, and a small closet for storing towels.

"The stairway, whether boxed in or open, should have steps of a height and width that are easy to travel, and should be well lighted at night as well as during the day.

"These points mentioned so far have to do especially with the inside of the house. Porches, steps, and walks, however, greatly influence comfort,

convenience, and the work required to keep the house clean."

### BUTTERMILK PIE.

**T**HANKS so much for the recipes you sent. Our family is very fond of buttermilk pie. Perhaps some of my sister housewives will enjoy it. It ought to be a good farmers' diet.

To make it use:

4 cups buttermilk 1 tsp. soda  
2 cups white sugar 2 well-beaten eggs  
3 heaping tb. cornstarch

Mix eggs, sugar, and cornstarch. Add buttermilk with soda dissolved. Bake in a pie shell that has previously been cooked. This is enough for three pies.—Mrs. W. B.

### A HINT FOR EVERY DAY.

**Saturday.**—If the end of the thread is dipped in glue and allowed to harden, it will be easy to string small beads without the use of the needle.

**Sunday.**—A decoration that is novel for slices of brick ice cream is a small flat chocolate mint for the center, with five halves of blanched almonds used for petals.

**Monday.**—When you do not have cracker crumbs ready, roll croquettes in crushed corn-flakes or bran. The flavor is delightful.

**Tuesday.**—When your pies run over in the oven it is a sign that your oven is too hot. Open the tiny cleaning

door just below the oven door and the oven will cool off rapidly.

**Wednesday.**—The baby's shoes usually wear out around the heels first. The life of the shoe will be prolonged if a piece of surgeon's plaster is placed over the worn part and a coat of shoe dressing applied to the whole.

**Thursday.**—When grating lemons, put them in very cold water for an hour. They will grate much easier than when dry.

**Friday.**—If tinware is rubbed with lard and thoroughly heated in the oven before it is used it will not rust.

## Household Service

### REQUESTED RECIPES.

#### Chop Suey.

Dice two cups of white meat, either pork, chicken, or veal, or even beef is good, and fry in a small amount of fat until crisp. To this add two cups of diced celery, one cup diced onions, one cup mushrooms, and cook slowly until the vegetables are cooked. Then add either one cup of thin brown sauce or three tablespoons of soy sauce. Season to taste and serve with cooked rice.—Requested by Mrs. G. C. J.

#### Overnight Cookies.

3 cups dark brown sugar ¼ cup lard  
1 cup granulated sugar 5 cups flour  
4 eggs 1 tb. soda  
¼ tsp. salt 1 tb. cream of tartar  
½ cup butter 1 tb. vanilla

Cream the sugars, butter, and lard together until light. Add the beaten eggs and vanilla. Sift in the salt, flour, soda, and cream of tartar. Mold in a loaf and let stand in a cool place, such as a refrigerator, over night. Slice off in the morning and bake in a moderate oven. Do not let the loaf freeze during the night.—Requested by Mrs. E. H.

#### Apple Shortcake.

To make apple shortcake, better known in our family as "Apple Grunt," half fill a deep pie-plate with apples, sliced fine. Maiden Blush or similar variety is excellent. Then cover with a rich biscuit dough made as follows:

1 cup sour cream ¼ tsp salt  
1 scant tsp. soda Flour

Use enough flour to roll a soft dough. Bake fifteen to twenty minutes in moderate oven. When done turn out on inverted plate, sprinkle over with one cup of sugar, dash of cinnamon, and dot with butter. Serve warm with cream.

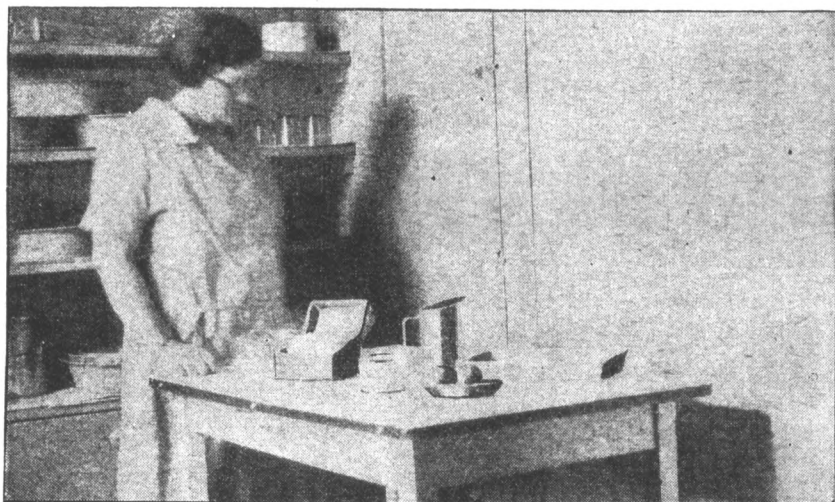
### BEST SOIL FOR GLADIOLUS.

What is the best soil for gladiolus? Also for dahlias? We have heavy sandy soil with clay subsoil. Would barn manure or hen manure improve?—Mrs. G. G.

Any well drained soil will grow dahlias, providing there is an abundance of sunlight and free circulation of air. Manure may be spaded in a full spadeful deep in the fall. Acid phosphate at the rate of one-half pounds to twenty square feet is desirable when the ground is gotten ready in the spring.

Rich ground, suitable for corn or potatoes, will grow gladiolus in good shape. After planting a mulch of well rotted manure may be applied, when the spikes are about one foot above the ground. Drainage is essential and planting to a depth of four inches should be protected.—Laurie.

## Recipe File Real Convenience



A Recipe File with Other Good Equipment Saves Time on Baking Day.

**G**OOD gracious! what will I cook for dinner today?" How many times we ask ourselves this question. Then we grab our recipe book and search through the maze of our accumulated suggestions for preparing food. But our recipe book has been brought to our rescue so many times that it has become worn and tattered, thumb-stained and bespattered with a daub of all the cooking ingredients we ever used. Finally we are unable to locate the recipe we want in this conglomerate of clippings and, at last, resort to cooking the same thing we had for dinner the day before.

My own experience has proven to me just how often a home cook goes through this one act domestic play if she does not have a recipe file. Mine is only a little oak box with a cover that lifts at the top, but it holds a

veritable gold mine for me in the way of collected and tested recipes and hints. I often wonder how I ever kept house without it. Each recipe is written on a filing card and placed under its proper heading, such as cake, vegetables, meat, etc.

This little device has proven to be such a convenience that I believe the readers of our department will enjoy them as prizes for their excellent work in our contests. Each recipe file will contain one tested recipe for each division.

In the future all recipes requested in our Household Service Department will be printed on standard size file cards already to be slipped into your recipe file. Don't fail to join our vegetable recipe contest, and other contests we plan to have in the future, to try to win a recipe file!—Martha Cole.



## What Can We Do?

*How Prize Winners Have Answered this Question at Parties*

### An Egg Blow.

Two leaders are appointed to choose up sides. Each side lines up on opposite sides of a table on which an empty egg is placed. To make this, prick a hole in each end of an egg with a darning needle and blow the white and yolk out. The guests on each side try to blow the egg off the table on the opposite side. The side that succeeds in doing it, wins.

The same groups can line up facing each other for another stunt. Each person is given a graham cracker or something else not easy to eat quickly. At a signal, the two persons at the foot begin to eat. When they finish, the next in line commences, and so on, each one waiting until the one below has finished eating. The one at the head of the line who swallows her cracker and whistles first, wins for her side.

### Find the Whistle.

Send one or more guests from the room. The rest of the party forms in a circle. One of the persons that is out of the room, is called in and blindfolded. He is then told that his lungs need testing. Several players tap him on the back. Meanwhile, someone secretly fastens a whistle on his back by means of a long string. Different ones in the circle blow the whistle when his back is turned and he is told to guess who has the whistle. When he discovers the trick, another, who has been absent from the room, can be called in and the stunt repeated.—Mrs. F. B., of Homer, Mich.

### A Hint Contest.

Provide each person with pencil and paper, asking the women to write a

new or favorite household hint, and the men, a farm or labor-saving hint. The judges can be chosen by vote, the women judging the men's hints and the men judging the women's. Imagine a man being able to tell the best household hint for women, but try them. There will really be enthusiasm on both sides before they have finished. Appropriate prizes should be given to the winners.

### Question Box.

For the church or Sunday School party, why not have a Question Box? Each one writes some question that they would like to have answered. Choose one person to read the questions and ask each one to give his or her version of it. Last, let the minister, if present, explain the subject. In this way, many new and different ideas will be brought out. Also it will bring in things that we do not get from our ministers' weekly sermons.—Mrs. A. W. R., Rushton, Mich.

### Everyone Takes Part.

We find a "trust-to-luck" program is good. Each person contributes something in answer to their name, a song, instrumental music, a poem, a short story, some item of interest from the daily paper, some strange happening, a recipe, anything, and everything. A topic for discussion for a future meeting is often the result of someone's contribution.—Mrs. W. H. B., Ypsilanti, Mich.

As a clever writer has put it, "Children are like rivers. It is impossible to stop them, but comparatively easy to change their course."



## Adventures of Tilly and Billy

*The Tale of a Tick Watch*

**B**ILLY BOUNCE had a gold watch. He was very proud of it, just as every little boy should be of his first watch. His Uncle Ben had given it to him on his tenth birthday. He took it out of his pocket often and showed it to his little playmates. Every one of them had listened to its perpetual song, "tick, tick, tick, tick, tick, tick," and wished he had a watch just like Billy's.

Then one spring day, Billy and Tilly, with some of their little playmates,



When Billy Started to Chase Tilly, Something Happened.

went to the woods to find the first little blue-and-purple-faced hepaticas that poke their pretty heads up through the cold earth.

What fun it was searching here and there behind this old stump and beside that fallen tree!

"Oh, oh, I have one," said Tilly.

"Where, where?" called Billy, as he came running.

"Here, here, a hepatica," answered Tilly, all excited. "See, see," and she held the little blue flower up where all could look at it.

"Then you are to be 'it' for tree ball,"

said one of Tilly's little friends, for it had been agreed that the one to find the first blossom might be "it" for the first game.

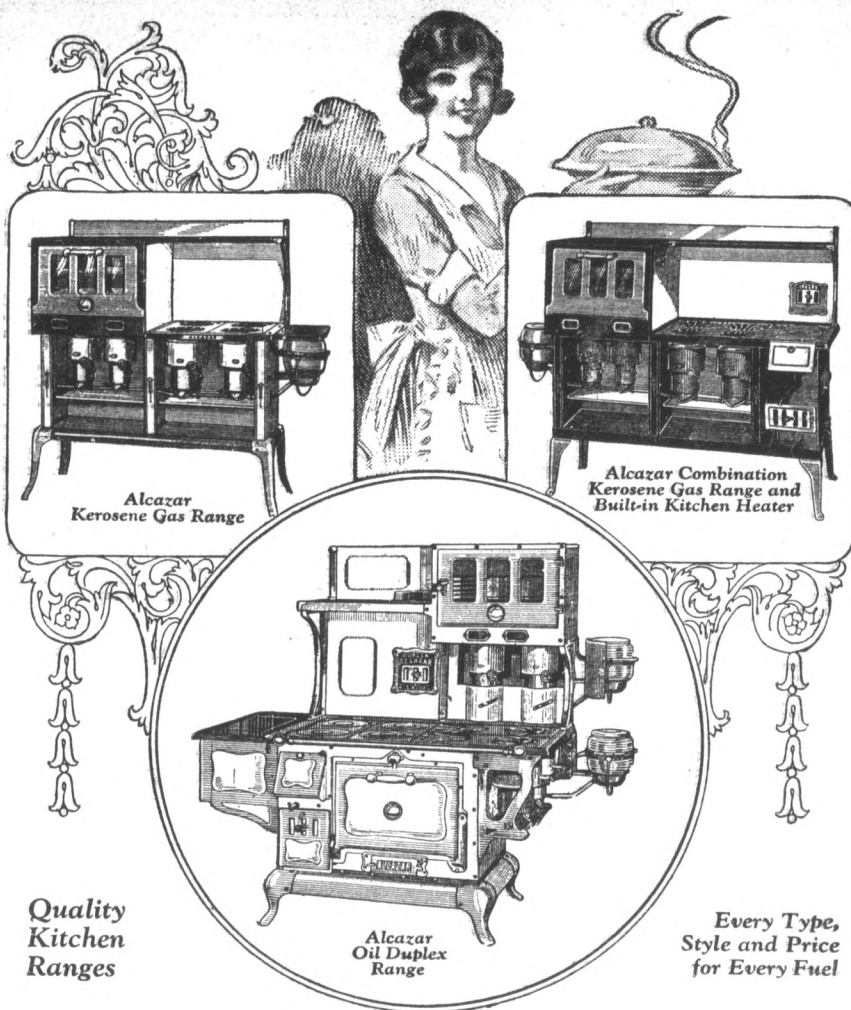
Grabbing the big ball, Tilly ran out among the trees. Dodging behind a big oak that completely hid her and the ball from the rest of the players, Tilly made ready. Each player stationed themselves anywhere they wished as long as they could not see Tilly and Tilly could not see them. Then:

"Rolly, polly, winkey, woe, Hickery, dickery, dockery, doe, One for to get ready, two for to go," sang Tilly.

She threw the ball as far as she could in the direction she wished. The first one to reach it was Billy. He then ran with it toward the big oak that Tilly had chosen as a "goal." He ran as fast as he could so that he would not be caught. But just two steps from the big tree he was caught by his little playmate, Jimmy. Then Billy was "it." When he threw the ball, Tilly was the first to catch it. But when Billy started to chase Tilly, something happened. His gold watch that Uncle Ben had given him went slipping, slipping out of his pocket. Billy was running so fast that he never knew it.

When the little watch struck the ground, a big leaf came fluttering down from a nearby tree and fell right on the watch's face.

"Now I'm lost," said the watch. "Whatever will I do? Billy can't even see me if he tries to find me. I wonder what will become of me. I'll just keep calling, 'tick, tick, tick, tick,'" said the little gold watch, "and perhaps he will hear me if he comes this way."



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**WASHTENAW HATCHERY, 2501 Geddes Road, ANN ARBOR, MICH.**

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.

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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.

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One of our 200 EGG STRAIN LAYERS

Downs Strain White Leghorns have been bred for egg production for nineteen years. They are great winter layers. Many of Michigan's largest egg farms purchase their chicks from us each year. One reports 64% production in November from 775 pullets. Our flocks, hatchery and chicks are all accredited by Mich. State Poultry Improvement Assn., and Mich. State College. Write for our free catalog today. Prices reasonable.

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

**UNUSUAL WHITE LEGHORNS**

**DUNDEE PURE BRED CHICKS**

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

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**BOX A., - DUNDEE, MICHIGAN.**

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

25	50	100	500	1000
\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00	\$27.50	\$130
Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas & Bl. Minorcas	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50
White Rocks, White & S. L. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50
Assorted Chicks, \$12.00 per 100.				150

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**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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\$7.00	\$13	\$24	\$42	\$120
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White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16	30	150

S. C. White Minorcas, 50, \$10.75; 100, \$20; 500, \$90. Light Mixed, 50, \$5; 100, \$9; 500, \$44. PARK'S Pedigree Rocks, 25c each. BUY 20TH CENTURY CHICKS AND BE HAPPY. Special Combination offers on Brooders and Brooder Houses. Order direct from this ad. Catalog Free. Ref., Commercial Bank.

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25	50	100
\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00
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Egg Line Baby Chicks are the State Certified and Accredited product of the finest Tancred-Barron flock matings in America. Possessing those qualities essential to livability, rapid development and quantity egg production, they are the choice of exacting poultrymen.

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**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

## CURING BAD HABITS.

LAYING flocks of hens, which are kept in close confinement, often develop bad habits during the winter season. These habits, once firmly rooted, are sometimes difficult to cure. I was called upon to view a flock of birds last winter, which had developed the vice of feather-eating. Out of 150 hens, probably seventy-five per cent were half naked. At first this had not had any noticeable effect in the laying, but as the colder weather settled down, it was found that the birds dropped off in production, until along in February they had ceased almost entirely. The hen needs to keep her warm coat intact if she is to keep up production during the cold weather. I tried to find out the reason for the development of this habit in the flock. The birds had been fed upon a widely-known brand of mash and scratch feed all winter. A habit of this kind usually results from a lack of some kind in the diet. Again, the presence of large numbers of lice upon the bodies of the birds may start the vice. Whatever the cause, it is easier to prevent than to cure.

## Poultry Nutrition.

In the case mentioned above I examined the birds and did not find much vermin, therefore it seemed likely that something had been lacking in the diet. The feeding of more animal protein in the form of beef scraps, also more green or succulent feed, was advised. I also advised that strips of salt pork be hung in the pen. These tactics largely cured the trouble but it was some time before the feathers had been replaced and the birds did not prove profitable as layers all winter.

## Feather Pulling Habit.

The vice may start from the accidental pulling of a feather, when the bird is picking herself to relieve an irritation caused by a louse. If there is a lack of animal matter in the diet, the blood at the base of the quill tastes good to the hen, and she proceeds to do the same thing over again until she has learned the trick. From her the habit spreads to others until the whole flock may be affected. If a bird is found doing it she should be removed from the pen at once. Prevention is better than cure, however, and plenty of beef scraps in the ration will prove effective.

Idleness is something that should not be tolerated in the laying pen. Plan the feeding so the birds will have to work practically all the time to get the amount of hard grain they need. The only time of day that the hens should have enough grain to fill up quickly on is at night, just before going to roost. A little should be scattered in the morning and again about noon, just enough to give zest to the hunt for it.

## Egg Eating.

Egg-eating is another vice that hens sometimes learn when kept in close confinement, or are not fed sufficient animal material. The trouble usually starts from a hen scratching in the nest and accidentally breaking an egg. If she does it once, the chances are good that she will try it again, and the habit is soon formed. To avoid the formation of such a habit, and to cure it, in case it is formed, all nests should be more or less dark. A long covered box, with a single entrance at one end, is most practical for the nests. Nest eggs are not at all necessary, and, notwithstanding popular opinion to the contrary, they serve no practical purpose. Feed and care for the birds in a way that will make it necessary for them to lay, and they will use the nesting box anyway.

Fresh air, sunlight, deep, dry litter in which to scratch, with plenty of mash rich in animal protein, should prevent the forming of bad habits. Once formed, these habits are hard to cure, but we need not give up in despair. Remove those birds which appear worst, and correct the diet, treat for lice, and hang up strips of salt pork. The chances are that you can cure the bad habits which have been formed.—C. H. Chesley.

## CARE OF YOUNG DUCKS.

WARM weather and parasites seldom hurt ducklings. For this reason you can fill the incubator with duck eggs after the hatching season for chicks is over. And then the ducklings will be ready for market before many of the chicks are large enough to sell. If generously fed, the young ducks are very rapid growers.

In warm weather very little artificial heat is necessary. In fact, I have brooded them, without artificial heat, by keeping them in packing boxes at night and covering them with old pieces of carpet.

We start ducklings on corn bread and sour milk, adding alfalfa meal and corn chop as their appetites demand more bulk. Meat scrap is an aid to rapid growth and early feathering. Fattening is best accomplished by feeding heavily on corn chop moistened with skim-milk.

## Keep Ducks From Dampness.

The watering dishes should be covered so that the ducklings can not get into the water. Ducklings and dampness do not go well together; chilling is the result, and it sometimes proves fatal. Provide dishes deep enough so the whole head of the bird can be immersed, as that is necessary to its health.

Keep the ducklings out of the wet grass three or four weeks. This can be done by providing a dry coop and cleaning it often. Let the flock out in the grass when the sun shines. They like green grass and will consume a large quantity of it. The ducklings should be provided with ample shade.

Old ducks need no particular care. They should have a place where they can keep dry at night. In the winter any dry house will answer for quarters. They can travel about in the cold and snow during the day, but at night they should have a warm place. Eggs are usually laid in the early morning, so it is advisable to keep the birds shut in until all have laid. Do not try to keep ducks and hens in the same pen. Ducks need a soft feed and they are dirty about their eating, so keep the two separate.—Mrs. L. H.

## DO DUCKS EAT EGGS?

Would you please tell me if ducks or geese eat their own eggs? It was the first duck egg we had, and when found there was a big hole in the shell. Looked as if something had sucked the inside.—A. B.

I have never received a complaint of egg-eating ducks or geese forming the egg-eating habit. They are not forced, for eggs like hens, and seldom are confined in large numbers in limited quarters. This helps to prevent a habit of that kind. The egg may have been broken into by a dog or large rat. If the shell was weak, and broke accidentally, the contents might later be eaten out by chickens. Keeping a hopper of oyster shells before the ducks at all times helps to produce firm shells on the eggs.

A color wheel which can be used to detect color blindness has been invented.



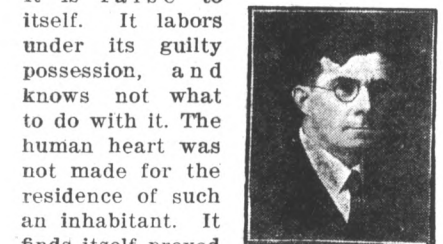
# Murder!

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

A LITTLE boy came home from Sunday School not long ago. When asked what the lesson was about he said that the teacher told them all about Cain and Mable. Cain and Abel. A typical story of jealousy, fury and murder. Alas! that such stories should continue in our day. But we still have them.

Murder will come out, and the murderer is known—by somebody. Did you ever read the speech of Daniel Webster at the trial of a man for the murder of an old sea-captain? It is known as the Captain Joseph White case. Webster was one of the greatest American lawyers who ever lived. He was called in in this case to direct the prosecution. The crime had been cold blooded. An old man who was not known to have an enemy in the world, was found slain in his bed. Webster's description of the working of the guilty conscience cannot be surpassed.

"Meantime," says Webster, "the guilty soul cannot keep its own secret. It is false to itself. It labors under its guilty possession, and knows not what to do with it. The human heart was not made for the residence of such an inhabitant. It finds itself preyed on by torment, which it dares not acknowledge to God or man. A vulture is devouring it, and it can ask no sympathy or assistance, whither from heaven or earth. The secret which the murderer possesses soon comes to possess him; and, like the evil spirits of which we read, it overcomes him, and leads him whithersoever it will. He feels it beating at his heart, rising to his throat and demanding disclosure. He thinks the whole world sees it in his face, reads it in his eyes, and almost hears its workings in the very silence of his thoughts. It has become his master. It betrays his discretion, it breaks down his courage, it conquers his prudence. When suspicions from without begin to embarrass him, and the net of circumstance to entangle him, the fatal secret struggles with still greater violence to burst forth. It must be confessed, it will be confessed: there is no refuge from confession but suicide, and suicide is confession."



These words, which drive at conscience, like a regiment of cavalry against the foe, only echo the tremendous sentence in Genesis. "The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground." And this was a church quarrel! It began at church, over a part of the service of worship! One of the brothers offered a cheap sacrifice, which probably reflected his own character. He had a cheap God, and he made a cheap offering. The other brother brought the best he had, the very first fruits of his labor and his love. He could offer nothing better than what he brought before God. And this was the token of the way he felt. He loved his Creator. He would select the choicest of his life with which to show that love. His spirit was large and noble. His older brother brought the second best. He performed the offering because he felt it was his duty, and it was a duty reluctantly discharged. Very likely, he muttered to himself, that the Lord of Creation was very insistent in his demands. He would give Him something, but not the best he had, no, not by a long way. This religion business was entirely too expensive!

It was not the gift which was rejected, but the spirit in which it was presented.

The widow with the two mites did not make a princely offering. Two mites would not make many repairs on the temple, feed many poor, or send a missionary far. But her spirit was everything. She gave all she had, said the all-seeing Master.

"Not what we give, but what we share, For the gift without the giver is bare; Who gives himself with his alms feeds three, Himself, his hungry neighbor, and me."

One time a man got up in prayer meeting and said that he, for one, was glad that salvation was free. He had been a member of that church for thirty-eight years, and it had cost him less than a dollar, so far. Contrast that with what an old man told me the other afternoon. He told me how he had gone out and collected the subscriptions that built a little brick church at the "Corners," in a certain Michigan county. He headed the list with fifty dollars, and when the building was almost up, he doubled that, and later gave some more. He is old now. He is not heading subscription lists, nor pushing building fund campaigns. But how much satisfaction those memories give him! They are the memories of days well spent, which fill the mind, like fields full of shocked grain.

But I fear we have gotten away from the two brothers and the deadly deed. Why are you angry? asks a Voice, of Cain. It is not worth getting angry over. If you have done wrong, make amends. Offer a better sacrifice the next time. Ask forgiveness, then, with the Divine blessing go your way.

But Cain does not do that. He allows the demon within to kill his soul, while he in turn kills his brother. Have you considered the proper place of anger? It has a place, and a big one. Did Jesus ever become angry? He did. He said words that lashed like whips and burned like hot irons. When someone had said discourteous words to him? When He had been slighted, not bidden to a banquet, not asked to make a speech? No, only when someone else had had injustice done him, or when some helpless one was wronged. Jesus did not let loose his anger when He Himself was injured, but only in defense of others. There anger has a vast place. It is the energy which drives us forward. Without temper an axe will not enter the wood or the knife cut. Without temper an individual is but a lump of mud. But with most of us, anger is misused. We employ it for our selfish ends rather than for the noble purposes of altruism for which it was intended. Jesus never became angry in defense of Himself. "Who, when He was reviled, reviled not again; when He suffered, He threatened not, but committed Himself unto Him that judgeth righteously."

Perhaps Cain hated his brother because Abel was a better man than he. That is usually spelled j-e-a-l-o-u-s-y. It is a terrible disease of the mind. I could relate some tales which have come to me as a pastor, hard to believe, if I did not know them to be true. Says Shakespeare, "O, beware, my lord, of jealousy; it is the green-eyed monster, which doth mock the meat it feeds on." Give vent to our promptings to jealousy by becoming better ourselves. For jealousy springs from seeing someone else who is better in some way than I am. It should be a goad to self-improvement.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR

SUBJECT:—The story of Cain and Abel. Genesis 4:1 to 26.  
GOLDEN TEXT:—Am I my brother's keeper? Genesis 4:9.



## Wyngarden Strain

**Tancred Hollywood Barron White Leghorn**  
**BABY CHICKS**  
MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED.

Your success with poultry depends largely upon the quality of stock you select. Wyngarden Chicks are from pure-bred, production type hens with many high egg records. FIVE of our hens laid 270 Eggs at the 1925 Michigan International Egg Laying Contest. TEN birds 1924 Contest averaged 232 Eggs and finished THIRD place.

We also hatch Brown Leghorns and Anconas. FREE Catalog gives full information and tells why leading egg farmers choose Wyngarden Strain Chicks. Send for copy.

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

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

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

	25	50	100	500	1000
English White & S. C. Brown Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$60.00	\$120.00
Buff and Black Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.00	60.00	120.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	144.00
Black Minorcas, Mottled Anconas	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	144.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks	4.50	8.75	17.50	82.50	165.00
Mixed, all Heavies, \$12 per 100. Light Mixed, \$10 per 100. Ducks, 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.



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Baby Chicks


ONE MILLION AMERICAN-INSPECTED

Quality Egg Production and Exhibition Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds, including Jersey Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Dark Cornish, Dorkings, Baby Turkeys, Goslings. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A. Reference, Peoples Bank, Gambier, Ohio. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. Postpaid Prices on

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S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black & R. C. Brown Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$60.00	\$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.00	144.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	154.00
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	154.00
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00
Lt. Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00

Mixed Assorted, \$10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, \$13 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonable. Splendid, Big, Illustrated, Color Plate, Fifty-six Page Catalog Free. Stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this Catalog and invest your money this season in the Famous NABOB 18k Strains. The most profitable investment you can make in the poultry field right now. NABOB HATCHERIES, Box P-2, Gambier, Ohio.



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### OUR 17th YEAR

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

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

Prepaid Parcel Post for

	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$13.00	\$62.50	\$120.00
Black and Buff Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	70.00	140.00
Barred & White Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas	4.00	7.75	15.00	72.50	145.00
White & Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16.00	77.50	150.00
Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00		

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



## SILER'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.

	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks (AA)	\$17.00	\$82.50	\$160.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks (A)	15.00	72.00	140.00
S. C. White Leghorns	13.00	65.00	130.00

SILER 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.



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

	25	50	100	500
Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14	\$67
Laying Strains Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds	4.50	8.50	16	77
Laying Strains White Rocks & Wyandottes	5.00	9.00	17	83

Order right from this ad. in full confidence. HILLCROFT FARM, Dept. 31, COOPERSVILLE, MICHIGAN. "TRUTHFUL" CATALOG.



## KNOX HATCHERY

BETTER CHICKS AT NO EXTRA COST. Write for SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE OFFER. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Postpaid prices

	50	100	300	500	1000
English & Hollywood S. C. White Leghorns	\$7.25	\$14	\$41	\$67	\$130
S. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas	7.25	13	38	62	120
Barred White & Buff Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds	8.50	16	47	77	150
Silver Laced and White Wyandottes	9.00	17	50	83	160
Columbian Rocks, Jersey Giants	10.50	20	57		

Heavy Mixed, \$12 per 100 straight. Light Mixed, \$10 per 100 straight. Ref.—Knox County Savings Bank Free Catalog. KNOX HATCHERY, Dept. 25 Mt. Vernon, Ohio



# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

## Language and Prohibition

*The Thoughts of Two Merry Circlers*

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, here I am again. This time with a little drop for the fund. Couldn't we do wonders by means of the fund if everyone did his share?

Say, Uncle Frank, don't you think Edith Kingdon's suggestion is a good one? And, as she will have to leave us so soon, I think we ought to give her a chance to take her last active part in the Merry Circle.

About the parents' letters, Uncle, weren't they fine? I enjoyed them

citizen and a traitor to his country, and ought to be ashamed.

Who made the prohibition law? Our parents, and as long as it is a law it is our duty, the duty of us growing-up girls and boys, to live up to the laws and see that they are obeyed, not only for our country's sake, but for our own.

Why make laws if they cannot be enforced? Useless, of course! But—there is no such word as can't, and probably with the help of those who sit back and say, "It can't be done!" we could do something to better the condition in our country today.

I've been brought up to be an honest and upright citizen, and to obey and defend the laws of my country. To say the least, I have no respect for any person who will knowingly break the law.

Now, let's get out of the habit of saying that word "can't." Lincoln never did, and see what he has done.

We of the younger generation will soon be taking the cares of the world into our hands. How are we going to take our responsibilities if we don't face them with the attitude, "Do or Die?"

No, this is not a sermon, but just my views. Uncle Frank, I know you agree with me, so come on "can't's!" I'll debate this question until I'm blue in the face, and when we're debating you'll know what I think of you.—Your friend, "Ginger."

have. I almost forgot to thank you for something which I use so much; it's my dictionary. Thanks ever so much.—Paula Pirscher.

I am interested, even though I am not a woman. Your plan is a good one and I know that you will have a good time camping. I do when I go camping.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am enclosing some money for the Merry Circle Fund for the Crippled Children at Farmington. Neighbors of ours have a little girl there, and they think there is no place like it.

I am an interested reader of the boys' and girls' page, although I seldom get time to write. I live on the farm and am chore boy, hired man, or help wherever daddy needs help.

I think the World Court is a very good discussion, but I do not think the United States ought to join. Our country is large, and hard enough to manage, without adding foreign affairs to bother about.

When our own country is under complete control, or more so than it is now. I think we can then turn foreign political affairs, don't you think so?—Your usually silent niece, Elnora Wilson, Harbor Beach, Mich.

So you are daddy's all around man. It is fine that you can help if you don't overdo. Your thought about the World Court is good. We ought to clean house first.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Wow! what a time we are having over White Amaranth's and Mrs. Cole's letters. I admire a person that can use long words correctly, and I also admire a person that can explain himself in plain English. Both types



It Looks as if Alice Skelton Likes Her Dog.

very much, especially those giving opinions about "White Amaranth." Since the others have given their opinion of "White Amaranth," I think I'll just hand in one, too.

If the words "White Amaranth" used are in her vocabulary, and she knows what she is talking about without looking her own words up in the dictionary, then I think she is perfectly all right. We should always make our compositions or writings as effective and elegant as we can, and if we are fortunate enough to possess such words as "White Amaranth," I think we ought to appreciate it. Here are six rules that every American boy and girl ought to follow:

A pledge to respect the mother tongue. I promise: That I will not dishonor my country's speech leaving off the last syllables of words; that I will say a good American yes and no instead of an Indian grunt, "uhuh," or a foreign "ya" or "yeh" and nope;" that I will improve American speech by enunciating distinctly, and by speaking pleasantly and sincerely; that I will try to make my country's language beautiful for the many people of foreign nations who come here to live; that I will learn to articulate correctly one word a day for a whole year; that I will try to think clearly and express my thoughts in apt, simple words.

Remember "White Amaranth," that: "To have a thought is knowledge, but to be able to express it is art." My goodness, Uncle Frank, it's getting late. I hope I haven't kept you too long.—Florence Litkowski, R. 3, Saginaw, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Tonight, while walking home from school with a girl friend, we had a little argument. She said, "Prohibition cannot be enforced." That made me real angry and I haven't got over it yet, so will take it out on you.

Any person who will say that prohibition cannot be enforced is a poor

## OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, U. F., I think Melvina Strong's kid brother is just about right about the Charleston dance, don't you?

Uncle Frank, let's have a hobbie contest. I think that would be real fun, don't you? My hobby is learning poems. I have learned about one hundred since I was six years old, that I can recite. My favorite poems are as follows.

1. Sheridan's Ride, by J. Buchanan Read.
2. Barbara Fritchie, by H. W. Longfellow.
3. The Saving of Nome, by Margaret Sangster.
4. The Girl at Newville Crossroads, by V. V. Steaven. This poem was written by one of my brother's chums while he was in France in 1917.
5. The Birds, by Bessie Keller.
6. Little Blossom, author unknown.

Well, I guess I will stop my chatter-box.—E. Naomi Sheldon.

You must be some reciter, and in addition you must have a memory. A hobby contest would be good.

Dear Uncle Frank:

This is the second letter I have written to the M. C., although I am a Circler. I think I ought to be ashamed of myself, don't you? Well, what do you Merry Circlers think of the Charleston dance? Some folks think it looks like some little two-year-old trying to imitate a clown in the circus. To me it seems to be very good

exercise. Of course, you should not overdo it, any more than any other exercise.

How much has been contributed toward the new fund? I'll bet those children will enjoy that radio. I am sending a contribution toward the fund.—Beatrice Carpenter, Byron, Mich.

As I write this, we have \$49.89 in the fund. A nickel apiece will make it grow fast. So, you like the Charleston, too? Well, there are a lot of things worse.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, how's the world going with you?

I have an interesting topic today to talk about, and it will be still more interesting to you, if you are a woman, as some M. C.'s think. It's about our club which we started about two months ago. We call ourselves the "Lookout Girls."

We intend to go camping this summer, and so are trying to raise some money. At our next meeting, we will have about twenty dollars. I think that's pretty good, don't you, for just two months? We earned this money by selling jello at ten cents and buying it at six cents. I guess if this weather keeps up though, we won't go camping, hey?

We each have names of flowers, mine is "Daisy." We have a lot of fun at our meetings. We never knew when we organized what fun we'd



Looks Like More Dog than Boy. The Latter is Mary Gleason's Brother.

are all right, so why quarrel over them?

I say nix on that "Merry Circle Officers'" business! You are enough of an officer for us, Uncle Frank. We are not well enough acquainted with each other to elect officers, and we'll all be happier, I think, without them.

What about another drawing contest? We haven't had one for a long time.—Your niece, Ada Carpenter, Bronson, Mich.

One that can handle anything good, including words, is to be admired. But that's the trouble, we don't know each other enough to elect officers. Besides, it might cause jealousy or other feelings Merry Circlers should not have.

Dear Uncle Frank and Fellow-sufferers:

Well, I couldn't stay away any longer. I've answered a heap of contests but never have I been guilty of writing a letter to the Merry Circlers. But I couldn't stand it to see everybody taking my name in vain and not do or say anything in defense of myself. First, I got called a "fusser," and now I'm a "gusher." Gee whiz, what will it be next?

I know I've written a lot of apple-sauce to the Merry Circle in my time, but the best thing I can say is, "consider where it comes from and pipe down." Miss Denton, perhaps if I were an artist I would endeavor to draw you a new boy and girl to adorn our page; but it happens that as an artist I'd make a peach of a bricklayer. Nope, nothing stirring in that line.

As for evolution—count me out. I never monkey with anything I don't know anything about. If man sprang from monkey, all I can say is that he

## A Message to Boys

*From Dr. Chas. Eliot One of the Greatest American Educators*

IT is a promise of success in life if a boy learns by the time he is twelve years old, to use his eyes, ears, and hands accurately; that is, if he learns to see things exactly as they are, to hear the various sounds of nature and art with precision and enjoyment, and to touch or handle things deftly and effectively, whether at work or at play.

It is another good sign if a boy works hard while he works, and plays hard while he plays, and tries both at work and at play to take a hearty part in "team play."

It is another good sign if a boy keeps his senses and his mind on the alert, watchful to do a serviceable deed, or perform a kind act.

Again, the promising boy will be on the alert for new suggestions, new lessons, and new objects of interest. He will not be content merely to follow the beaten path; he will wish to explore, discover, and invent.

I advise all boys on farms and in villages to join the Boy Scouts, if that organization has been established in their neighborhood, and to pass the tests and examinations in their order, at the appropriate ages. Finally, it is the diligent, cheerful, and honest boy who wins success.

(In the heading of this article we have spoken of Dr. Charles W. Eliot as "one of the greatest American educators." We might just as truly have called him "one of the greatest Americans." For forty years (from 1869 to 1909) President of Harvard University, he tremendously influenced the lives of thousands of the most eminent Americans of this generation, and as a thinker and writer he has influenced the thoughts of millions of others who have never seen Harvard. Now in his ninety-third year, Dr. Eliot still writes and speaks with the vigor of youth, and our farm boys should consider themselves fortunate in having from his ripened wisdom the notable "Success Talk" above.)

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



## White Diarrhea

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

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

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 500, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

### Cause of White Diarrhea

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

### Never Lost a Single Chick

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

### Never Lost One After First Dose

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

### You Run No Risk

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

Walker Remedy Co., Dept 500 Waterloo, Iowa.

### POULTRY

#### 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 Trapped Hatchling Eggs, per 15 eggs \$5.00.

Order from this ad.

Second year of blood test for White Diarrhea

KRUEPER POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY  
MILAN, MICHIGAN.

#### BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

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

must have been pretty weak, for he didn't spring far enough. (No, I didn't say anything about women).

Say, Uncle, our friend, Tomboy, has got the English slangue down pretty pat, hasn't she? I wish I could spout like she can.

Down in front, Mr. Wastebasket! go lay a brick.—Guilford Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich.

I have often wondered why you did not enter some of the lively discussions on this page. I am glad to see that you have started. Come again.

Hello, Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I think the boys and girls ought to have a little discussion on "How boys and girls should act in company."

When you have lost your pin do you have to send in your card with the ten cents? Well, good-bye, an M. C., Eva Wortley, Rushton, Mich.

No, it is not necessary to send your card with the ten cents, as we have a membership record here.

### SPECIAL DRAWING CONTEST.

A WHILE ago one of the Merry Circle found fault with our Boys' and Girls' Department head. She said that the boy and girl pictured therein were old-fashioned. Perhaps so. But regardless of whether the department head is old-fashioned or not, we have used it for some time and perhaps a change would be welcome.

So, this contest will be an effort to get a real Merry Circle department design. Here is a chance for our artists to put on their thinking caps and make up something unique. Please draw nothing deeper than the head we are using now. Something not as deep might even be better. We do not want to take up too much room on our page with a head.

The usual prizes of two pencil boxes, three dictionaries, and five pocket pencils will be given. In addition, we will give a special prize of one dollar for any design we should accept for use as a department head.

This contest closes April 30, so be sure to send your drawings to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, in plenty of time.

### MY DARLING DICK.

My darling Dick, I lean on you;  
Without you, oh, what would I do!  
I surely never could go through,  
My darling dictionary.

The above poem, addressed to me, was received with a lot of other papers. Undoubtedly this man of learned mind uses his dictionary as much as he does reference books, and therefore he wished to show his appreciation in this way. I do not know if he uses a Merry Circle dictionary or not. If he does, he is using a good one.—Uncle Frank.

### FOR THE FUND.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am sending a check for one dollar (\$1.00) to be applied on the radio fund for the Crippled Children's Home at Farmington, Michigan.

This money has been given by the school children of Licklys Corners, Dist. 2 Fr., Hillsdale county.—Very truly yours, (Mrs.) Neva Henvey, Teacher.

### THE MERRY CIRCLE FUND.

THE following have contributed, from April 9-16, to the fund for the radio which will be bought for the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital of Michigan, at Farmington:

Helen Hunt, Austin Manning, Gertrude Finkel, Edward Oberlin, Clara French, Ruby French, Elizabeth Heald, Paul Mielke, Robert Burd, Violet Lickly, Ora Carlisle, Ralph Wade, Earl Wilson, Mildred Burd, Richard Laser, Lyle Peebles, Willard Mohr, Dorothy Stuck, Leslie Stuck, Imo Tew, Lindon Tew, John Erven, Maurice Reighter, Louise Reighter, Russell Timberman, Orville Timberman, Karl Timberman, Doris Timberman, Everett Timberman, Francis Risk, Nellie Risk, Eugene Risk, Lewis Robinson, John Robinson, Vivian Carnocross, Leon Carnocross, Alice Glendening, Doris Glendening, Donna Thompson, Marian Thompson, Mildred Thompson, Ivan Hill, Opal Hill, Ovel Hill.



HIGH OF THE HEN  
WINNING PEN  
MICH. EGG-LAYING CONTEST  
1925

Her official record is 286 eggs. If eggs laid before being sent to contest were added, it would make a total of 315 eggs in 14 months.

## ROYAL EGG-BRED LEGHORNS

### LOW CHICK PRICES JUNE DELIVERY

Our White Leghorns won the 1925 Michigan Egg Contest. 1000 birds entered. Contest average 176 eggs per bird. Our pen averaged 241 per bird. Fifty sisters of these contest winners averaged 200 eggs per bird at home. Brothers and sons of these birds head the matings from which I will hatch this year. The Michigan Contest had the highest average egg production of any contest in the country where 1000 birds or more are entered.

### OUR CHICKS ARE MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED

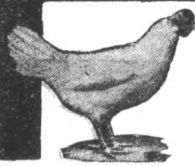
When you buy Michigan Accredited Chicks you get chicks from breeders that have been passed by inspectors from the Michigan State College. In spite of increased demands for our chicks we have neither increased our capacity nor prices.

"75% of our business is from old customers." Even though we are constantly improving our stock we are glad to pass this bettered quality on to our old customers, who have come to depend on us for their yearly supply of profitable chicks. Write for Free Circular that tells how you can get started with chicks from these winning blood lines at moderate prices. You too can join the list of satisfied users of this Royal Strain. Write today.

ROYAL HATCHERY & FARM, S. P. Wiersma, Prop.

R. 2, BOX M, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

## GRANDVIEW SUPREME LAYERS



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

Improved English, Hollywood, Tancred Leghorns

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

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

## ACCREDITED CHICKS AND EGGS

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

M. D. WYNGARDEN

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

## BRED-TO-LAY CHICKS

### MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED

MEMBER INTERNATIONAL BABY CHICK ASSOCIATION

S.C. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Black Minorcas, and Barred Rocks. Order quick for early deliveries. 1926 Catalog Now Ready. Write for FREE Copy.

WE GUARANTEE 100% SAFE ARRIVAL IN GOOD HEALTH

AMERICAN CHICK FARM, BOX M, ZEELAND, 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.

Prices on: 25 50 100 500 1000  
White Leghorns (Tancred) \$3.75 \$7.00 \$13 \$22 \$35  
Barred Rocks (Parks strain) 4.75 8.00 15 22 35  
S. C. & R. C. Rhode Island Reds 4.25 8.00 15 22 35  
Special Matings Higher. Mixed Chicks \$10 per 100. All heavies \$12. Free catalog. catalog tells all about Lakeview Chicks. LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. R. 8, Box 6, HOLLAND, MICH.

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Prepaid prices for May 3-10. 25 50 100 500 1000  
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns \$3.75 \$6.50 \$12.00 \$22.50 \$35.00  
Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds 4.25 7.00 13.00 22.50 35.00  
Mixed Chicks, \$8 per 100; all heavies, \$12. 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, MICH.

## LOOK!

Our big husky chicks are money makers. Every breeder carefully selected. tested, culled by experts. CAN SHIP AT ONCE. Order direct from this advertisement. Save time.

50 100 500  
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Heavy, Mixed \$6.50 \$12.50 \$20.00  
Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Both Combs 7.75 15.00 22.50  
White, Buff Rocks and Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 8.50 16.00 27.50  
White Orpingtons, Silver Wyandottes, White, Black Langshans 9.00 17.00 28.50  
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.

## PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

We offer you chicks that are bred from blood lines of proven laying ability. Our personal attention is given to all orders. You have your choice of three breeds—all are profitable.

GET OUR SPECIAL SALE PRICE LIST.

Write for complete information on this money saving special sale of Michigan Accredited Chicks. Our catalog completely tells all about our stock and our experience in giving satisfactory service. Learn more about us and you will like us better.

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## CERTIFIED ECKARD'S LEGHORNS TRAP NESTED

25% reduction certified chicks and hatching eggs May 18.

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 240 to 324 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.

## BOS Quality Class A CHICKS

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

## FERRIS WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

From trap-nested, pedigreed blood lines. Egg contest winners for years. Shipped C. O. D. COCKERELS Guaranteed to Live. Prompt Shipment. Low Prices. PULLETS Write for Special Sale Bulletin and Free Catalog. HENS GEO. B. FERRIS, 994 Union, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. EGGS

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No small part of the "knack" of making money from dairying lies in keeping a constant watch of the udder and teats. If the delicate tissues of this important organ are always normal and comfortable the milk-flow is free and generous—the job of milking is made easy.

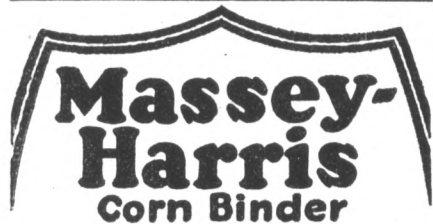
Bag Balm is a wonderful healing, penetrating ointment—prepared especially for the quick healing and restoring of injured udder or teats. For chaps, teat sores, cracked or stepped-on teats, cuts, inflammation, caked bag, bunches or cow pox Bag Balm has no equal. Healing begins at once; all irritation goes promptly.

Bag Balm cannot taint the milk; it is clean and pleasant to use. Big 10-ounce package goes a long way and has hundreds of uses for all animal sores, harness galls, etc. 60c, at feed dealers, general stores and druggists—or direct from us if your dealer is not supplied.

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



is the only Corn Binder handling the stalks in an inclined position on which the knotters and needles can be raised or lowered without stopping the machine or leaving the seat. Built low—no danger of tipping over. Free from neckweight or side-draft. Largest drivewheel used on any corn binder makes draft light.

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The corn is handled gently by special fingers instead of by packers. The Binder picks up and binds all the corn without breaking off the ears. Folding or power bundle carriers are supplied if wanted.

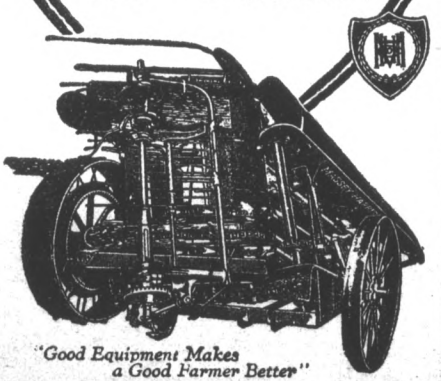
However long you may use the Corn Binder you can always get repair parts. This holds good also for every Massey-Harris Machine.

Write for our large Catalog and name of Massey-Harris dealer.

Massey-Harris Harvester Co., Inc.

Makers of Warranted Farm Machinery Since 1850

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"Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better"



## How I Raised the Winners

By Hugh Ward

Editors' Note.—Mr. Hugh Ward, of Fowlerville, was winner of the 1925 Michigan Ton Litter Contest conducted by the Michigan State College animal husbandry department. To qualify in this contest, a litter must attain a weight of a ton or more within 180 days after farrowing. Mr. Ward's thirteen-pig litter weighed 3,025 pounds at the end of the 180 day period. Prospective entrants for the 1926 contest must register their names with local county agricultural agent, or communicate with Mr. Freeman, contest manager, of the animal husbandry department, Michigan State College, on or before May 15. A number of valuable prizes are offered the winners.



This is the Winning Ton Litter of Michigan for 1925.

THE mother of my litter is a big type, O. I. C., six feet long and about the same size around, and of a kind and motherly disposition. She is three years old and has given birth to sixty-nine pigs, of which number she has raised fifty. This is her third ton litter, although it is the first officially recorded in a Michigan Ton Litter Contest. She now is raising her fourth litter of nine pigs. She is always fed regularly on cooked beans and buttermilk, with some corn.

We have always been careful that she has a clean bed at all times. The farrowing pen is an individual hog house with a pig rail around the inside to protect the pigs.

Because she had only eleven good teats we raised two of the thirteen pigs in the litter by hand. One of these did not do well, and only weighed 185 pounds at the end of the 180-day period.

At first the mother was given a little bran and warm water. About the third day we gave the sow some

ground oats and buttermilk, and when the pigs were about ten days old we added some beans and a little corn.

When the pigs were about eight weeks old they were weaned and given a good clean nest. They had some clover pasture. We did not ring them at all, and they were not out of their little lot for a moment for six months. The pigs were not forced at any time. We just kept them growing and never left feed in the trough.

When the pigs were about four months old we began feeding some ground barley and oats, and the last two weeks, corn and buttermilk.

We weighed them at different times. They weighed an average of 127 pounds at four months. The entire litter weighed 3,025 pounds at 180 days of age. There were thirteen in all. We also weighed some of them at eight weeks, and at that time they had been gaining a pound a day.

The only change I would make this year would be to use a little more corn in the feeding ration.



Here is the Mother of the 1925 Winners Doing Her Best to Make Real Hogs Out of Her 1926 Offspring.

## Saves a Good Cow

And Makes Many Dollars

SPOT is a Shorthorn-Jersey cross. She was nine years old the fall the cow testing association was first started in Ogemaw county. The owner, Mr. William Matthews, regarded her as a fairly good cow, and had had her milk tested at two different freshening periods. These showed a lower test by far than her average test was found to be later. This naturally gave the owner the wrong impression of her real worth, as is often the case when but one test is taken occasionally. Because of this and her age, she was condemned to go to the block as soon as she could be dried up and fattened. The testing association was started,

however, and much to the surprise of the owner, the first month's return from Spot was found to be \$16.20 above feed cost, and she finished the first year with \$107.90 above the cost of her feed, which was considerably more than she would have brought for beef, and the owner still had the cow. She is still with the herd and has finished three consecutive yearly records as follows:

First year—359.7 pounds of butterfat with an average test of 4.8 per cent.

Second year—374.1 pounds of butterfat.

Third year—355.4 pounds of butter-

108%  
NEUTRALIZING  
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Send for  
Interesting Data  
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Your Soil

## Bumper Crops with "Banner"

DON'T pass up the opportunity this year to make every foot of your soil produce bumper crops. Banner-limestone (pulverized and kiln-dried) will make the poorest soil sweet and highly productive because of its extraordinary neutralizing power—108%. You can depend upon Banner to increase your profits just as it is doing for thousands of farmers. If your dealer doesn't handle Banner, send us his name or write us and we will tell you where you can get it in any quantity you want, as quickly as you want it and at prices decidedly economical.

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\$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1.10 Box sufficient for ordinary cases.  
MINERAL REMEDY CO. 463 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.



## BETTER AND BETTER ALWAYS BEST

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

MORE WATER WITH LESS WIND

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

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Whether you are in the market for a windmill now or will be later, write for circular.

AERMOTOR CO.  
Chicago, Dallas, Des Moines, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Oakland  
Backed by greatest experience in building steel windmills.



## Get busy with your SPRINKLING CAN



SPRING is the time to clean up and disinfect.

Time to get busy with the sprinkling can charged with a solution of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Sprinkle it in the poultry-house—in the nests, roosts, floors. Spray it in the cracks and crevices to kill the mites.

Sprinkle it in the cow barns, in the pig-pens, sinks, drains and closets—wherever there is filth or a foul odor. It kills the disease germs, keeps everything, everywhere, healthful and clean-smelling.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.  
Ashland, Ohio

## DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

### POULTRY

Free Test



## Avicol For White Diarrhea

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

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

A free test of Avicol will show how easily white diarrhea is prevented and stopped. The way it makes sick chicks lively and healthy, in just a few hours, will amaze you. Write for free sample, or send 50c for a full-sized package to Burrell-Dugger Co., 671 Nelson St., Indianapolis, Ind. It costs nothing to try the 50c package, because Avicol is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. But if you prefer, try the free sample first.

## 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

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Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

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

### MICH. STATE CERTIFIED CHICKS

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

Route 10 W. S. HANNAH & SON  
Box M, SUNRISE FARM Grand Rapids, Michigan.

fat; and in her third year she made a profit above feed cost of \$93.79, and is going good in her fourth year, despite the fact that she is now thirteen years old. She has left three daughters in the herd during this time, and there would have been more had the owner realized the value of the cow sooner.

Mr. Matthews says, "I think that I can safely say that I have gained enough by finding out what this cow is, to pay the cost of my testing for ten years to come. There is nothing like the cow testing association work to help the dairyman who wants to improve his herd and improve his feeding methods."—W. E. McCarthy, County Agent.

### TUBERCULIN TEST ACCURATE.

THAT the tuberculin test is now applied to dairy cattle is highly efficient in detecting the diseased animals in a herd, and that the test is seldom misleading is strikingly illustrated by its use on the herd of Jersey cattle maintained at the State Experiment Station at Geneva, where 902 tuberculin tests have been made in the past twenty-five years, with only three instances in which there was any doubt as to the accuracy of the test. Although the test is not infallible, it proved to be more accurate in the station herd than it is generally acknowledged to be, declare the station authorities, who maintain that, when used as the veterinary profession recommends, and when the results are interpreted properly, the test is reasonably accurate.

## 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.

**Mastitis.**—Last summer one of my cows used to give a little thick milk from one of her teats once in a while. Last fall the teat seemed to crush up and blood came till it closed up. I have another cow that has begun to give thick milk. Could you tell me the cause and cure?—J. E. B.—This can be caused by bruising of the udder, chilling—from the udder resting on the cold floor, or not milking the cow dry. Give one pound of epsom salts. Bathe the udder with hot water and milk out affected quarter every two hours. At night massage with camphorated oil. It is better to take away the grain until the milk returns to normal. Give one-half ounce of formaldehyde in one quart of water twice daily for four to five days.

**Fails to Breed.**—I have three cows in my herd that dropped their calves in November and do not come in heat now. What can I do for them? L. H.—This is usually due to the condition of the ovaries. Cysts, or "yellow bodies," being the most frequent cause. It would be advisable to have the cow examined by your veterinarian, who would be able to determine this, and give such local treatment that he finds necessary.

**Eczema.**—Since last fall my horse has had a skin disease. Small lumps appeared first on her neck and back, and then all over her body. All the hair comes out by patches. New hair comes in its place, but the skin stays rough and seems like dandruff, but is not sore or open. It seems to itch little. The horse is healthy. I have been using disinfectant given by a veterinarian. I have also given her blood medicine; changed her feed at different times. A. B.—Your horse is probably fat and well fed, and not working very regular. It would be advisable to reduce the amount of feed, particularly if fed corn. Give one-half ounce of Fowler's solution three times daily. Also mix dried sodium sulphate, two pounds; baking soda, one and one-half pounds, and common salt, three-quarters of a pound, and give one tablespoonful three times daily in feed.

**Intestinal Parasites.**—What can be done for a cat that coughs up worms eight or ten inches long? E. J. L.—Withhold food for twelve hours, then give santonin, one grain, and calomel, one-half grain in capsule. This can be repeated in one week.



## WATCH your horses

carefully these days. Guard them against strained tendons, stiff joints, troublesome growths. Treat them with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Keep this wonderful remedy ready for emergencies. For 42 years it has been giving quick relief for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts, Muscular Inflammation.

Won't scar or discolor hair. Apply it yourself. Directions with bottle. Get it at drug stores for \$2.00 or direct from us on receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO.

## GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM



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

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

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



## SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

## ABSORBINE

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

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions, and Book 8 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c.

W. F. YOUNG, INC., 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



## SO-BOSS SAVES MILK!

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

### POULTRY

## SEND NO MONEY for SILVER LAKE CHICKS

We ship C. O. D. and guarantee 100% live delivery of sturdy, pure-bred chicks. White, Buff, Buff Rocks, 13c; Buff Rocks, 14c; Buff Rocks, 15c; Buff Rocks, 16c; Black Minor, 15c; Mixed, 10c. Less than 100 chicks, 1c each more. SILVER LAKE HATCHERY, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.

## SPECIAL PRICES

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

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Change of Copy or Cancellations must reach us Twelve Days before date of publication

**GUERNSEYS** for sale, males, females, sired by pure-bred Guernsey dams having records of 19,460.50 milk, 909.05 fat, and 15,109.10 milk, 778.80 fat. T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

**Guernsey** Dairy Heifer Calves. Practically Pure-bred, 8 weeks old, \$20 each. We ship C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**Guernseys** Some real bargains in registered cows and heifers, one young bull. W. W. Burdick, Williamston, Mich.

**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.

## DO YOU THINK?

Do you think that the herd sire is the most important animal in your herd? Then you will be interested in the one we are offering. He was born July 30, 1925, and is 90% white.

His sire is Echo Sylvia King Model, a 36-lb. grandson of May Echo Sylvia. His dam is a daughter of a 38-lb. cow and sired by a son of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the first 1,500-lb. butter cow. His seven nearest dams average 34.05 lbs. butter and 666 lbs. milk in 7 days.

Send for pedigree of Ear Tag 615.



**Bureau of Animal Industry**  
Dept. C  
Lansing, Michigan

Have Several Registered Holsteins for sale—some just freshened. Apply Charles F. Clippert, or Clippert Brick Company, Wyoming & Southern Avenue, Fordson, 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 925 lbs. 66 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 best type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice of any bunch.

Van D. Baldwin, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

### HEREFORD STEERS FOR SALE

137-600 lbs.; 173-600 lbs.; 56-800 lbs.  
C. F. BALL, Fairfield, Iowa.

### JERSEYS

Registered Bulls from R. of M. Dams, sons and grandsons of Dixie View's Majesty, whose dam made 859 pounds of butter. From Accredited Herd. Write WM. DUNIPACE, Bowling Green, Ohio.

## FINANCIAL KING JERSEYS

for sale, excellent bull calves from R. of M. dams. COLDWATER JERSEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.

### FOR SALE-2 BULL CALVES (Jerseys)

1 born Dec. 18, 1925, sire McKay's Noble Baron; his sire Noble's Sensational Ladd 178146. 1 born Jan. 11, 1926, from one of Noble Baron's Daughters. Price \$35 each. SOREN HANSEN, R. 1, Manistee, Mich.

**Choice Jersey Bulls** ready for service, and from R. of M. dams accredited herd. SMITH & PARKER, Howell, Mich.

15 Cows, 4 Bulls—from R. of M. Cows. Chance to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for fall freshening. Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.

## SHORTHORN SALE THE EATON CO. SHORTHORN BREEDERS

will hold a PUBLIC SALE at the Fair Grounds, Charlotte, Mich., on THURSDAY, MAY 6th, 1926, AT 1 P.M. FAST TIME. 35 Head of Good Choice Cattle. A few Bates bred, but mostly Straight Scotch breeding. A. J. Adams, Auctioneer. I. P. Zimmerman, Secretary. Dimondale, Mich.

**Shorthorn Bull** 15 Mo. old, light roan. An extra fine one. \$125. W. E. MORRISH, R. No. 5, Flint, Mich.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for young stock, 35-pound sire. Good individual. For information write MART DOEZEMA, R. No. 3, Grand Rapids, 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.

**Chester White Boars** ready for service, also March pigs, either sex. Priced reasonable. F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

**Chester White Boar.** Ready for service, also March pigs. G. W. PORRETT, Lenox, Mich.

O. I. C.'s. Choice fall boars and gilts. Sired by Giant Boy and Jumbo's Bell Boy. Brown Swiss. MILO H. PETERSON, R. 2, Ionia, 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.

### 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 on Mares, black, 3,300 lbs., sound, a fine pair. Price \$650. F. E. Rice, Millington, Mich.

**For Sale—Belgian Mare** age 6, 1800 lbs. Sound. WM. McCully, Pittsford, Mich.

**A Few** good Shetland mares and Stallions left. Excellent breeding and choice individuals. Prices low. F. DIVAN, Monroe, Wis.





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, April 20.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.79; No. 2 red \$1.78; No. 2 white \$1.79; No. 2 mixed \$1.78.

Chicago.—May \$1.65½@1.65¾; July \$1.43½@1.43¾.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.78½@1.89½.

### Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 81c; No. 3 yellow at 78c; No. 4 yellow 73c; No. 5 yellow 68c.

Chicago.—May 73½@73½c; July at 77¼@77¾c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 48c; No. 3, 47c.

Chicago.—May 42¾c; July 43¾c.

### Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 95c.

Chicago.—May 91¾c; July 94¼.

Toledo.—94c.

### Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$3.95@4.

Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked \$4.50 per cwt; red kidneys \$9.25.

New York.—Fea, domestic \$4.50@5.25; red kidneys \$8@8.75.

### Barley.

Malting 74c; feeding 65c.

### Seeds

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$21; alsike \$17; timothy \$3.40.

### Buckwheat.

Detroit.—Buckwheat \$1.70 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 \$34@35; standard middlings at \$33; fine middlings \$36; cracked corn \$37; coarse cornmeal at \$35; chop \$32 per ton in carlots.

## WHEAT

After more than a month of hesitation and several false starts, the wheat market finally began an upward trend in the past week. Improved foreign demand, less promising new crop prospects, and a reversal of position by speculative operators were the chief motive factors back of the turn.

Strength in the international supply and demand situation is gradually coming to the front. Large takings by non-European countries have compelled foreign statisticians to raise their estimates of the requirements of importers during the rest of the crop year. Crop conditions continue mostly favorable, although the official condition report was lower than expected. Seeding spring wheat is proceeding rapidly, but some complaints are made of lack of reserve moisture in the northwest which may be important later. The same is true of Canada which is unlikely to duplicate the large production of last year.

## RYE

Rye followed the rise in wheat, although at a sluggish rate. A little export business is reported, but not enough to indicate a cleanup of old crop supplies. The outlook for prices in the next year is strengthening, with chances of a smaller crop both at home and abroad and larger export demand.

## CORN

A stronger tone has entered the corn market in the last ten days. The light receipts, with small decreases in the accumulation at terminals, and prospects of a continued light movement to market for another month were the apparent influences. Prices are down to a level, also, where they are less responsive to pressure. Improved demand was reported in some quarters, notably from the Pacific Coast. The rise in wheat prices exerted some sympathetic effect. An upward trend has probably started in the corn market, but the underlying situation remains weak, and advances in price will be limited unless the new crop becomes distinctly unfavorable.

## OATS

Oats seeding was hampered by excessive moisture again during the past week. Late planting usually results in some reduction of yield. This situation helped to support oats prices during the past week. In addition, primary receipts are light, the movement from terminals is fairly large, and steady progress is being made to-

ward distribution of the excessive visible supply. Export buying has quieted down. Oats prices are on a level that will make them responsive to continuation of unfavorable planting conditions.

## SEEDS

Cold and rainy weather still persists over wide areas and demand for seeds has failed to show any improvement. Prices have been shaded by dealers who do not want a surplus to carry over through the summer. Demand for red clover is slow in spite of reductions in cost, but sweet clover probably will be sown as long as oats are being seeded, so that demand will continue. Alsike clover seed has been unsettled, and prices have eased off.

## FEEDS

Feed markets have worked higher under a more active demand and light offerings. The approach of pastures and the relatively low coarse grain prices make a sustained advancing feed market improbable, however, and sales for future shipment are small.

## EGGS

The egg market held steady last week, although receipts are increasing somewhat faster than the consumptive demand. High country costs will keep prices firm in distributing markets. A year ago, the peak of production came toward the end of April. With the season generally so late, the high point this spring probably will not be reached before May. The demand for eggs to store is not so broad as last season. Holdings on April 1 totalled 857,000 cases, compared with 1,240,000 cases on the same date last year, and a five-year average on April 1 of 1,030,000 cases. Dealers are predicting heavy supplies of eggs once the belated spring arrives, so that prices may hold around the present level a while longer.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 28c; ordinary firsts 27c; miscellaneous 27¼c; dirties 26c; checks 25½c. Live poultry, hens 32@33c; broilers 45@55c; roosters 21c; ducks 30@32c; geese at 21c; turkeys 30@35c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and

graded 29@29½c. Live poultry, broilers 45@60c; heavy hens 32@33c; light hens 34c; geese 22@23c; ducks 38c; turkeys 42c.

## BUTTER

Butter prices descended further down the scale last week to a new low level for the season. It is a case of too much butter for the demand. Fresh production has already recovered from the temporary effects of unfavorable weather and receipts again are large. Stocks of storage butter are of record size, and reductions are much smaller than at this time last year. Holdings on April 1 showed a surplus of nearly seven million pounds over the same date a year ago. The carryover into the new butter year on May 1 will undoubtedly be the largest in the history of the butter market. Retail prices have been reduced in the past week and consumptive demand may increase. Wider distributing outlets would be of great help in steadying the market.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 37c; New York 38c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 37@38c a pound.

## POTATOES

Potato prices soared to new high levels last week, but demand slowed down and prices settled back a little. Supplies are being closely cleaned up, with shipments decreasing sharply from week to week. New potatoes are in limited supply, and prices are well maintained. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$4.60@4.95 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. Double head barrels Spaulding Rose new potatoes are held at \$17 in the same market.

## WOOL

The recent spurt in wool trade activity was short lived, as buying has slowed down in the west as well as in seaboard markets. Mills are buying sparingly, and report that sales of goods are made on such a low basis that they can only make mean offers for raw material. Ohio wools ranging from fine to quarter-blood prices at 46 cents in Boston failed to attract

buyers. Purchasing in the west was so brisk for a time that a small advance in prices resulted, with Idaho wools up to 36 cents and Utah clips at 35 cents, but the market has quieted down noticeably. Foreign markets are steady to firm, and some foreign wools held in this country have been reshipped.

## BEANS

The market for pea beans is steady, with a fair demand, and slight price increases. Other kinds are slow, and price concessions are necessary to stimulate trading.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET

Fairer weather and better condition of the roads brought a liberal supply of produce and caused a drop in the price of some products—particularly root crops. Parsnips, carrots, cabbage and leeks were cheaper, and moved off fairly well. Horseradish and root parsley were very slow selling. The first green onions sold readily at 80c a

## MARKETS BY RADIO.

DAILY market reports and weather forecasts may be obtained each week day from the following Michigan stations:

WKAR—Michigan State College, 12:00 noon.

WCX—Detroit Free Press, at 2:15 P. M.

WWJ—Detroit News, 10:25 A. M., 12:00 noon, 4:00 P. M.

WGHP—Geo. Harrison Phelps, 7:00 P. M.

dozen bunches. Rhubarb was more plentiful and prices were lower. Potatoes were in liberal supply but the movement was only moderate. Apples were more in demand. The fair supply of poultry found easy sale and there was a good call for eggs. Flowers and shrubbery were in limited demand.

Apples \$1@3.50 bu; beets 75c@1.10 bu; carrots \$1.25@2 per bu; cabbage, green, \$1.50@2 bu; red \$1.25@2.25 bu; dry onions \$1.50@1.75 bu; green onions 75@80c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce \$1.50 per 6-lb. bu; root parsley \$3 @4 bu; curly parsley 50c per dozen bunches; potatoes \$3.25 bu; winter radishes 75@90c bu; round radishes 90c @1.05 per dozen bunches; topped turnips \$1@2 bu; parsnips \$1.50@2.50 a bu; bagas 75@90c bu; leeks \$1@1.50 dozen bunches; vegetable oysters 80@90c dozen bunches; rhubarb, fancy 75c @1 dozen bunches; horseradish \$2@4 bu; Hubbard squash \$2 bu; butter 50 @60c; honey \$1 per 5-lb. pail; maple syrup \$3.50 gallon; small celery 25@50c dozen; eggs, wholesale 30@32c; retail 35@40c; hens, wholesale 34@37c; retail 38@40c; roosters, wholesale 35@36c; retail 38@40c; veal 18 @20c; dressed hogs, small 20c; dressed hens 45c; dressed roosters 45c; ducks 50c.

## GRAND RAPIDS

Hothouse leaf lettuce prices touched the highest prices of the year early this week in Grand Rapids, the Growers' Association making sales over a wide area around 18c pound. This price represents an advance of 100 per cent in less than a week's time and is just double the prevailing quotation one year ago. Potatoes were easier in a range of \$2.75@3 bushel, but dry onions, both red and yellow, were weak around \$1 a bushel. Green onions were steady at 20@25c dozen bunches. Hothouse radishes were higher at 60c dozen bunches. Apples were in liberal supply and slow. Spies selling at \$1.50 @3 bushel. Other varieties were moving at \$1@1.25 bushel. Eggs were steady at 25@27c a dozen, and butterfat declined to 40c a pound, the lowest of the year. Broilers started this week at 45@60c pound, and heavy fowls were easier at 28@30c. Pork was firm at 15@16c. Beans were weak around \$3.60 per cwt., and wheat was holding around \$1.59 a bushel.

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

### Shorthorns.

May 5.—Curtiss Farm, South Bay City, Mich.

## Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, April 20.

### CHICAGO

#### Hogs

Receipts 22,000. Market slow; mostly steady to strong at Monday's average; few killers underweight 5@10c higher; big packers inactive; majority 240-325 butchers \$11.60@12.45; bulk of better 200-225 weight at \$12.55@13.15; sorted 180 down largely \$13.25@13.60; top 140 average \$13.85; packing sows \$10.50@10.90; choice killing pigs are around \$13.75.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Market fed steer trade steady at Monday's close; uneven; in-between heifers slow; medium supply hold-overs from Monday offered; lower grade scarce; fully steady both to killers and feeders and vealers; best heavy \$10.35; few loads at \$10@10.25; mixed yearlings up to \$10; bulk of fat steers \$8.75@9.60; good active trade on all grades and classes; vealers firm to higher at \$10.50@11.50; packers mostly \$9.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 12,000. Market fat lambs active; 25@50c higher; heavies showing big end of advance; good clipped lambs averaging 97 downward mostly \$12.25@13.50; good choice handy weight shippers to city butchers at \$13.75; most fat wool lambs at \$15@15.25; fat sheep strong to 25c higher; good fat ewes averaging 160 pounds at \$9.75; few clipped ewes \$8; nothing done on shearing lambs; practically none on sale.

### DETROIT

#### Cattle.

Receipts 573. Canners and cutters steady; others active 10@15c higher. Good to choice yearlings, dry-fed ..... \$ 9.25@10.25 Best heavy steers, dry-fed ..... 8.50@ 9.75 Handy weight butchers .. 7.50@ 8.65 Mixed steers and heifers ..... 7.25@ 8.50 Handy light butchers .... 6.25@ 7.15 Light butchers ..... 5.50@ 6.15 Best cows ..... 6.25@ 7.25 Butcher cows ..... 5.25@ 6.15 Cutters ..... 4.25@ 5.00

Canners ..... 3.25@ 4.25 Choice light bulls ..... 4.50@ 6.00 Bologna bulls ..... 5.50@ 6.25 Stock bulls ..... 5.25@ 6.65 Feeders ..... 6.75@ 7.85 Stockers ..... 6.25@ 7.35 Milkers and springers....\$45.00@80.00

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 770. Market steady. Bulk good ..... \$13.00@13.50 Best ..... \$13.00@13.50 Others ..... 4.00@11.50

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 499. Lambs 50c higher; sheep steady. Best ..... \$12.75@13.00 Fair lambs ..... 11.00@12.00 Light and common ..... 6.50@10.75 Fair and good sheep .... 8.50@ 9.00 Culls and common ..... 3.50@ 5.50

#### Hogs.

Receipts 1,708. Market steady. Mixed grades ..... \$ 13.35 Rought ..... 10.25 Pigs ..... 14.00 Stags ..... 7.50 Yorkers ..... 13.75

### BUFFALO

#### Hogs

Receipts 1,600. Market is closing steady; heavy \$12.50@13.25; medium \$13.50@14; light weight at \$14@14.25; light lights and pigs at \$14.35@14.50; packing sows and roughs \$11.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 300. The market is slow, with steers 1100 lbs. up at \$8.50@10.50; steers 1100 lbs. down \$6.50@9.50; yearlings \$10; heifers at \$5.50@8.50; cows \$2.50@7; bulls \$5@6.50.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 300. Best clipped lambs at \$14; no wools here; load of clipped aged wethers at \$9.50; yearlings \$11@11.50; clipped ewes \$7.50@8.50.

#### Calves.

Receipts 400. Tops \$13.50; culls at \$8.50.



## COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

**Manistee Co., April 13.**—There is very little change in plans of farmers this spring as to crop acreages. Farmers are hauling manure and may start plowing this week. Cattle are looking good. This has been the longest feeding winter for forty-two years.—N. W.

**Midland Co., April 12.**—Farmers are not doing much on account of the backward spring. They are being employed at hauling manure and cutting wood. There are still some snow drifts, and high water in the streams. Farmers are planning the usual acreage of crops except potatoes, which will be increased about ten per cent. Live stock is in fair condition. The feed supply is a little short. Very little marketing is being done. Beans are selling at \$3.80; eggs 25c; butterfat 45c; potatoes \$2.25.—M. S. B.

**Sanilac Co., April 15.**—Nothing is being done toward seeding as yet. Farmers are busy with odd jobs—sawing wood and repairing machinery. Very little spraying is done here. Not much commercial fertilizer used. Our live stock consists mostly of dairy cows which are in good condition. At present roads are in bad condition. The bean acreage will be about normal. A larger planting of sugar beets will be put in than a year ago. Beans bring \$3.70; oats 35c; eggs 27c; butterfat 39c.—C. M.

**Missaukee Co., April 11.**—The roads are bad. There is still plenty of snow. No produce is being marketed. Oats bring 40c; potatoes \$3; hay \$28 a ton. Beans \$3.25; feed is scarce. No farming yet. Fields are covered with snow.—A. M.

**Genesee Co., April 13.**—As yet no field work is being done in this section. Gravel and dirt roads are impassable in many places. Hay is short and selling at \$20@25 in barns. A smaller acreage of beans will be sown than last year. Wheat does not show up very well. Some will probably be torn up.—S.

## CONDITION OF WINTER CROPS.

**WINTER Wheat.**—Notwithstanding the fact that much wheat was sown unusually late last fall and attained only a small growth, it has apparently come through the winter in better condition than expected, according to the April 1 report issued by L. Whitney Watkins, commissioner of agriculture, and Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. March is gen-

erally the most severe month on fall-sown grains, but this year the ground was covered with snow during the greater part of the time. Correspondents reported an average condition of 76 per cent for Michigan, nine per cent below last year's figure on the same date, and eight per cent lower than the ten-year average for April 1. As the crop was under the snow at the time of the report, opinions varied greatly as to the true condition and a more definite statement can probably be made at the time of the next report.

The condition for the country as a whole is 84.1 per cent, as compared with 68.7 per cent one year ago.

**Rye.**—Rye is a less popular crop in Michigan than formerly and many farmers have discontinued raising it. Much of the acreage was sown late in the fall, due to adverse weather conditions, and made but little growth before winter set in. The condition is reported at 81 per cent, against 87 per cent one year ago and 88, the ten-year average for April 1. With ample moisture now in the soil, both wheat and rye should react favorably when the growth starts.

The United States' crop report shows a condition of 80.2 per cent, four per cent below that of one year ago, and nearly eight per cent under the ten-year average.

**Pasture.**—Owing to the lateness of the spring, it is too early to report a condition on pasture in Michigan. For the entire country, the average condition is 82.1 per cent. Last year it was 85.5 per cent on the same date.

**Farm Rental Values.**—The results of a special inquiry on this subject indicate that the average rental value of farms is \$4.60 per acre; of plow lands, \$5.80 per acre; and pasture lands, \$2.30 per acre. The respective values of these three classes of lands are \$81, \$89 and \$41 per acre.

## Michigan Farmer, Detroit

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



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1 story, per pack of 5 hives, 8 frame, wood covers, \$9.80. 10 frame wood covers, \$10.75. 10 frame metal covers, \$13.35. Send for special price list of all Bee Supplies. A. G. Woodman Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 3 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

One	Four	One	Four
10.....\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....\$2.08	\$6.24
11......88	2.64	27......216	6.48
12......96	2.88	28......232	6.72
13.....1.04	3.12	29......248	6.96
14.....1.12	3.36	30......264	7.20
15.....1.20	3.60	31......280	7.44
16.....1.28	3.84	32......296	7.68
17.....1.36	4.08	33......312	7.92
18.....1.44	4.32	34......328	8.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35......344	8.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36......360	8.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37......376	8.88
22.....1.76	5.28	38......392	9.12
23.....1.84	5.52	39......408	9.36
24.....1.92	5.76	40......424	9.60
25.....2.00	6.00	41......440	9.84

## Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance orders or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

## REAL ESTATE

**A MILD WINTER AND PLEASANT SUMMER.** A farm with a commanding view of the entire country, naturally drained, good productive soil. Land at \$20 an acre. A new bungalow, the material costing only \$200. Two or three crops a year. General farm crops with a few cows, hogs, and hens paying your living expenses while early vegetables bring high prices, making your money crops, and enable you to pay for your farm in two years. Two-thirds of an acre of radishes brought \$270.50 net, March 18th. Good roads, standard schools, pleasant neighbors, low cash payment, easy terms. Can you beat such an offer? Write and let me send you full information. W. E. Price, General Immigration Agent, Room 671, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

**120-ACRE FRUIT AND DAIRY FARM.** Manistee County; productive hard maple land; modern nine-room house; large barn; eight acres bearing orchard; use of large sugar bush; six good markets near. A lovely home, farm pays well, but have other business. \$7,000 takes it. Easy terms. Write M. C. Guild, Bear Lake, Mich.

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**SPLENDID BIG FARM HOME**—132 Acres, 11 Cows and young stock, bull, gas engine, saw rig, new ensilage cutter and carrier, cream separator, wagons, machinery, tools, etc., thrown in; broad level fields. 30-cow abundantly watered pasture, 400 sugar maples, valuable woodlot, nice orchard; attractive big home, bath, running hot and cold water; 3 porches; 27-cow cement-basement barn, large silo, tool house, stable, etc. Woman owner's low price \$4,500, part cash. Picture and details pg. 13 big illus. Spring Catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 205-BC, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

**120-ACRE FARM** in resort region of Northeast Michigan, Clay and Leam. Adjoins good town. Fair buildings. House cost \$2,500. Woven wire fencing. Equipped for sheep. Spring creek with old beaver dam furnishes ideal site for beaver raising as advocated by Government. 20 Acres valuable timber and wood. Can give immediate possession. \$3,500, half cash. Address A. B. Co., Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

**FOR SALE**—Farm, to close an estate, modern dairy, fully equipped and stocked with high-grade cattle, 120 acres level farm, 100-acre woodlot. Good opportunity to start milk route. Northern Michigan is starting on the greatest wave of prosperity it has ever seen. Now is the time to buy. This farm is a bargain. Write W. G. Notestine, Executor, Petoskey, Mich.

**80-ACRE FARM**—55 acres improved, Emmet Co., right in the neighborhood where the choicest and highest priced Michigan Certified Seed Potatoes are grown by the Smalzer Bros. Write Edw. Cosens, Levering, 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.

**WANTED**—For rent, a chicken farm and chicken house for 2,000 chicks. Electric lighted. J. Dermatis, 2252 24th St., Detroit, Mich.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**PRACTICAL MUSKRAT BREEDING**—The latest treatise on the subject, written by the manager of a successful ranch. Covers best pen plan in use. \$1.50. Grass Lake Fur Farm, West Branch, Mich.

**OLD COINS AND STAMPS WANTED**—Buying list free. Stamp and Coin Collector tells about stamps and coins. 6 months, 25c. Kraus, 409 Chestnut, Milwaukee, Wis.

**CEDAR FENCE POSTS** in car lots, direct from forest to user. Ask for delivered price. E. Doty, Atlanta, Mich.

**FOR QUICK SALE**—Price Right. 20-40 Rumely Oil Pull Tractor. 30-48 Advance Separator. Geo. G. Croel, Lyons, 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 years \$8; 100 for \$1. Seven Spire for \$1. Eight Deutzia for \$1. Shrubs. Everything to plant. Free list. Prestage & Sons, Allegan, Mich.

**TOMATO PLANTS**—Earlana, Stone, Bonnie Best, Greater Baltimore, Red Rock. Five Varieties Cabbage, three Collard. Celery, Lettuce, Beets, Onions, Brussel Sprouts. Post paid, 100, 30c; 300, 75c; 500, 1.00; 1,000, 1.50. Not prepaid, 5,000, \$4.50; 10,000, \$8.00. Ruby King Pepper. Egg Plants: Post Paid, 100, 40c; 300, \$1.00; 1,000, \$2.25. Moss Packed. Satisfaction Guaranteed. D. F. Jamison, Summerville, S. C.

**FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS**—Varieties: Charleston and Jersey Wakefields, Copenhagen Market, Succession and Flat Dutch. Tomato, Bonnie Best, Earlana, Livingston Globe and Greater Baltimore. Prices, Parcel Post Paid, 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; 5,000 and over, express collect, \$1.25 per 1,000. We guarantee to ship promptly a good size plant that will please you. Tifton Potato Co., Inc., Tifton, Ga.

**CROP SATISFACTION** insurance is Certified Seed from latest improved strains of highest yielding varieties under Michigan conditions. Wolverine oats. Robust beans, two to twenty bushels clean, heavy, treated, certified oats, all ready to drill, one dollar a bushel. Over twenty bushels, ninety cents. F. O. 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., Ponta, Texas.

**VEGETABLE PLANTS** shipped anywhere United States. Will ship prepaid mail, 50 Wakefield or All-head Cabbage Plants and 50 Bonnybest or Baltimore Tomato Plants (garden full) all for 50c. Cauliflower and Pepper Plants 65c hundred, prepaid. Carlisle Produce Co., Inc., Valdosta, Georgia.

**FOR SALE**—State inspected Cumberland Raspberry Plants, unusually thrifty. 12-acre patch under observation of M. S. C. and State Dept. Agriculture. \$8 thousand. F. O. B. Foster Bros., Hartford, Mich., Van Buren Co.

**CABBAGE AND TOMATO PLANTS**—all leading varieties. By express, \$1.00 per 1,000; 500, 60 cents. By mail, 100, 40 cents; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address, W. L. Beardin, Coolidge, Ga.

**COPENHAGEN CABBAGE PLANTS**, \$1.00, 1,000; Tomato, \$1.00; Ruby King Pepper, \$2.00; Sweet Potato, \$2.00; Onion, \$1.00. Large open field grown. Prompt shipment. Quitman Plant Co., Quitman, Georgia.

**FOR SALE**—90-Day Yellow and Reid's Yellow Dent Seed Corn, shelled, graded, ready for the planter, better than 90% germination, \$3.50 per bushel. Also Soy Beans. Chester Fowler, Lockbox 18, Crawfordville, Ind.

**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.

**FOR SALE**—Certified Wolverine Oats, Golden Dent Seed Corn (Germination 95%). Manchito Soy Beans and leading varieties of early and late potatoes. John C. Wilk, St. Louis, Mich.

**PLANTS**—Leading Varieties, open field grown. Cabbage, \$1.00, 1,000; Tomato, \$1.00; Ruby King Pepper, \$2.00. Prompt shipment. W. W. Williams, Franklin, Va.

**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.

**ASSORTED COLORS GLADIOLA BULBS**—60 large, or 125 flowering size, \$1.00 postpaid. Martha Osmond, Fostoria, Mich.

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**REGISTERED COLLIES**—all colors, natural heelers. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Michigan.

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**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.

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**HOMESPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED**—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, ten, \$1.50. Pipe free; pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

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**WHITE LEGHORN HENS** and cockbirds now half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and hatching eggs shipped quick. Trap-nested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg-bred 26 years. Winners at 16 egg contests. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. Geo. B. Ferris, 634 Shirley, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

**HATCHING EGGS**—\$1.10 per setting, postpaid, from our matings of heavy laying prize winners. Blue Andalusians, Buff, White Minorcas, Partridge Rocks. Lone Pine Poultry Farm, Silver Lake, Indiana.

**PULLETS**—1000 Tanager and Hollywoods, S. C. Leghorns. Twelve weeks old, \$1.00 each. February and March hatched. H. L. French, Pomeroy, Ohio.

**S. C. BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS**—332 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.

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**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.

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**THOROUGHbred Bourbon Red Turkey Eggs**, fifty cents apiece. Order early. F. J. Chapman, Northville, Mich.

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**MAN AND WIFE**—about 40 years old, without children. Wife to be fair cook, work in owner's residence. Man good milk. Everything modern. Wages \$85 and board. Bazley Stock Farm, Ypsilanti, Mich.

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