

MICHIGAN FARMER

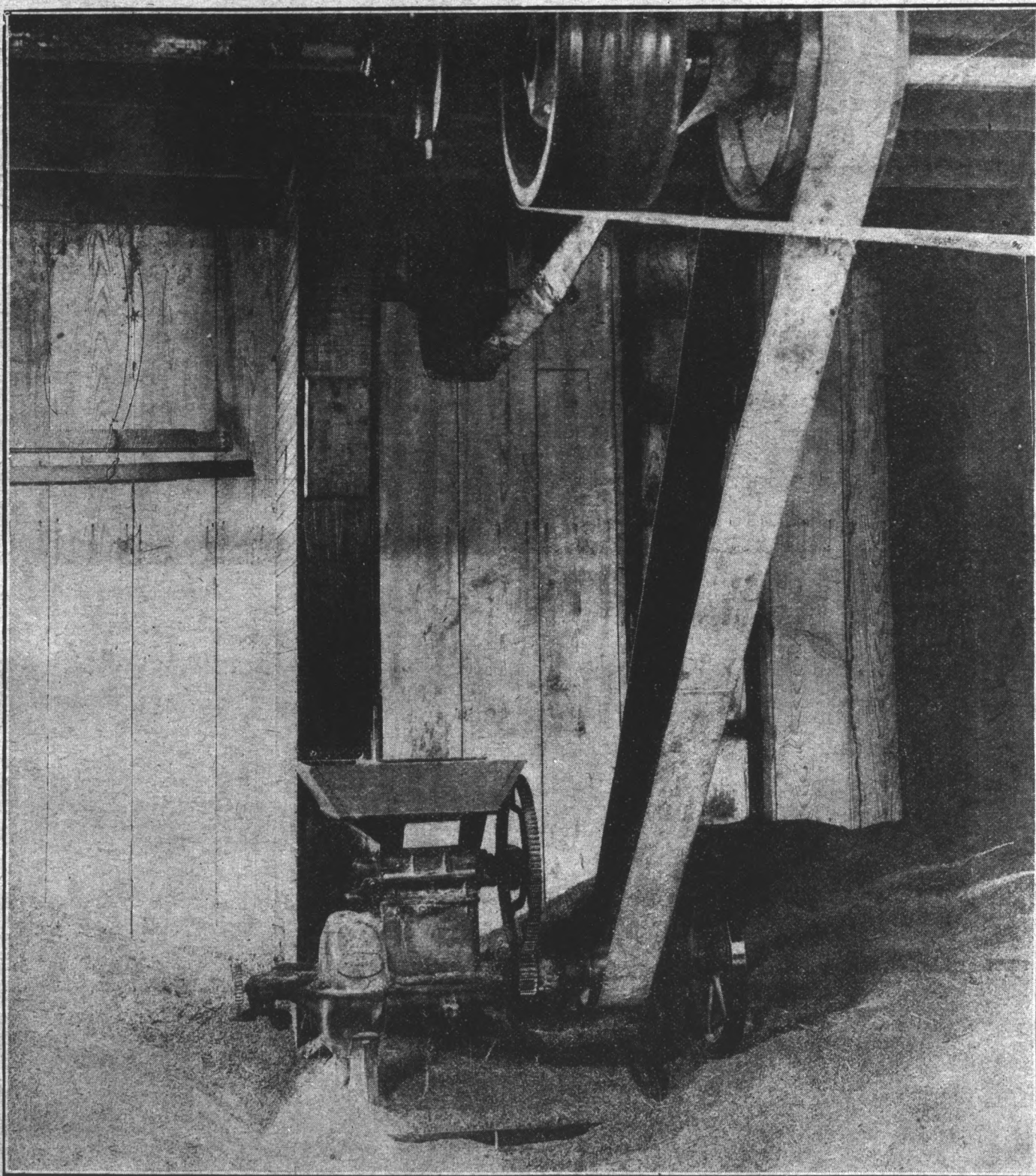
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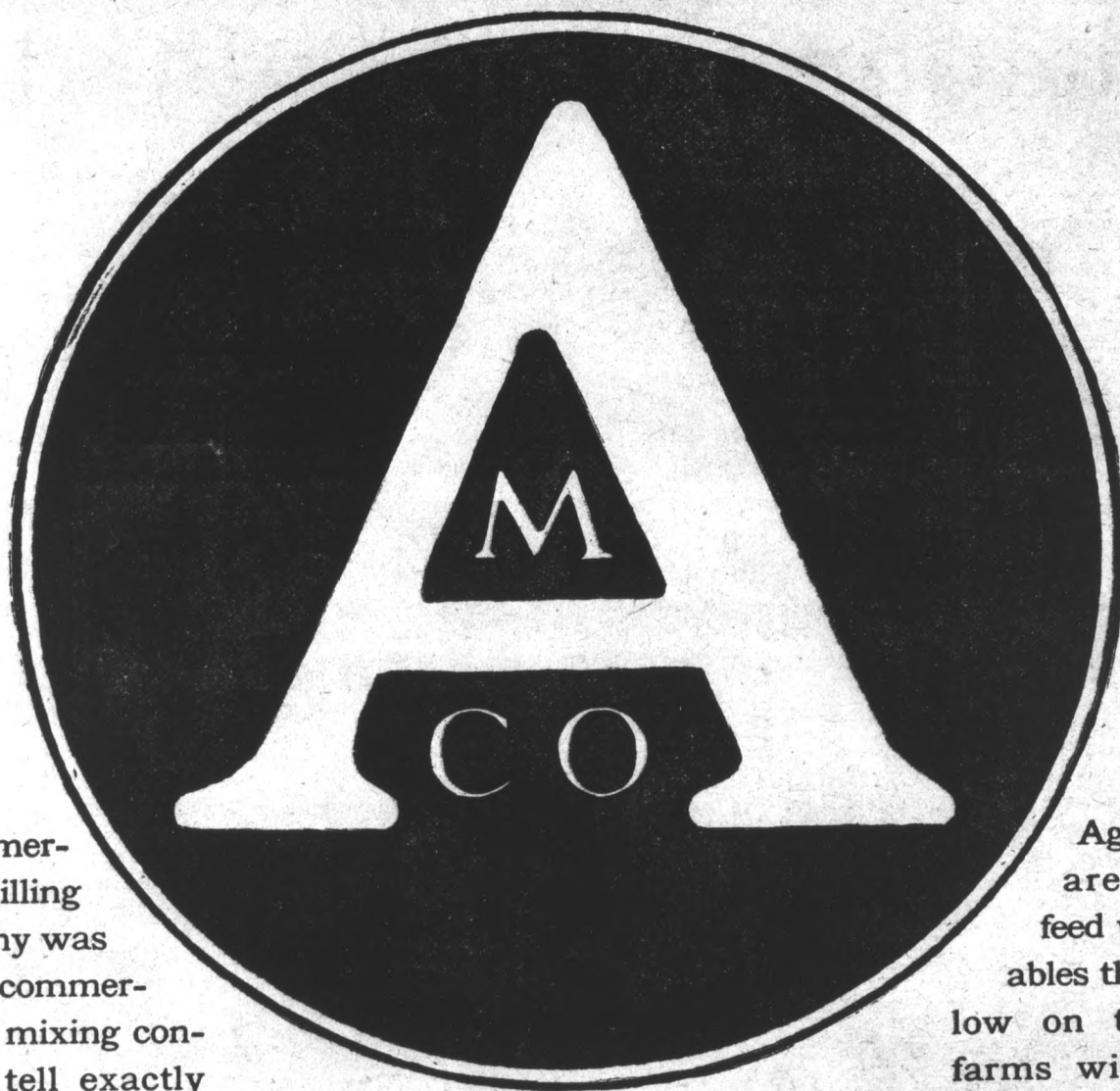
DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1927

Whole No. 4747



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VOLUME CLXVIII

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER VI

Sanitation Increases Production

Factors Regarding Eliminating Disease Factors Turns Loss Into Profit

By Frank Price Heckel

THERE is no respect in which modern farming methods differ so widely from those of the past generation as in the matter of sanitation. It may truthfully be said that the comparatively recent adoption by farmers generally of the principles of hygiene, has proved to be the cornerstone in building the modern structure of scientific farming.

The intense competition to which farmers have always been subject, has served to keep them abreast of the times. But the vital importance of sanitation in its relation to production was but dimly recognized a generation or two ago; and small wonder. In a day when ignorance and superstition attributed all disease either to chance, or to a visitation of providence, not much importance was attached to cleanliness alone as a means of prevention. The discovery of germs and their modes of transmission, and the pioneer work of the immortal Pasteur in this field—from whose name, by the way, has been derived the term "pasteurized"—has changed all this and brought to the farmer's attention the importance of sanitation.

It has been definitely established, that the germs of disease lurk in many unsuspected places. Substances that are life-giving under ordinary conditions, may be death-dealing under other conditions. For example, the bountiful soil, from which we derive our very sustenance, is fairly teeming with the spores of that dread disease, tetanus, more commonly called "lock-jaw." And the more fertile the soil for crops,

the better it will support, also, germ life. We cannot, therefore, attack these germs by decreasing the nourishment of the soil. This would destroy all life implanted there, seed as well as spore. We are forced, therefore, to attack the problems of sanitation from another angle.

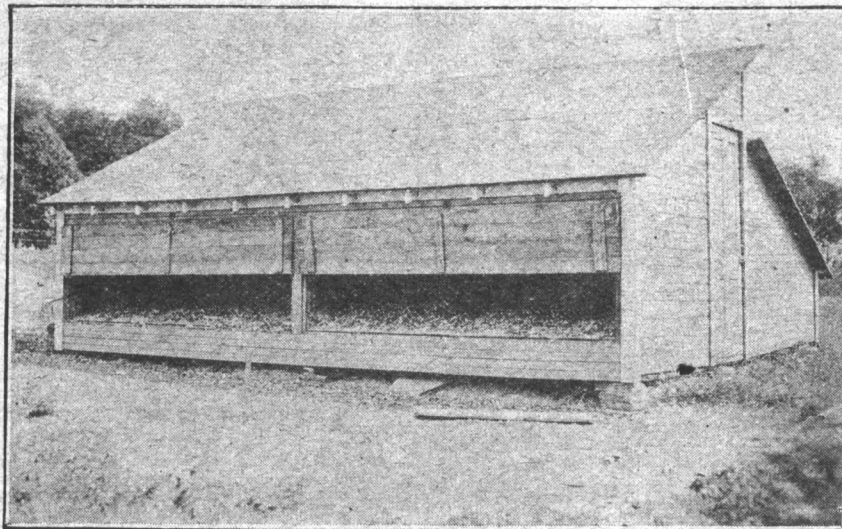
The earth is merely a storehouse for the sun's energy. Every farmer knows that "good old Mother Earth" is the source and support of all creation. Therefore, we do not dare "tamper" with the soil. We should only put more nourishment into the soil to render it, if possible, more fertile. But

we can and should see to it, that this "dirt," which is at once life's camping ground and death's burial ground; the life-giver and the death dealer, is kept where it belongs, outside of, and never permitted to enter the animal body.

Disease and dirt go hand-in-hand. We may aptly paraphrase the French saying: in moral "afflictions" seek the woman, by saying: in contagions "look for the dirt." Germs cannot breed in the absence of moisture and nourishment. "Dirt" contains germ nourishment. Paint and varnish eliminate "dirt." The inference is obvious; germs cannot thrive on painted

surfaces. There are no greater aids to farm sanitation, which means farm health, than paint and varnish.

It is important that the health of live stock, as well as the health of the human occupants of a farm, be considered. In his own interest the farmer cannot afford to have unhealthy live stock, or live stock whose resistance to disease has been so lowered by unsanitary housing conditions, that they "catch" anything going. The lower animals are subject to quite as many ailments as is man. They must not only be properly nourished, but they must be protected from the germs of disease if they are to be kept in a healthy condition. Farmers should remember that health maintenance, both for men and stock, is far more a matter of prevention than of treatment. That "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is true. But, in the light of modern science, we may go farther. In a strict sense, there is no "cure" for disease, there is only treatment. Unfortunately, treatment does not "cure" disease, it merely relieves the sufferer. There is a great deal of confusion on these points. The only important thing to remember is, that where there is no "dirt" there is no disease. In this connection, the farmer, who is vitally interested in these matters, will do well to remember that if he keeps his buildings clean and sanitary; if he keeps his outbuildings, particularly those that house the live stock, dry and well-painted, he will establish sanitation, promote health and efficiency and thus realize greater returns on his investment.



Paint Helps to Keep Things Sanitary by Preventing Decay.

As Your Banker Might See It

Factors Regarding Your Business and Your Collateral

By Archer P. Whallon

THE use to which the borrower will put the proceeds of the loan is always a rightful concern of the bank, particularly so in unsecured loans. It is a serious consideration where the indebtedness subsequently incurred by the borrower will rank equally with the bank's claim, and it should be the controlling consideration where the payment of the loan largely depends upon the borrower's plan working out successfully. This is the most important consideration by which all loan applications should be tested, and no borrower should resent a full discussion of this aspect of the loan.

The bank credit man cannot have quite the jovial complaisance of the pre-Volstead bartender, nevertheless he wants to please—simply as a matter of good business. But, to say the least, he must make very careful examination of a loan, the proceeds of which are to pay existing debts. Such a loan does not increase the borrower's assets by the amount of the loan—it cannot help to pay itself, and is but a mere shifting of indebtedness.

Many borrowers think that it strengthens their credit to ask for but a short-time loan, but this is hardly the case where payment depends upon

the working out of the borrower's plan before the note is due. The banker always thinks: "Where will the money come from to pay the note?" The fellow who reads a note as "I promise to renew" instead of "I promise to pay" may get by with it for a time, but once the bank is paid up and clear of him, the banker will sigh with relief and think, "never again."

It is hardly possible for country banks doing business with farmers, to hold themselves to the rule of regarding as first-class risks, as do large city banks loaning to commercial concerns, only those who go entirely out of debt at some period of each year, but no bank can digest an unlimited amount of slow loans. A bank has in its checking accounts many quick liabilities that it must be ready to meet any minute. "Good but slow" loans are the bane and exasperation of the country banker's life. This class of customers are often hard to handle, and frequently it proves to be the fact that the loan is not as "good" as it at first seemed and the bank must resort to additional loans to protect the existing loan—and is lucky if it gets out without a loss of both. It is difficult for

even a well managed bank to keep from getting tied up with customers it would be glad to be free from. The banker desires to know, not only that your note will be paid sometime—but that it will be paid when due. You can't think yourself an exception and maintain your credit standing. Suppose everybody thought the same—banking would be impossible.

Of course, every business requires some capital, both in fixed assets and working capital. If the owner has of his own funds, not borrowed money, the cost of the fixed assets—in the case of the farmer, his farm—so much the better. But a part of this may be borrowed money, a loan secured by assets outside of the business or by mortgage. Such an owner should furnish of his own funds part of the working capital, live stock and implements necessary for the operation of the place, but may still safely borrow additional working capital by unsecured bank loans. To this class belong the larger share of farmers' borrowings. The margin of safety depends to some extent, upon the status of the fixed capital, as the bank has a right to expect that, in the course of adverse

business vicissitudes the borrower can finally absorb the losses.

But the fixed assets lack the requirement of quick convertibility necessary for meeting short-time, small operating loans. It is a fact that farming enterprises are seldom well balanced. Intelligent bankers will discriminate between well selected productive equipment and non-productive equipment. A farmer whose fences are dilapidated and whose buildings are tumbledown and unpainted, will follow a walking plow and a spring-toothed "drag" and condemn himself to further years of the same peasant drudgery by spending his hard-earned savings and stretching his credit to the limit to be able to strut down the road in a sedan with balloon tires.

And they who would not spend ten dollars for technical books that bring to them knowledge of all the best farming experience of the world, will buy three-hundred-dollar radio sets that they may listen to squawks, screeches, and twaddle—not a syllable of which is of any value, even could they remember it for a week, which they can't.

But a banker may well look with favor upon a loan, the proceeds of (Continued on page 158).

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VOLUME CLXVIII NUMBER SIX

DETROIT, FEB. 5, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

Make
the Head
Help

THE brain, not the hand, has been the big factor in the advancement of civilization. The big obstacles in the way of progress have been removed, or circumvented, because men have thought out simple methods of moving large bodies, or pioneered new routes to the higher levels.

But more than ever do we need the help of the head in our present-day agriculture. It has become an involved business—a commercialized enterprise, that is closely tied up with the life of the farm family.

One of the big business problems in farming is the effective use of labor. With the prevailing high wages, the problem cannot be solved by cutting out necessary labor, but by using such crop-growing practices as will reduce the labor cost per unit, be it ton, bushel, or animal.

For instance, in the growing of crops, the cheaper we can grow them, the more our net profits will be. It does not matter how large or how small the area on which these crops are grown; the thing which should concern us is the unit cost.

Some experimental work gives us help in thinking this matter through. Official tests show that the labor cost in the production of wheat up to harvest time was reduced forty per cent per bushel through the use of an application of fertilizer. The same expedient reduced the labor cost of growing corn prior to harvest, fifty per cent, and of potatoes prior to harvest, thirty-three per cent.

Good seed is another saver when it comes to the labor cost per unit of crop. Tests indicate that high-grade seeds cut tremendously into the amount of labor needed to grow a bushel of potatoes, wheat, corn, oats, or a ton of hay.

It is in the use of these efficient

farming methods that we cut labor and production costs, and thus pave the way to successful farming. We often will be ahead if we cultivate fewer acres, allowing some of the scrub acres to grow to timber or pasture. Thereby, we will support the program of conservative production and at the same time produce at a lower cost by growing more bushels or tons per acre.

Learn
From
Records

IT is a human tendency to do things in the ways we have been accustomed to do them. But once in a while someone gains courage to make a change.

Last year an orchardist in the western part of the state did a little experimenting. He tried two methods of paying for the picking of his apples. The old way was to pay the pickers by the day; the new method was to pay them by the crate. This latter has been quite common in berry picking, but has not been tried in the picking of tree fruits.

This orchardist found that it cost him ten to fifteen cents per crate to have the pickers paid on the day basis. But at a set price of seven cents a crate, he not only made this real saving in the cost, but the pickers picked more fruit per day with less waste than ever before. The new method was beneficial. It saved the grower money in picking costs, and enabled the picker to make more per day, because he picked more apples.

The mere trial of paying the pickers by these two methods would mean nothing. The grower must at first have a basis to work on. He kept a record of the costs by the one method and found the cost per bushel. A record of the other method showed that the picking could be done at a saving, and that the average man can work harder than he does when working by the day.

The thought we wish to emphasize is that the record kept of the things done is very important. The record gives us knowledge of the results of our operations. And it is only through this knowledge that we can make progress.

Scholar-
ship in
Health

EVERYBODY loves a mystery, and the occult air which the discovery of vitamins some fifteen years ago, lent to our heretofore common foods, was apparently just what was needed to make the subject of nutrition a popular one.

To discover mysterious somethings in our daily foods that to this day have neither been seen nor felt, but which are absolutely essential to our well-being, made a popular appeal which resulted in nutrition and general health information being broadcast through the press and many service organizations. Out of this mysterious food discovery has come the prevalent theory to strive to keep well rather than to get well.

Recently there has come to our attention five health scholarships at the University of Michigan which the Tuberculosis Society of Detroit and Wayne County are extending to Wayne county teachers. The four main points considered in awarding these scholarships are:

The general attitude of the teacher toward health education.

Her continued interest in health activities.

The initiative displayed in promoting health work.

Her effectiveness in carrying on a health program.

The teachers in the public schools are a powerful force in developing and maintaining the health standards of the coming generation. But, like all of us, they need inspiration to do their best work. They need both parental and community cooperation. A health scholarship offered through the united

efforts of community clubs and county health organizations, would give an added inspiration to teachers and be a positive sign of the public's cooperation and appreciation in the all-important subject of health.

A Word
For
Weeds

FROM time immemorial weeds have been the farmer's enemy, for they crowd out the plants of the farmer's selection and rob them of their food. But weeds have their uses. Don C. Seitz calls them the wound dressers of the soil. When man, or nature, scars the earth's surface, leaving bare spots, weeds are the first to take hold and give it protection. It is harmful to leave the soil unprotected. Washouts and burned-over places are pioneered by weeds which, in due time, protect the ground again from the elements.

Some fruit growers realize the value of weeds as cover crops after the period of cultivation has ceased. Weeds are the only thing that will take hold without the encouragement of man. Their persistency and their ruggedness, which make them formidable foes to the farmer, are their outstanding favorable factors in the economy of nature.

Weeds were the first to cover the scars on the battlefields of the World War, but on the battlefields of a progressive farmer they have little hope of existence. Weeds have made agriculture, because of the unceasing war which must be waged against them.

Are Farm
Folks
Bright?

WE always have thought that farm-raised folks were somewhat above the average in intelligence, and now we have proof. Figures from the Wisconsin University show that the students in the college of agriculture attained the highest scholarship average of any in the university. It might be interesting to know also, that those in the college of law ranked the lowest.

These conditions are not surprising. Those who have lived on the farm know what work is, they have a broad conception of the fundamentals of nature, and they undoubtedly have a better idea of the purpose of life. On the other hand, those who take up law possibly have political aspirations, or a desire to gain big fees by interpreting the law for the lawless. At least, one cannot conceive that those who are taking up agriculture are looking for something easy.

The thoughts are likely to come that the legal profession is the most remunerative. While remuneration is not the only consideration in selecting a life work, we know many farmers who, from the standpoint of remuneration as well as other factors, would not trade places with many lawyers.

Let
the Facts
Speak

IN the contest between the wets and dries, the conditions are very similar to those of political campaigns when propaganda is likely to be confused with facts. Propaganda has put doubts in the minds of many as to the effectiveness of the dry law. Facts will clear away these doubts, and bring sound conclusions. Here are a few facts.

The U. S. Census Bulletin 8-5503A, shows that crime has decreased 37.7 per cent in 1926, as compared to 1910; commitments to prison for drunkenness have decreased 55.3 per cent; deaths from alcoholism was 3,300 persons less per year in the six dry years as compared with six wet years. Salvation Army drink cases have reduced from fifty per cent of the total to one per cent. Only six of nearly one hundred college publication editors report an increase in drinking among students and young people generally,

while 213 college presidents reported less drinking. Application to the Salvation Army for relief has reduced fifty per cent during prohibition.

Salvation Army reports homes better furnished, children better clothed, and sanitary and health conditions improved. The Girard Trust Company reports that since 1920 the number of bank depositors have increased 23,000,000; the amount in savings banks has increased eight billion dollars, and life insurance in force, thirty-seven billion dollars.

One should concede that this is satisfactory progress in the six chaotic years during which prohibition has existed, two of which were of serious depression. Those of conservative thought believe that the effects of the dry law will be progressive, and that its full benefits may not be felt for a generation. Why modify a law which is making progress contrary to the propaganda of the opposition?

Voices

I CAN remember when I was young and what you call unattached, I spent some of my superfluous money to hear Patti sing. I had a pay good money to hear her, but it was worth it.

Of course, that was before I heard Sofie's voice, 'cause, if Sofie's voice had come first I wouldn't had enough money to hear Patti. To hear Patti cost me \$2.50, but I ain't never figured what it cost me to hear Sofie. Now, Patti gave encores after applause, but Sofie is givin' encores all the time, and I ain't applaudin' either.

I've been hearin' quite a few singers lately, and it seems kinda good to hear



somebody's voice besides Sofie's, especially when that somebody is somebody. For inst., Louise Homer sang for me, and so did her daughter. You see, both of them was together and so

each of them gave me some songs. Then, after they got through they said they was so glad they could sing fer me together. And they didn't charge me a darn cent, neither.

And they ain't the only ones. Madame Schumann Heink gave me a few songs here a while ago. I tell you, I'm glad she is one of them pleasant kind, 'cause I'd hate to have her get angry at me, with a deep voice like that. I sure am glad Sofie ain't got one as deep.

Considering the large family she's got, Madame Heink is a mighty pleasant lady. Now, Sofie is got a family too, but—well, maybe Madame Heink is got a different kind of a husband. Sofie'd say so anyhow, so I said it for her.

You know, it's mighty nice for them singers to come right into your home for you and sing without charging a cent. For inst., the other night Madame Heink sang me a lullaby that was so nice that I wanted to go to sleep right away. So I turned off the radio and went to bed. You see, the madame was O. T. A. (on th' air) that night.

About all we used to do with the air was to breathe it, but nowadays we have it bring us the songs of the nightingales, the words of the wise, and the folly of the foolish. Well, seeing as I've got this about ready to broadcast through the M. F., I guess I'll tune in on a bedtime story.

HY SYCKLE.

A mosquito is like a child; the moment he stops making noise you know he is into something.

He—"Why is the way of the transgressor so hard?"

She—"Because a vast amount of traffic goes over it."

Winter Among the Danes

How the Fuel Problem Is Solved

By Viggo Justesen

IF winter comes, can spring be far behind?" wrote the poet Shelley, and if he had written those lines in Denmark, I should at once give him the crown as the greatest optimist in the world, for when winter comes here spring is a long, long ways off. Winter begins on some rainy day in October and continues indefinitely for several months that are largely filled with rain and slush. Because of the long winters, the matter of fuel has always been a big question for the Danish farmers, especially since Denmark has no coal and the Danish farmer has missed the greatest of all fuel blessings, corn cobs.

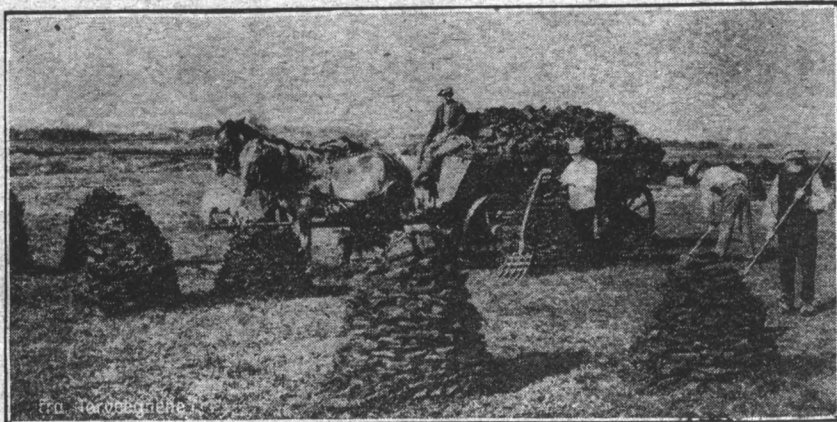
A noted Danish poet has called Denmark a small, poor country, and speaking of natural wealth he certainly was right, for Denmark has few natural resources. It has no coal, no oil, no mines of any kind, and the native woods have long ago gone up the chimney. So the Danes have to depend entirely for their wealth upon the productivity of the soil, and the income from a big fishing industry.

At one time, long ago, a great deal of Denmark was covered with forests, but the people, being human, failed to appreciate their blessings while they had them, and shamefully wasted wood, just as forests are still being wasted in certain parts of the United States. But the Danes have learned a lesson from their wastefulness and many years ago began replanting, and today numerous woods may be found all through the country and every time a tree is chopped now, another is planted to take its place.

For the past twenty years, the Danes have been carrying on a big reforestation program in the western part of the mainland, Jutland, where thousands of acres of brown heather are slowly being transformed into big plantations of evergreens. Shortly after this big reclamation project start-

ed, many of the sentimental and poetically minded bewailed the loss of the heather, for it is certainly a place where one can gather inspiration, but that is about all. But in order to avoid having the entire heather vanish from the landscape, a group of Danish-Americans purchased a large tract of the heather-covered hills with the under-

them returned to their native Germany. Only those who didn't have money enough to return, remained on the job. These were left over, became the ancestors of an interesting class of people who are now rapidly vanishing from the heather. They are poor, hard-working people, exceedingly shrewd, as they must be to eek a liv-



A Danish Peat Swamp Harvest.

standing that it was to remain in its native state forever as a brown and purple shield for the prairie hen and the rabbit. The tract of land is called the "Rabild Hills," and every fourth of July, hundreds of Danish-American farmers gather there to celebrate Independence Day with fitting speeches and songs.

At one time, about a hundred years ago, an unsuccessful attempt was made to capture this vast expanse of wasteland heather with the plow. A group of industrious German farmers were given homesteads on the heather, but after a few years of hardships, without any apparent chance of overcoming the heather or making the sandy soil bear fruit of any kind, most of

ing from their sandy farms, and they have a dry sense of humor that is fascinating. They have hardly any education for, though Denmark ranks among the leaders in literacy, these people are so scattered over the wide heather, and begin working so young that many of them have never seen the inside of the schoolhouse.

A couple of weeks ago, I took a trip through the heather country and stopped a few days in the town of Viberg, which forms a sort of gateway between the good and bad lands of western Jutland. I arrived in town on a market day and had an opportunity to observe many of the people who were on the market place with their wares. One needed but to look at the people

to see from what direction they came. From the farming country to the eastward, came well-dressed farmers, while from the south and west, the heather country, came the lean, sun-burned heather man with the map of Germany quite firmly stamped on his face. The heather man had come to town in his two-wheeled wooded cart pulled by two lean, long-horned oxen, and his clothes were rather dusty from the long ride to town. These heather people will drive miles and miles over the burning heather on a hot summer day just to get to town in order to sell one chicken or a pound of home-made butter, and when they buy coffee, they hand the grocer the equivalent of a nickel and ask for three cents change. In a country the size of Denmark one would hardly expect to find the vast variety that is possible in the short distance from one section to another. One needs but to travel an hour from the heather country to be in a first-class, up-to-date farming community.

But I began talking about fuel, probably because the room was getting chilly and I thought of going down to get an armful of dirt to put on the fire. Oh, yes, because coal is so high-priced, the Danes have had to devise some kind of a home-made fuel, and after they had wasted their forests they hit upon the idea of making fuel out of dried mud from the peat sloughs, of which there are many in this country, for it is relatively low all over.

For many years each farmer had his own peat slough, or rented part of one from his neighbor, and each made his own fuel. The peat was dug up and put into a big, flat, mixing trough, where it was mixed with water and where it was tramped by either people, horses or oxen, until it became a thick mud. Then the water was drained off and when the mud was dried sufficiently it was cut into squares of

(Continued on page 161).

Bungalow vs. Two-Story Houses

Some Considerations for Farmers to Keep in Mind

By I. W. Dickerson

THERE are various arguments for and against the bungalow and two-story type of farm home, and a brief discussion of these may help our readers to decide which they will build. It is almost necessary to have a house of less than four rooms on the ground floor to give the proper appearance and stability to the home; but for four rooms and up, there are important factors which must be considered.

The Two-story House.

The two-story is probably the cheapest arrangement for securing the required space for more than four rooms, since it requires the minimum amount of basement room and roof area, two of the most expensive parts of the building; while the wall area for the two-story type is only slightly greater, due to the lower ceilings of the upstairs rooms.

The two-story home has better light and air than the bungalow. With more than four rooms on the ground floor, it becomes difficult to get outside windows on two sides of all the rooms, and to get free air circulation without the connecting doors open, which is not always convenient in the case of sleeping rooms in cold weather. With the two-story house, up to nine or ten rooms, there is little or no trouble in getting outside light on two sides, and a cross-breeze without an open door. The upstairs bedrooms get more air

than those downstairs, because they are above more of the breeze obstructions.

Contrary to the general opinion, the two-story house is more easily heated than the bungalow. The heaviest heat losses in a home are, first, through the ceilings, second through the windows, and third through the walls. In the bungalow there is practically twice as much exposed ceiling as with two stories, since any heat escaping through the lower ceilings is not wasted but goes to heat the upstairs rooms. There should be but little difference in the amount of window area or in the heat lost through them; and with the use of building paper and insulation between studding, or against masonry walls, the slightly greater wall area of the two-story house will make hardly any appreciable difference in the heat lost through the walls.

Not only is there less heat loss in the two-story house, but almost any kind of a heating system will work more efficiently where the rooms are within close horizontal reach of the heating plant. Either hot air, hot water, or steam is hard to move any distance horizontally, but naturally moves upward. With the bungalow type it is always a problem to get heat to the outer rooms, especially against the wind; but with the other it is a simple

matter to heat the upstairs rooms, often with nothing more than a register in the floor using waste heat from the downstairs rooms. Another point making for better heating efficiency with an upstairs is the greater chimney height, which gives an increased draft, as thirty to thirty-five feet height is bound to work better than twelve or fifteen. Also considerable more radiated heat will be obtained where the chimney goes up through the middle of the upstairs, which is the proper location for a chimney.

The Bungalow Home.

A point often made in favor of the bungalow type of home is that it is so much more convenient having the bathroom and sleeping rooms all on the same floor, and that it saves the continual running up and down stairs, so tiring to many women. Undoubtedly it is more convenient to have all the home operations on one floor, and this may in some cases be the deciding factor for choosing this type, especially where there are small children in the family. The importance of this is sometimes overestimated, especially if there is a toilet and lavatory downstairs, since few trips upstairs should be necessary.

The great point in favor of the bungalow home is its appearance. While the two-story home may be entirely

appropriate for hilly and timbered sections, many artists and architects feel that a lower type with horizontal rather than vertical lines, is more suitable for prairie homes, where most of the strong lines are horizontal. And it does seem that in many locations, the bungalow type has a better appearance than the two-story type. Just how important this is, each home builder must decide for himself, but the point is worthy of careful consideration.

The Story-and-a-half Home.

The story-and-a-half home is a compromise between the bungalow and the two-story type. It is often used instead of the two-story house from the standpoint of economy, but this is a mistake; since the saving is only in a small amount of outside wall, and perhaps a small amount of ceiling in the upstairs rooms, and this will be more than balanced in the cost of dormer windows required to secure air and light to the upstairs rooms. Also, these upstairs rooms are likely to be uncomfortably hot in summer because of the lack of attic space above them. Sometimes the story-and-a-half is preferred because of a better appearance, and this consideration may be all right under certain conditions. On the whole, however, the story-and-a-half is not so satisfactory as either the bungalow or the two-story home, and should not be selected without careful consideration.



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SASH FOR HOTBEDS AND COLD FRAMES.

WHERE the hotbed is to be planted very early, glass is best for the sash, and double glass will be much safer than single. Where a good job of double glazing is done, it forms a dead air chamber between the two lines of glass that will keep out cold and keep in heat and prevent sudden changes. Such hotbeds, with a slow, deep-heating bed of manure, will stand very severe weather. They need good care to prevent overheating, especially if the bed is not very deep. The deeper the bed the slower and steadier the heat, and the more lasting.

I prefer glass cloth or screen glass for cold frames. Both of these are transparent films, one on cloth and the other on screen wire, and they permit most of the light to pass, but shut out wind and rain. Some air penetrates, and less trouble will be had with overheating and the sun-burning foliage. I have had hotbeds kept closed cook the tender plants, for the sun through glass becomes intense. There is little danger of this with glass cloth, and it is much less expensive.—L. C.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON TREES.

I HAVE been running over my peach, pear and apple trees, giving them a light pruning. This year I shall not head back my pear trees, although they have new shoots from three to six feet long. Heading back trees annually retards age of profitable bearing, I am convinced, but, on the other hand, trees which are not headed back tend to develop long, slender limbs which bend, and often break, when loaded with fruit. I never head back apple trees, even though they seemingly reach toward the skies. When they come into bearing, the load of fruit brings the limbs down, and when the fruit is picked the limbs tend to remain down in reaching distance. I confine my pruning to keeping an open center and removing branches which tend to cross each other. It is often desirable to leave a scaffold limb, even though it grows out with a Y joining, instead of the much more desirable T shape where joined to the main trunk. The Y joint will tend to become weakened by the growth of cork wood and the limb break apart from the trunk when loaded with fruit. I have learned to avoid that danger by twisting together twigs from an upright limb and one which has a Y joining. These, in time, grow together and form the very best of brace. I have some now four years old which have grown nearly as large as my wrist, and I am continuing the practice while pruning.

Prunes Cherries Lightly.

One thing I have learned in pruning and that is to either stay away entirely or else prune very lightly on cherry trees. The size of fruit is not affected in any way by heavy pruning, but the tree is weakened and often killed entirely by cutting away large branches.

Plums seem to stand heavy pruning very well, especially those of the Japanese varieties. I have a number of Burbank plum trees which grow like weeds and need heavy, annual pruning.

One part of my vineyard is old and the vines are twelve feet apart. On these vines I usually leave new wood, two branches on each side of head, of fifteen to twenty buds each. If not I have a large part of my vineyard of bare wires. I have been reading that I should cut to ten buds only, so on a number of vines I did that. On those vines the bunches were larger, but the total yield, measured by number of climax baskets filled, was much smaller. The disheartening part of it was, that I was unable to get one cent more

a basket for my grapes of superior quality, than I did for other much inferior. Not one buyer was the least interested in whether my baskets were marked number one or number two, just one price prevailed for all grades. I am referring to the jumbo, or twelve-quart basket. The four-quart basket must be packed with number one fruit exclusively.

Enjoys Pruning.

One thing which makes pruning an enjoyable experience, instead of drudgery, is that I have learned to regard my trees as individuals, each one presenting a special problem worthy of interesting study and observation. To me they are living beings dependent upon me for protection and care, and rewarding that care by producing an abundance of fruit. They are not simply a means of garnering more dollars but almost members of the family; farm fixtures which tend to beautify the home place and make life more worth living. I prune them for the same reason I reprove the children, when necessary, in order that they may increase the sum total of human happiness by doing their share in making this old world a better place in which to live.—L. B. Reber.

News of the Week

In Fort Worth, Texas, Rev. H. L. Wilkinson runs a grocery store in order to pay the debt on his church. He turns his salary back into the church fund to apply on the debt, while he lives on the profits of the store. The membership of the church has increased from eighteen to 125 in three years.

A government lottery in Spain brought in \$17,000,000 in payment for the tickets. The government pocketed \$5,000,000 of it, while the rest was given as prizes. The grand prize of \$2,500,000 was won by the employees, students and professors of the Academie des Beaux Arts of Madrid, who clubbed together to buy one of the 60,000 tickets sold.

Our government is ready to negotiate new treaties with China, acting independently of the other powers, if necessary. Secretary of State Kellogg backs China in her fight against alien control.

The United Mine Workers' Association went on record at its recent convention against the efforts of the Soviets to wreck the American government and labor.

The Pere Marquette Railroad made record earnings during the past year, of \$14.47 per share, the highest ever.

Lyman Gage, secretary of the treasury during McKinley's term, died in California last week at the age of ninety.

Rising above the flood stage, the Ohio River has submerged parts of the cities of Marietta, Pomeroy and Cincinnati lowlands.

King Ferdinand, of Rumania, who is hopelessly ill with cancer, has won political and dynastic domination of his kingdom, and plans to have Prince Carol succeed him in a few weeks. This will eliminate Queen Marie as a power.

At least ten states are considering anti-evolution bills, since the court upheld the Tennessee law. These bills will prevent the teaching of evolution in high schools, if they become laws.

The Mexican government is canceling the oil-drilling permits of American companies which refused to comply with its new oil laws.

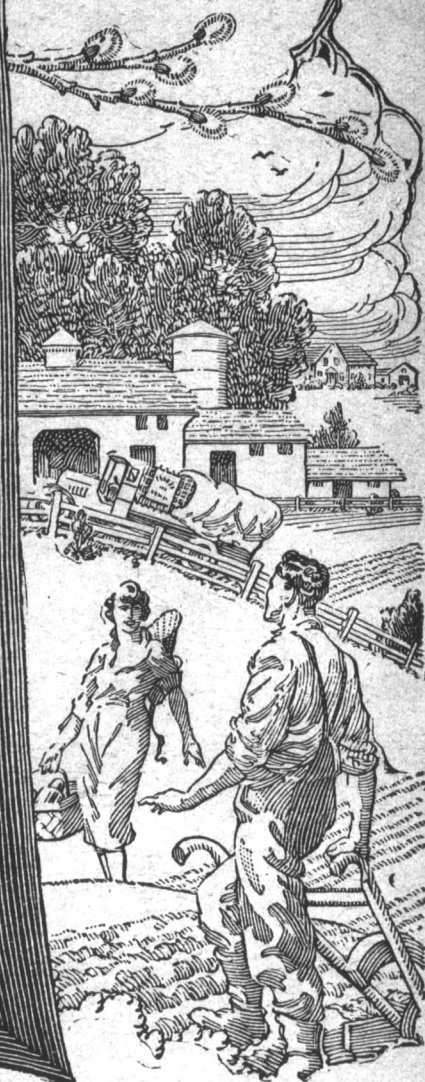
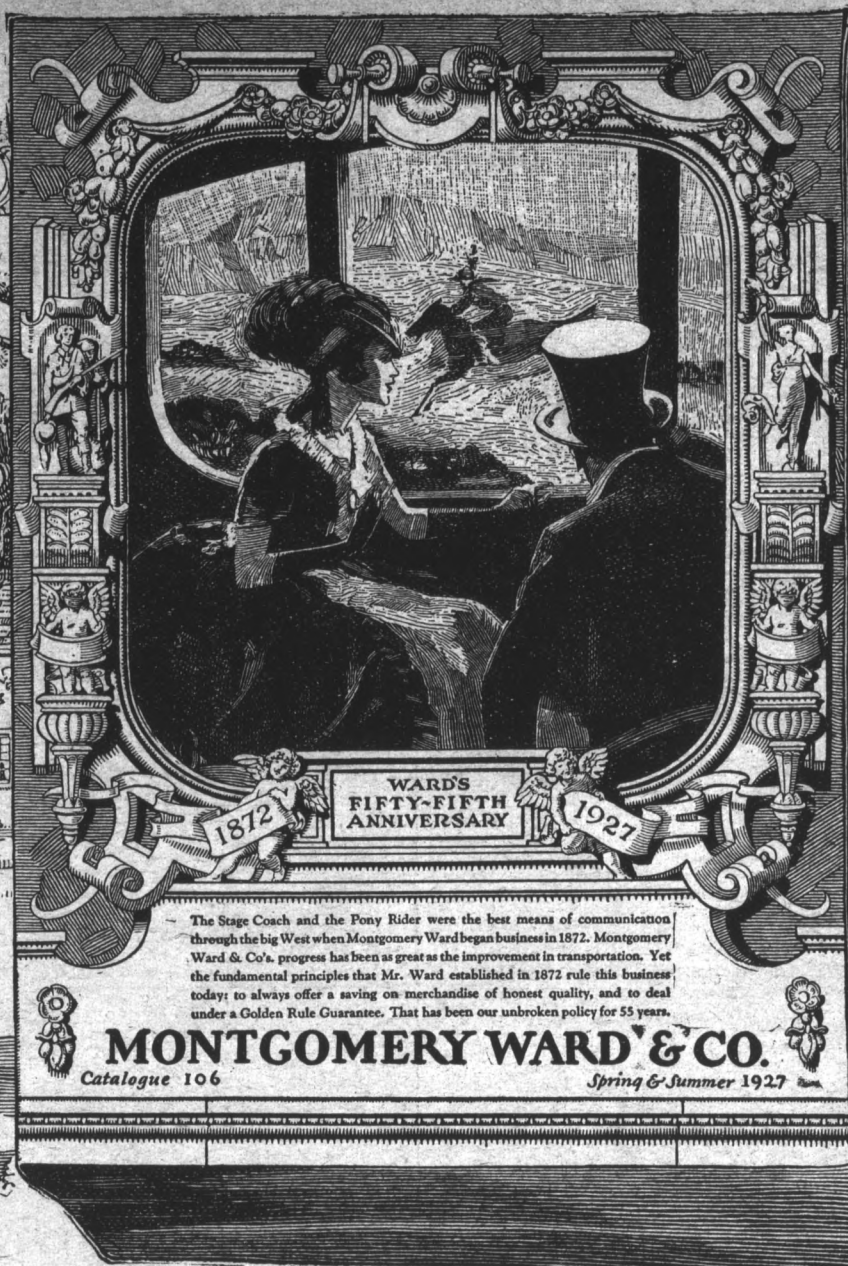
The students of Ypsilanti Normal School were asked to grade the teachers. They "flunked" three teachers, while they gave all "A's" to one professor.

Two residents of Mount Ivy, New York, blew up two houses in the hamlet in order to get the name of their town in the papers. The hamlet had not been mentioned in the New York papers for a month, they said.

Walter E. Noe, a student of Wisconsin University, committed suicide in order to learn about the other world. He promised that his spirit would communicate with another student at a certain time, but it failed to do so.

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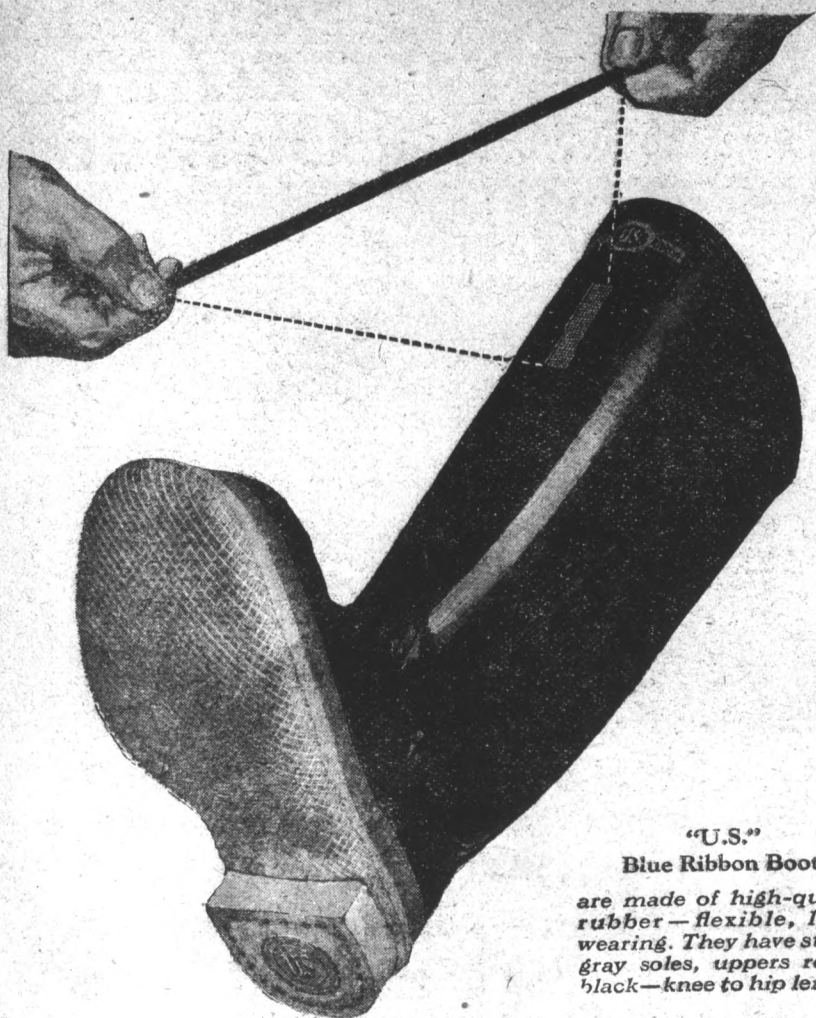
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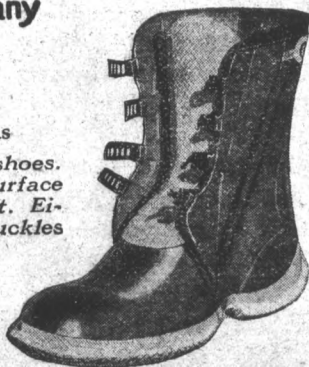
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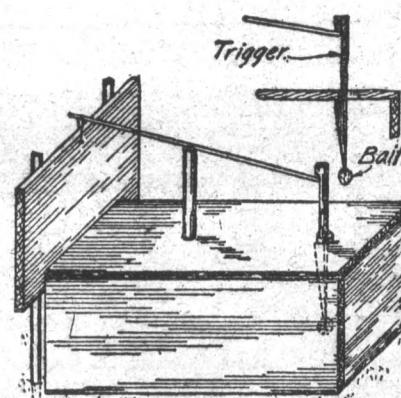
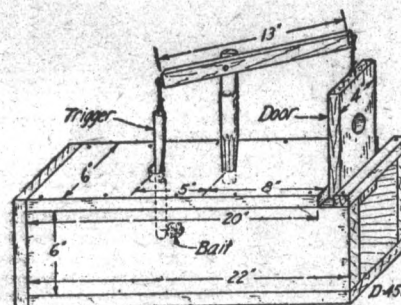
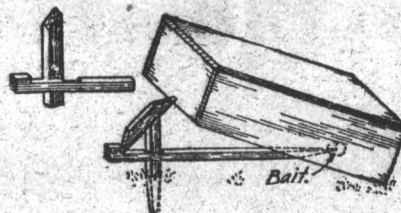
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SIMPLE RABBIT TRAPS.

Please give me directions and diagrams for making traps for catching rabbits.—H. R.

For trapping rabbits, quite a variety of traps are used, the most common being the Fig. 4 trap shown at the top in the diagram, and the drop front trap, slightly different types of which are also shown. All those are simple



and easily made, and the diagrams give all the information needed. As a boy I first used the Fig. 4 trap, but it was open to the objections that frequently the box falling on the long trigger would break it, and that animals other than rabbits are likely to dig their way out. The second illustration shows a very simple trap to make, as it often can be made out of a hollow log. A stake should be set at the rear to keep the trap from being shoved away from the stakes. The third is probably the best all-around type. The doors in these traps should be fairly heavy so that they cannot be raised up with the animal's claws.—D.

REMOVING CARBON FROM GASOLINE STOVES.

RECENTLY a subscriber asked for information as to whether there was any chemical by which carbon could be cleaned from the burners of gasoline and kerosene stoves. This question was in turn submitted to the service departments of about a dozen of the leading manufacturers of this sort of equipment, as it seemed that these people would know of such materials, if there were any practicable methods.

Without exception these manufacturers reported that they knew of no chemical which would remove such carbon without injuring the metal. Two recommended that, to a certain extent, kerosene would remove gasoline carbon and gasoline in turn would remove kerosene carbon, but that little could be expected from this meth-

od. Another suggested that if the carbonized part could be heated until red hot, and then dipped into water, that the carbon would then scale off. In general, however, about the only dependence seemed to be in scraping the carbon off with a dull knife and polishing with sandpaper or emery cloth.

If any readers can help us on this point, we should be very glad indeed, to have their methods.

MAKING HOUSE WARMER.

I have a two-story building with 2x6 studding rough boarded on the outside, then covered with one-ply roofing, and lastly, drop siding. On the inside there is one-ply roofing paper, then ceiling lumber instead of plaster, leaving a six-inch dead-air space. When it is windy the building is hard to warm up and keep warm, and it cools off quickly. The all-wood construction without plaster, the lumber being somewhat shrunk, seems to make it hard to heat. Would it not help in keeping it warm to fill these dead air spaces with sawdust? We have plenty of coarse sawdust from cottonwood logs and could fill in between the studding as well as over the ceiling. I have used common packing excelsior on other buildings and know it does the work of keeping out the cold; but I believe that sawdust would make a better insulation if not packed too tight. Any suggestions will be appreciated.—S. H.

Sawdust not too tightly packed between the studdings and ceiling joists will undoubtedly make your building several times warmer than it is, and will settle your problem so far as warmth is concerned. The main objections to be considered against its use is the possibility that the sawdust may draw moisture and to some extent cause the timbers to rot more quickly. It ought to be well dried out before it is put in, and care taken that there are no leaks where rain can blow in and wet it. The fine shavings called mill shavings would be almost as good insulation as the sawdust, and probably would not be so likely to draw dampness.—D.

BETTER FERTILIZER DEMANDED.

FERTILIZER dealers of Tuscola county say that the better fertilizer campaigns which have been carried on in that county by the county agricultural agent, have resulted in an increased call for high-grade fertilizer. Mr. Sims advises the farmers of the county to grow their own nitrates, to buy plenty of phosphates, and to be sure of the source of the potash in a fertilizer before buying.

FARMERS TAKING TO HOME LANDSCAPE WORK.

FARMERS in Tuscola county are interested in the beautifications of the ground around their homes. Four farmers have had blueprints of their grounds made, and planting demonstrations will be made at these homes next spring. O. I. Gregg, landscape specialist, is advising the farmers on the methods which will increase the attractiveness of the home grounds.

One orchard in Oakland county was saved from the depredations of mice by the use of poisoned bait at the base of the trees. The girdling of trees during the winter is usually blamed upon rabbits, but most of the damage is actually done by mice.

The purchasing agent for the Columbia County Farm Bureau, in Ohio recently purchased three carloads of certified seed potatoes from the Belaire Cooperative Association. The agent, Mr. Heim, made a personal inspection of the seed stocks before placing his order.

HOUSE PASSES CORN BORER BUDGET.

THE Purnell bill authorizing the expenditure of \$10,000,000 for eradication of the corn borer was passed unanimously by the House. It provides that no expenditure shall be made in states where the borer exists, until the states have provided satisfactory regulatory legislation and have appropriated adequate state funds. It is also provided that no part of the fund shall be used to pay the cost of any crops injured in the proposed clean-up. Congressmen from the south, east and west spoke in favor of the bill. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine sent a letter to Congress, in which he asserted that the corn borer is one of the most alarming crop pests that has ever become established in this country.

NORTHWEST FARMERS AGAIN IN NEED.

THE federal government is again asked to appropriate funds to be used for loans to enable the farmers on the marginal lands of the northwest to purchase feed and seed for another planting season. Bills introduced by Senator Norbeck and Representative Johnson, of North Dakota, call for an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for the purpose. The drouth-stricken areas needing help are in the Dakotas and Eastern Montana. This is the third request for aid to northwestern farmers within the past six years. The banks of the northwest are unable to make the necessary advances.

HOLD HEARINGS ON FARM RELIEF BILLS.

HEARINGS on the various farm relief bills are in progress before the House committee on agriculture. There are many of these bills and the number is increasing rapidly, as this or that farm organization, or a member of Congress evolves a new scheme. Two or three have been introduced within the past few days. Of these new proposals, the Crisp-Curtis bipartisan farm bill is the more important, with the Jacobstein farm relief plan a close second. To the man looking on, this multiplicity of bills appears to be a scheme to divide the support and stall off action on any one measure.

PLAN TO WORK TOGETHER ON LEGISLATION.

CLOSER cooperation of the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the National Farmers' Union in the preparation of future legislative programs was planned by representatives of these farm groups, representing more than two million farmers, at a conference at the Harrington Hotel. It was called as a result of a resolution adopted by the National Grange, requesting its executive committee to call a conference of farm organizations to agree upon a united legislative program.

TOLL BRIDGE PEOPLE ACTIVE.

HARDLY a day passes that from one to a half dozen bills are not introduced in Congress granting the consent of Congress to private corporations to construct, maintain and operate a highway toll bridge across a river. Hundreds of these bills are now in committee. It is said there is an effort under way to amend the federal highway act so that the building of these corporation-owned toll bridges will receive congressional sanction.

Work being conducted in Hillsdale county shows that an accurate test for tuberculosis can be made on poultry.

A Cloverland exhibit will be placed in the big Chicago Outdoor Life Exposition to be held in Chicago in May.



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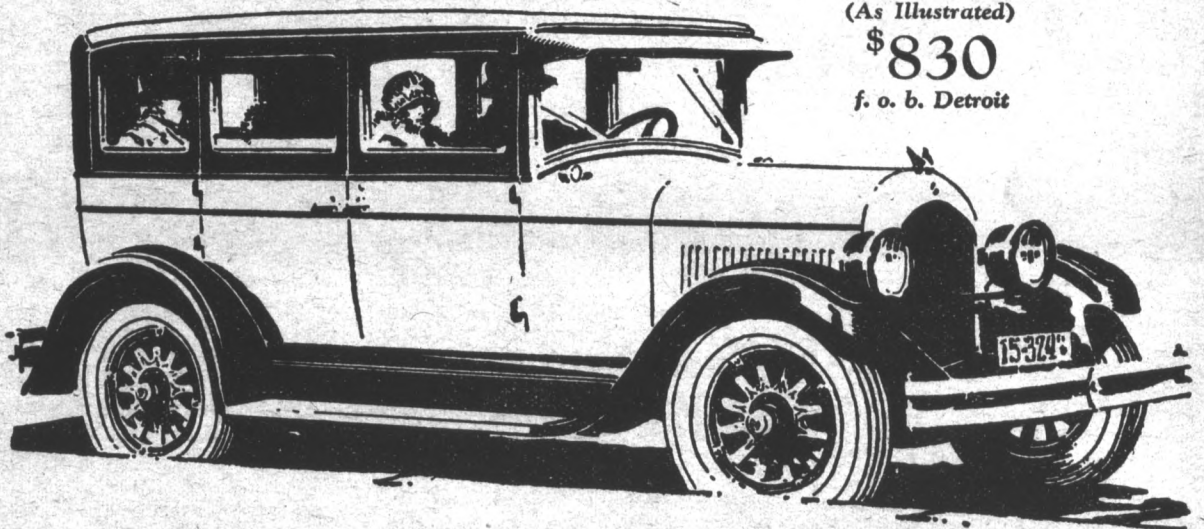
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Golden Rule in Practice

More Evidences of Wholesome Community Spirit

SOME time ago we had a Community Contest which brought in many letters telling of how unfortunate circumstances were handled by a community. The papers which won prizes were not the only good ones. Here are some of the others.—The Contest Man.

A Work Bee.

The farm on which we live has been the family home since early pioneer days, when Grandfather Wilson came from the east and settled here in Genesee county.

I doubt whether any other community in Michigan has helped, in recent years, anyway, in so many ways as has this neighborhood. Our family

ation and planting was completed. The field was by the highway, and the outfit and work attracted the attention of the many holiday motorists, and the spectators and visitors were numerous.

We think this wood work was a fine example of the spirit and achievement of a Golden Rule bee.—Mary E. Wilson.

Only Community Spirit in Common.

In the year 1918, I had purchased a farm twelve miles northeast of Howell, in Livingston county, and with myself and family of one girl and two boys of thirteen and fifteen years, was doing the farm work on the 160-acre farm, and getting along very well until

A Fine Michigan Family



A SHORT time ago I noticed your contest. Although the contest is over, I think I have them all beat as I am the mother of sixteen, eight boys and eight girls, all fine and healthy.

Two boys are married and away. Erwin is a truck driver in Grand Rapids and Leo is a barber in Cedar Springs. The other six boys are at home. Leroy drives the tractor on the farm, and Thad and Robert each have a pair of horses to take care of. Rollin is chore boy. Edna, the oldest girl, is a teacher in Zeeland; Evelyn, next oldest, is married and has a home to take care of. Susie, the third, is a comptometer bookkeeper in the Wurzburg Department Store in Grand Rapids. The rest are home with me. I have taught them all home work so they can go right ahead if I am sick or away. We all do our own housework, washing, ironing, cleaning, baking, and sewing. So you see, we are all busy; there isn't any time for mischief or gossiping, which I think is a good thing.

The children have all been very good, and never caused me any worry, which accounts for my good health and happy spirit. When we all get home together, we certainly have a good time.

I am forty-seven years old and my husband fifty-three, so we are not old yet, and hope to live and enjoy ourselves with the children for many years to come. We have always lived on a farm in Kent county. At present we own a 243-acre farm at Grattan Center.

The children as they appear in the picture from left to right are: Edna, 28; Leo, 29; Evelyn, 23; Erwin, 26; Susie, 20; Leroy, 21; Marian, 18; Thad, 16; Bernice, 17; Robert, 14; Rollin, 12; Elsie, 10. Front row: Wayne, 4; Harold, 2½; Jean, 6; Dorothy, 8.—Mrs. Sam E. Brownell.

has been the recipient of quite a number of helps—all practical, efficient, and heart-warming. Following each of our three disastrous fires, the Ladies' Aid, the club, and the other friends manifested their sympathy in doing these Golden Rule deeds. It is of the second time I am going to tell you.

On the morning of May 27, 1921, we woke up at 4:30 to find our horse barn in flames. This was entirely destroyed with its contents, including three fine young horses. The fire also took the chicken house, the hog pen, the implement shed, the granary and grain, and the work shop and tools.

My brother had just started to prepare a large field for corn, but now he was left with nothing with which to do it. Two days afterward, we heard that some help was planned, but did not know just what till Monday, which was Memorial Day. That morning there appeared a group of men, marshalled by our next neighbor, Arthur Mancons. They had two tractors, all that were owned in the vicinity at that time, twenty-four horses and all the necessary plows, harrows, drags and planters, and they went directly to work. We prepared the dinner at noon for them, and when they left toward night the entire work of prepara-

the haying season in July, when I slipped and fell through the rack and broke my leg. So I was unable to work for more than one year. That was when this community spirit showed itself. I was a stranger in this community and did not belong to the same church as my neighbors, and a different lodge, so we didn't have much in common except this community spirit.

Much to my surprise, after my leg was set so it was easier, one of my nearest neighbors came in the room and told me that he and several of the other neighbors had been talking my case over and had decided to add my burden to their already large one, and to see that my work was done properly and right, which they did. They didn't want me to worry at all. After I was so I could get along with the aid of my two boys, I tried to pay my neighbors for their work, and found I didn't owe them anything. As one neighbor said when I asked him, "Not a darn cent."

If this isn't the community spirit, please inform me of my error. This is not fiction, but absolute fact, and the names can be furnished on request.—Charles F. Monroe.



Goodyear now announces a new-type tread for the balloon tire

Here you see displayed Goodyear's latest contribution to the American motorist—an improved new-type tread for the-balloon tire.

As is apparent, it is a development of that most famous of all treads, the Goodyear All-Weather, now re-designed in the light of new balloon tire knowledge.

The first advantage to you of this new Goodyear tread is greater traction and non-skid efficiency.

This is achieved not only by placing the diamond-shaped All-Weather blocks in the tread's center, but also by flattening the profile of the tire to insure broader road contact.

The second advantage to you is improved tread-wear, accomplished by the flat design, and by placing two circumferential ribs in the tread at the points of greatest wear.

The new All-Weather balloon tread wears evenly and smoothly without wavy spots or "pot holes," and at any given mileage shows less wear and less obliteration of the non-skid design than is the case with earlier types.

In addition to these important benefits, the new Goodyear tread makes for longer total tire mileage, for quiet and smooth running, and for an even better looking tire.

You will want this new tire for the same sensible reasons that for years have made "more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind."

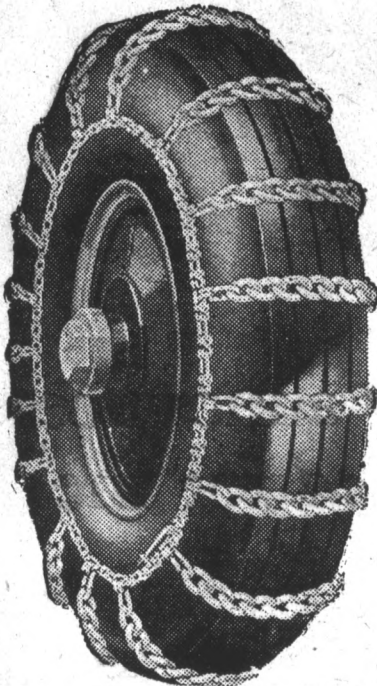
Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

Copyright 1927, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.



One bad skid is enough



DON'T risk the evil results of even one skid. It takes but a few moments to put on Dreadnaughts and be safe. All roads are safe with Dreadnaughts.

Easy To Put On

Slip the lever of the patented Blue Boy Fastener through the chain, pull it back (thus tightening the slack), then slip the locking link over the lever bar. That's all there is to it!

Easy To Take Off

Just lift the locking link over the bar . . . Off come your Dreadnaughts! Nothing to get clogged or rusted. Ask your dealer for Dreadnaughts, the chains that are "Easy to Put On—Easy to Take Off!"

THE COLUMBUS MCKINNON CHAIN COMPANY
General Sales Office: Columbus, Ohio . . . Plants: Columbus, Ohio; Tonawanda, New York
In Canada: McKinnon Columbus Chain, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.
Also manufacturers of Columbus McKinnon Electric Welded Trace Chains;
Cow Ties; Log Chains; Harness Chains; and "Inswell" Industrial Chains.

DREADNAUGHT TIRE CHAINS

FOR BALLOON, CORD AND TRUCK TIRES

ROUGH ON RATS
TRADE MARK
THE OLD RELIABLE
DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE
Sold at all Drug Stores 25¢ and 50¢ a box
Used the world over for generations
E. S. WELLS, Chemist JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Will You Accept This Set?



31 PC. Decorated Dinner Set GIVEN
This beautiful set worthy of place in finest homes. Will excite envy of your friends. Yours for a half hour's pleasant work. Given for selling only 12 Dr. Ordway's Famous Plasters (for Rheumatism, Colds, Pain) at 25¢ each per premium catalog. Write today.
Dr. D. P. Ordway Plaster Co., Dept. 736-D, Camden, Maine

SET OF DISHES FOR SELLING ONLY 30 PKTS. OF SEEDS GIVEN

A CHARMING, all-white, embossed set, for selling only 30 pkts. Vegetable and Flower Seeds at 16¢ large pkt. No extra money so pay.
If you prefer, our handsomely decorated, Colonial Style
31-Piece Blue Bird or Rose Pattern Set
or other fine gifts according to plan in our catalog. Send for seeds today.
Send No Money WE TRUST YOU!
1927 FORD FREE
& 50 Other Grand Prizes
AMERICAN SEED CO., Dept. E-190
LANCASTER, PA.

Alfalfa Northwestern, 99.00% purity, Montana Grown, 99.00% purity, Grimm's Certified, 99.75% purity, Canadian Variegated, 99.50% purity, write for price list.
Holmes-Letherman Co., Box G, Canton, Ohio.

List your name for this Crop & Fertilizer Service

WE have prepared a new and interesting series of pamphlets on the fertilization of various crops. We will send you any of these pamphlets, and from time to time letters of information and suggestions which you will find helpful and profitable.

Each man in our nation-wide organization is fully qualified by training and experience to answer any questions about the proper fertilization of your crops. Call upon them. They will be glad to help you.

This service is offered without charge or obligation.

Cut out this advertisement. Write your name and address in the white space, mention your principal crops, and mail it to this office.



Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau
1566
57 William St. New York, N. Y.

As Your Banker Might See It

(Continued from page 149).

which are to be used to purchase tools and machinery which improve the borrower's earning capacity. However, the excessive purchase of farm machinery should be viewed with caution. Depreciation of farm machinery is very high, for farmers do not give their equipment care equal to that given by the mechanic or industry to tools and machinery. Heavy machinery, threshing machines and tractors, are at a discount as bank security, tractors especially, as these are subject to depreciation through wear and tear, and by reason of supersession by more advanced and efficient designs. This objection applies to all the newer machines in a transitional state of development. Standardization of design makes for permanence of value. Highly specialized machines, though usually expensive in first cost, are of but little collateral or resale value, as are those not adapted to prevailing local methods, even though efficient. Furthermore, machines of makes that are but little known in any certain territory are there at a discount, regardless of merit or serviceability, any country auction shows this.

How general is the market for the assets upon which the borrower hopes to realize to meet the loan?—is one of the questions the banker will consider. It is plain that it is easier to sell dairy cows than it is to find a market for jacks or stallions, and beef cattle and hogs have a market value every day in the year. Pure-bred live stock in considerable number in the hands of ordinary farmers is subject to heavy discount as a basis of credit. The marketing of this class of stock is difficult if not impossible, to the ordinary farmer. Such a man must meet the competition of established breeders with the advantage of reputation, and he but seldom knows how to advertise or fit his stock. The troubles of young men and inexperienced beginners in farming, with a commendable, but often ill-advised desire to start with the best, are in this respect not infrequently serious. The registered cow has often been the gay Lorelei that has wrecked the financial craft, for "registered" means nothing to the Babcock tester or the butcher's block.

The practice of regarding it as essential that the applicant for a loan furnish a formal written statement showing the kind and value of his assets, and the amount and character of his indebtedness, while not enforced by country banks making small loans to farmers, has much to commend it. The financial stability of the borrower is shown by the purposes for which he has incurred indebtedness, and the length of time his indebtedness has run, discloses whether or not his business plans have worked out successfully. Successive statements disclose the direction the business affairs of the borrower are taking, whether or not he is making progress. Many farmers object to the idea of making financial statements, but it is but a matter of sound banking practice to which merchants and manufacturers have long been accustomed. But how few farmers would be able to meet this requirement, and how many would be aghast at the truth about their financial condition and the measure of their abilities that such a statement would disclose. It would be a great educator in self-examination, and the fact that such a statement would show the legal title of the assets would be regarded as calamitous by the man who desired to borrow on the impression of ownership of his wife's property.

Has the man too many irons in the fire?—this is sometimes a question the bank credit man will ponder. Is the man over-extended and ill-prepared to meet emergencies and changes in the business current? Too varied interests and excessive indebtedness are

prejudicial to a well-poised mind and sound judgment. The personal risk is increased. Psychological influences are conservative. People expect a continuation of the present state of affairs. When times are good, money is easy and business less cautious. When they are bad, pessimism ties the purse strings, and many expect things to get worse. Bankers have to be the most pessimistic of men in times of prosperity, and the most optimistic in times of adversity—though the reason for this latter is not always understood by those of other callings who ascribe to the bankers a sense of satisfaction, if not even accomplishment. But it is a fact that some most conspicuous business careers have had their origin in the ability to recognize the critical turning moment in the ebb and flow of the business tide—and the courage to act in defiance of the judgment of the majority. There is a business law of action and reaction. This should make for stability in farming practice, for tenacity to sound basic principles, and perseverance in the main purpose.

The bank desires to make money—it has to, to continue in business. The only way it has to make money is by loaning its funds. The banker is as anxious to loan as you are to borrow—but he must adhere to sound basic principles. He, like other mortals, always makes some mistakes, both in the judgment of men and in weighing business propositions. But the borrower is as necessary to the bank as the depositor. No farmer with a clean-cut proposition should feel any more hesitation about asking a bank for loan than he should about asking a garage mechanic to fix his car. He expects to pay both for services. But give the bank a square deal, "one in which both parties profit"—and make sure the application is one the bank can grant.

NEW METHOD OF FIGHTING CORN BORER.

A PLOW shaped to turn under corn stalks and other litter completely, even when the corn is standing, has been devised by one of the big plow companies for use in fighting the corn borer. Witnesses declare that this plow will go into a field of standing corn and successfully turn under every stalk without disking, breaking down the stalks, or any other previous operation.

This is bound to become one of the effective methods of combating this pest. A borer will leave the buried stalks and crawl not over thirty feet above the ground in search of shelter. Falling in this, he dies. In a series of tests, clean plowing resulted in ninety-eight per cent mortality to borers.

Here is the system advocated. The farmer starts to plow at the center of the field and works toward the fences. When all except the last ten or twelve rows are plowed, the cornstalks in these rows are lifted (this new plow has a removable mouldboard which fits it for lifting the stalks). These rows are then raked onto the plowed ground, when this plowed ground is then plowed.

The borers in the stalks raked on the plowed ground are too far from the fence row to gain cover. Also, borers from the center of the field would naturally stop in their migrations when they reached the windrow of stalks. Some time before the middle of May this windrow of stalks can be carefully burned, thus destroying practically all the borers in the field.

Holton County.—Farmers are selling hay at \$12 to \$15; eggs 50¢@70¢; butter 50¢@60¢. They are also cutting ice and delivering it to parties ordering same. Cows are being tested again in this county.—F. C.

CLOVERLAND NEWS.

FULLY thirty men will be employed on the forestry experiment station in the Upper Peninsula this coming spring. At this station, located in Marquette county, an effort will be made to solve the practical problems of forestry.

The largest amount ever appropriated for advertising by the Cloverland Development Bureau has been authorized for the season of 1927. The budget is \$16,000. More adequate financing by the boards of supervisors has made this possible.

An increase of \$300,000 for cooperative fire protection in one of the items in the agricultural appropriation bill brings this item to the million dollar mark and promises to greatly increase the security of timber against fire, if enacted by congress.

A better crops special train will be sponsored by banks, farm and civic organizations, county agents, college and development bureau men, for aiding the farmers of the Upper Peninsula to a better understanding of the best known methods of crop production in the peninsula.

Conservation and public-spirited men are urging upon lumbermen the needless waste occasioned by cutting stumps higher than fifteen inches from the ground. The Ford lumbermen around Sidnaw leave the stumps but twelve inches high. These men also criticize the practice of railroads cutting small trees for car stakes, stating that this results in the destruction of much small timber that is well started toward the production of lumber.

Studies at the forestry experiment station show that it is entirely possible to secure from five to six per cent on investment in forestry land and plantings, even when figures on a very conservative basis. Some cases show highly profitable returns from such investments.

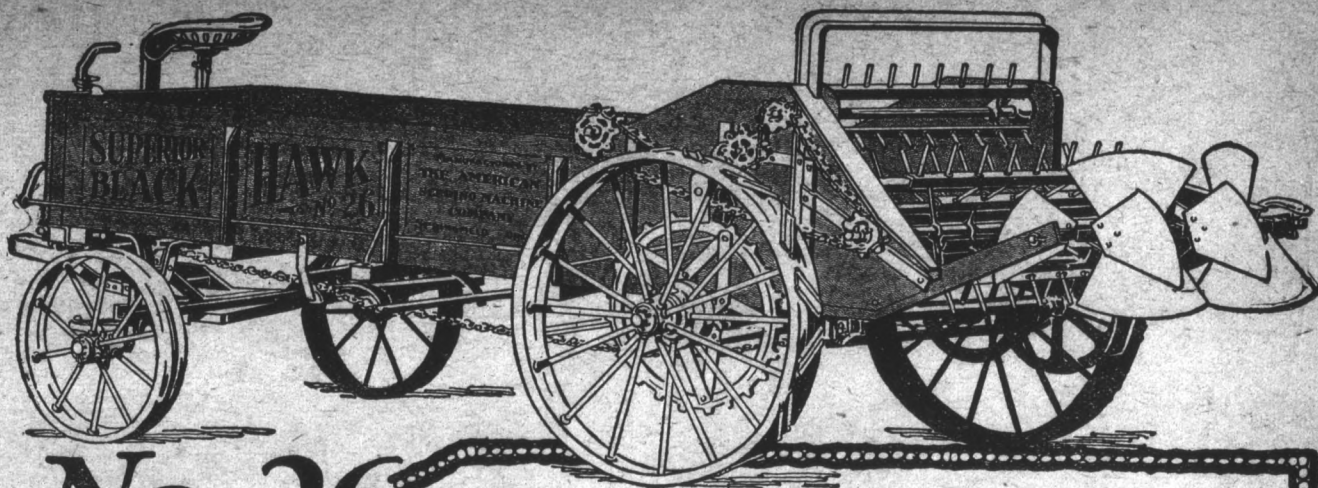
The main projects of study by the foresters of the Upper Peninsula last year included forest fire studies; possibilities of aspen-birch lands; comparative cost of logging small and large trees; yields of jack-pine in the lake states; forestry planting; insects; effects of water level in swamps on forest growth; a study of forest leaf litter.

One of the fine pieces of work being done in Cloverland by the extension forces of the State College, is the cow-testing work. Wherever the cow tester roams, dairying is improving. He is bringing about a better understanding of the practices of dairying and this is resulting in higher production and lower costs and larger profits.

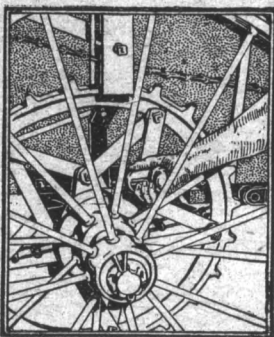
KIWANIAN PROMOTE CLUB WORK.

CLUB members, their parents, and local Kiwanians to the number of 350 attended the Achievement Day held by Washtenaw county club members. One hundred per cent of the girls of this county who started canning club work last summer, completed their work, while ninety-seven per cent of the girls who were enrolled in the food study clubs turned in final reports. Miss Harriet Wilder, assistant state club leader, believes that such a percentage of girls who finish the tasks which they set out to do, is an indication that this generation of farm girls is not suffering from lack of character.

Four Kern county, California, cities have hoped for rain to drown the hordes of rats which are invading these cities.



No. 26 gives a Wide Spread with an Easy Pull!



Alemite Lubrication.

A wide spread and an easy pull—combined with complete pulverization methods, wide quantity range, short turning radius, large capacity and durability make the *perfect manure spreader*—

SUPERIOR BLACK HAWK

with Complete Alemite Lubrication

The Superior Black Hawk is equipped with a complete Alemite lubricating system as used on automobiles and other high grade machines. Each bearing is fitted with an Alemite cup and a 1,500 pound pressure gun is furnished. Heavy oil can easily be forced to every part of the bearing which insures a thorough job of lubrication, thereby reducing wear and lengthening the life of the spreader.

FARM EQUIPMENT WEEK
February 28 to March 5
See the Special Display at Your Dealers

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO., INC.
414 MONROE ST. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

The complete SUPERIOR line of farm implements is designed and built to meet every requirement of fertilizing, planting and cultivating crops. It includes SUPERIOR Grain Drills, Corn and Cotton Drills and Corn Planters, Lime Sowers, Buckeye Cultivators and SUPERIOR Black Hawk Manure Spreaders.

See your dealer—or ask us for circular and full details covering these implements.

WRITE OR MAIL COUPON TODAY.

—Grain Drills
—Beet & Bean Drills
—Alfalfa Drills
—Corn & Cotton Drills
—Corn Planters
—Lime Spreaders
—Buckeye Cultivators
—Black Hawk Manure Spreaders

NOTE: Complete Buckeye line includes one and two-row, horse and tractor, walking and riding cultivators.

The American Seeding Machine Co., Inc.
414 Monroe St., Springfield, Ohio.

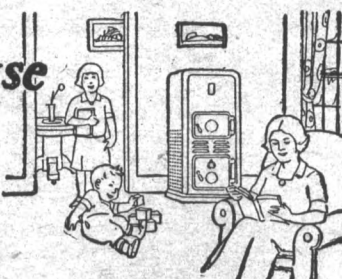
Please send full information covering machines checked.

Name _____

Address _____

Soft Warmth All Through the House

Ideal VECTO'S scientific, heat-rib construction makes possible the heating of far more space than an ordinary stove, and with less fuel! For those not prepared to buy Ideal ARCOLA Hot Water Radiator Heating, the Ideal VECTO Warm Air Heater offers the best bargain today. Price \$97 (freight extra); \$10 down. All dealers! Catalog free.



Ideal VECTO HEATER
AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
Barlum Building
Detroit, Michigan

DAKOTA 30 - ALFALFA -

Our 15 Years' tests have convinced us that it is equal to Grimm, and the price is much lower. Write for prices on this and other field, vegetable and flower seeds.
Chas. B. Wing Seed Co., Box 124 Mechanicsburg, Ohio

Fill Your Silo From Fewer Acres By Planting

Ford's Old Virginia Corn

The Grandest of all Ensilage Varieties. It fills when others fall with rich tender silage. It packs down solid and comes out of the silo bright and free from mold. Cattle eat it ravenously. It produces lots of milk and meat. It is the most economical feed a dairyman can raise.

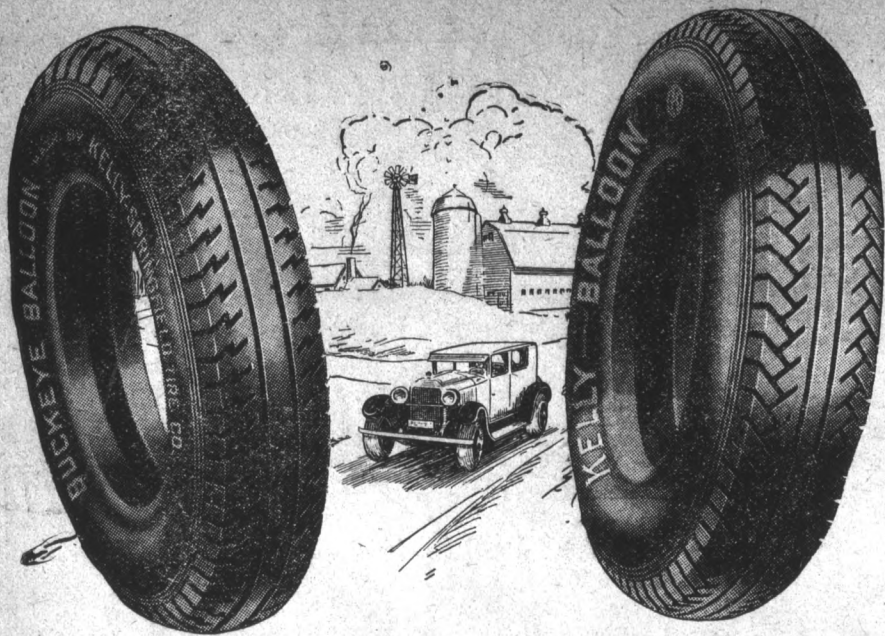
Catalog of this corn and all kinds of seeds free, ask for it.
FORD SEED COMPANY
Box 19 Ravenna, Ohio



Free: New Garden Book

Hardy fruit and shade trees, berries, roses, shrubs, vines, plants, flower and vegetable seeds—the best of everything from America's oldest and largest departmental nursery, 73 years of square dealings, 1200 acres.

Send for free new catalog.
STORRS & HARRISON CO.
Box No. 159 Painesville, Ohio



There's a Kelly-built tire to fit every pocket-book

If you want the very best, there are the regular Kelly-Springfield cord and balloon cord tires, tough, sturdy, full size and containing the very utmost in service and dependability that it is possible to build into pneumatic tires. And you now have to pay no more for these famous tires than you would for any one of a dozen other makes.

If you don't need *extra* service, but want a good, honest, dependable tire at a price, there is the Kelly-built Buckeye, intended to give generous value to the buyer of lower-priced tires.

See the nearest Kelly dealer the next time you need tires. You can't do better—*anywhere*.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE COMPANY
250 West 57th St. New York, N. Y.

KELLY SPRINGFIELD PNEUMATIC TIRES

Sweet Clover Seed White Blossom—Northern Grown.
99.50% purity. Write for price list. Holmes-Letherman Co., Box G, Canton, O.

Hardy Northern Grown Trees and Plants

Fruit Trees, Small Fruit Plants, Grape Vines, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Climbing vines.
Send for Catalog.

T. B. WEST & SONS, Lock Box 142, Perry, O.

FRUIT TREES

Seeds—Berry Plants—Ornamentals
3-4 ft. Apple, 25c; 3-ft. Peach, 20c each postpaid. Guaranteed to grow. Farm, Flower and Garden Seed. We have 500,000 Fruit Trees. Evergreens, Shade Trees, etc., in fact, our 1927 Catalog has everything for Garden, Farm and Lawn.
ALLEN'S NURSERY & SEED HOUSE,
BOX 7, GENEVA, OHIO



Cultivate with K-O-V-A-R

Instead of using the ordinary harrow or cultivator thousands of farmers have increased the yield per acre by using the K-O-V-A-R Spring Tooth DIGGER. It eradicates quack grass and all other noxious weeds as well as lifts and aerates the soil leaving it finely pulverized and ready for seeding with one operation. This digger is adapted to the cultivation of all fields and is especially suited for alfalfa, orchards and other jobs that require thorough work. As many sections as desired—for any kind of power.

Get full information and illustrated booklet with name of your nearest dealer.

W. J. HARDY, Deckerville, Mich., Representative

Jos. J. Kovar Co. Owatonna Minn.



Take no risk with rat poisons. Protect your stock—get rid of rats at the same time. You can do that now. This new scientific way is certain, easy, safe! Safe for your stock, safe for your family, safe for you.

Not a poison

K-R-O is made from powdered squill, the new, safe way urged by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Forcibly fed in large doses to cats, dogs and chickens, it failed to kill or injure. But a 10% dose killed rats every time.

Save your stock

Think what that means to you! Your farm rid of rats. Safety for your family, safety for your stock. Losses caused by rats a thing of the past! Sprinkle K-R-O freely in barns and buildings, or right in your home. Sold on absolute money-back guarantee. 75c at your druggist's, or postpaid on receipt of 75c stamps or money order. Get the genuine K-R-O. K-R-O COMPANY, Department 29 Springfield, Ohio

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE.

My wife's mother deeded her home of twenty-nine acres, with an assessed valuation of \$1,000, to her four daughters equally, the mother taking a life lease about twenty-four years ago. Three years ago, the mother passed away, and previously two daughters had also passed away, one of them leaving three minor children. This piece of property had a mortgage upon it of \$512 which was past due. Two years ago, I bought it, together with my wife's share and one other sister's, and tried to buy off the son-in-law who has the three minor children. He wanted to get his share, but was not willing to make application to the probate judge for a determination of heirs, so I offered to do it for him. He consented, and then changed his mind. He has now gone into chancery and served a summons on us to appear in circuit court and show some reason why he has not got a cause. Has he a right to do this, after I have been paying the taxes, insurance, mortgage, etc.?—Subscriber.

If it is not possible to get to terms by agreement, resort to court is the only other alternative, and the questioner should welcome, rather than resent the filing of such a bill. In the nature of things, when parties cannot agree, and are compelled to go to court, they should each provide themselves with suitable legal counsel. This will entail some expense, but it is the best way out.—Rood.

A WAY OUT.

Recently I bought and acquired a deed on one acre of land situated in Berrien county, Michigan. The property is located about two to three hundred feet from the main thoroughfare, or state road, and is only accessible by the private road which is owned by the party in question. At the time of purchase, there was nothing mentioned in relation to the use of the road or the ownership thereof, it being considered an integral part in the deal, although I have no option or written agreement to this effect. This was taken for granted because of the fact that it is the only means of entering and leaving the property. And, furthermore, since real estate in this section has somewhat increased in value, the party in question asks an exorbitant sum to waive their authority. I have taken the stand of watchful waiting, and refuse to buy any part of this road until I am better informed. Could you kindly give me some information and help along this line?—J. H.

Where a person owns property and sells a part of not accessible from the highway otherwise than over land retained by the seller, a way out of it is granted by application, and we believe that rule applies to this case.—Rood.

WHO ARE THE HEIRS?

My father passed away many years ago. Mother passed away four years ago, and I have no brothers or sisters living. I have no nieces or nephews. I have two uncles from father's side, and cousins from mother's side. I am not married. In case no will is made who will be my heirs?—L. K.

Compiled Laws 1925 Section 11799, provides, that the degrees of kindred shall be computed according to the rules of the civil law. The method of computing the degrees according to the civil law, are to count up to the common ancestor and down to the claimant. According to this rule, the uncles would take to the exclusion of the nephews and nieces.

RIGHT TO ROADSIDE TREES.

Have I a right to cut trees inside of the four-rod limit on a road that has not had any county or state money put on it?—G. A. W.

The owner of the abutting land has the right to recover the trees, whether upon a state improved road or not, unless by some agreement with the state authorities he has granted his rights in the trees to them. We are

aware of the statute providing that trees in the highway shall not be removed by the owner without the consent of the highway commissioner, but as an attempt to appropriate private property for public use without compensation to the owner, the statute is manifestly unconstitutional and void.—Rood.

SUIT FOR WAGES.

Can a person collect wages for doing housework? I have been working for a man and he refuses to pay. What steps should I take in order to collect wages?—E. B.

The remedy for wages for housework and other employment is merely a suit against the employer on the contract.

REAL ESTATE FORECLOSURES.

What is the new law governing real estate foreclosures?—F. R. R.

Mortgages may be foreclosed in chancery or by advertisement without suit, and land contracts may be foreclosed in chancery or by proceedings before a circuit court commissioner or justice of the peace. The foreclosure of mortgages requires about one year and a half, and the foreclosure before a circuit court commissioner requires about eighty days.—Rood.

DAMAGE FOR KILLING DOGS.

If a farmer's dogs are shot by hunters on another farmer's place, can the owner of the dogs demand payment for them? If the hunters pay for the dogs can they take them?—W. G. C.

The dog law of 1919 Section 19, provides that any person may kill any dog which he sees in the act of pursuing, worrying or wounding any live stock, or attacking any person, and there shall be no liability for such killing. It also provides that any dog that enters any field or enclosure outside of an incorporated city, unaccompanied by his owner or the owner's agent, may be shot by the owner or tenant of the enclosure, his agent or servant without liability. Except as above stated, any person killing the dog would be liable for the damage. If the settlement includes the sale of the body of the dog, of course the hunter is entitled to it, if it is merely for killing the dog he would not be entitled to the carcass.—Rood.

LEAVING PROPERTY.

My wife and I have a joint deed of the farm on which we live. I want to give her a writing that will enable her, in case of death, to immediately dispose of the personal property and use the money as she sees fit without probate or any red tape. Will you please advise how I should proceed? Must it be signed by a notary and recorded? There are heirs.—M. McG.

The land held by entirety would belong to the survivor without any probate proceedings; the statute provides that money may be deposited in the bank, payable to either of two persons or to the survivor; and in that case the survivor would be entitled to the fund without any probate proceedings. We are not aware of any other provision that could be made for the case, unless by creation of a trust.—Rood.

AGE FOR VEAL.

Is there a law in regard to the age that a calf can be killed for veal?—I. C.

Compiled Laws 1915, Section 6514, provides, that no person shall, for the purpose of selling, kill a calf less than four weeks old. Violation of the statute is made a misdemeanor.—Rood.

The farmer gets much more relief from gentle September breezes than he does from senatorial hot air.

Alfalfa on Light Soil

How I Succeeded in Building Up My Farm

By W. L. Nelson

I PURCHASED a farm in Van Buren county several years ago and I soon found that the soil which made up these acres was not high in fertility. Neighbors informed me that there might be poorer farms in the world, but that they did not know where they could be found. I partly agreed with these neighbors, but as no one wanted to buy the farm from me, I had to make a living from its soil.

The first thing which had to be done was to find some method of growing a crop which could be used for hay and which would help build the soil up at the same time. Alfalfa would do this, but I was told that it was impossible to grow alfalfa on that kind of land. The late Jason Woodman and the members of the crops department at Michigan State College were the only ones that offered me any encouragement.

When I remember how hard it was to find money to buy hay during those years before I was able to grow alfalfa enough, I know how the farmer who is short of hay in these times of high prices will welcome any help in growing hay on his own farm. To help these farmers, I am glad to tell how I grew alfalfa on my sandy land.

The whole secret in growing alfalfa on light soils is to have an absolutely clean seed-bed, free from weeds and weed seeds, the proper amount of lime in some form, fertilizer, and a shower on the ground the day before or the morning the seed is sown. The seed must be treated with culture also.

To make a clean seed-bed, a crop such as corn or potatoes is needed. Keep this crop cultivated, and the next spring disk the ground and sow cowpeas or soy beans. Again cultivate constantly. Pick the beans or peas for seed and leave the stalks stand to hold the snow and soil from blowing in the winter winds. In winter, spread with manure.

When the frost is gone in the spring disk the ground and then keep it clean with a spring-tooth drag through June. Sow lime with a lime drill, two tons to the acre. If a marl bed is available, use eight loads of marl in the manure spreader to the acre. Drag this in with a spring-tooth drag.

Mix 500 pounds of acid phosphate and 200 pounds of sulphate of ammonia and sow this on one and one-half acres. Drag this in, and if there comes a shower I am ready to sow the seed. Any time after July 25, I plan to be ready for that shower. It need not be a heavy rain, but just enough to wet the top soil.

Treat the seed with alfalfa culture. Use a bottle of culture to a bushel of seed. Fill the bottle with water so the culture will dissolve. Put the seed in a tub, pour in a little water and stir until every seed is moist. Add culture and stir again. The seed should be treated in the open or else in a building where there is a draft, but sunshine will kill the culture, so do the work in the shade.

Sow eight to ten pounds of seed to the acre and follow with a cultipacker. The cultipacker is the best tool that a light soil farmer ever owned. Grimm seed is good. It will stand hard winter. I have used Ontario variegated for some years. If some spots in the seeding do not grow fast enough, I top-dress these spots the next spring with some of the acid phosphate and sulphate of ammonia mixture.

When I need more humus in the soil, I sow rye and vetch in August to plow under in the spring. Then drag and cultipack until time to sow lime or marl. I use this method when I do not have enough barnyard manure, which is the best fertilizer, if you can get it.

I plan to feed all the hay I grow so I can have the manure. It is twelve or fifteen years since I have been growing alfalfa, and I have never lost a seeding. A hard driving rain on the little plants has injured the stand sometimes, and hard wind and sand storms are bad for the little plants, but once well started they are a joy to the life of a light soil farmer.

I plan to plow up the alfalfa every fourth year, and the enemies of the alfalfa plant have never bothered me. Alfalfa sod makes ideal ground for corn or potatoes. My alfalfa is only cut twice a year. When about one-third of the field is in blossom and the buds of the next crop are well started, is the time to cut the hay. Do not wait until the next crop is high enough to be clipped by the mower.

In cutting do not drive around the field, but drive back and forth and then rake crosswise of the swaths. That saves a lot of the leaves. Rake about two hours after cutting, pile in small cocks, and let it stand a day or two. The best value of the hay is in the leaves, and they must not be allowed to dry in the sun.

On my soil, to grow alfalfa I have to keep the ground covered in the winter and spring with some growth to protect the soil from winds, and I have to keep plenty of humus in the soil. The seed-bed must be kept clean, lime and fertilizer used, and the seed must be treated with alfalfa culture. The first time that I sowed alfalfa I hauled dirt seven miles from an alfalfa patch to inoculate the ground which I was going to seed. I think any farmer can grow alfalfa on his sandy soil if he will keep these things in mind.

WINTER AMONG THE DANES.

(Continued from page 151).
about six inches and piled out in the sun where it was allowed to dry for a couple of months before it was ready to be hauled into the woodshed, or rather the mud-shed, to be used as fuel during the long, slushy winter months. It seemed rather surprising at first to think that ordinary peat dirt will burn as well as it does, but it actually makes a splendid fuel, especially for a slow-burning fire. Probably those who have had experience with fires in peat sloughs know more about the peat business than I do. I remember having been almost smoked out a couple of times in Iowa when some farmer had started a fire in a slough and couldn't put it out until it had burned a hole big enough to bury a train in.

During the last few years, however, the making of peat briquettes has grown into a big industry, and most of the briquettes are now factory-made and the farmer buys them from the factory, not at so much a ton, but at so much a piece. I told Bernhardt, the hired man, that it seemed rather funny they should sell them at so much apiece when there was so much difference in their size, but Bernhardt said, it was an invention thought of, so that the farmers would be there on time to get fuel, for those that come first, get first.

At present, of course, some coal and coke are burned, being imported from England to supplement the wood and peat supply, but during the war the Danes were unable to get coal and many of the farmers opened up their old peat pits and manufactured their own fuel.

Now, in the northern part of the mainland, Jutland, there is an enormous swamp, known as the "Great Swamp," which is now being reclaimed by the government, largely to furnish material for peat briquette factories.

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is proof that you can do as thousands of other home builders do every year - save from \$200.00 to \$800.00 by building an Aladdin Home. There is an Aladdin near you wherever you live. Go and see one. SAVE money, time and annoyance by ordering all materials from one reliable manufacturer. Complete shipment guaranteed.

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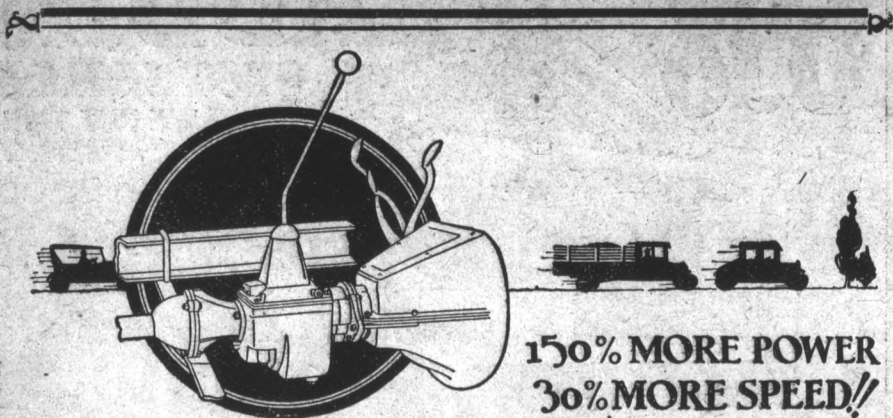
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CLOVER SEED Medium Red—Northern Grown, 99.40% purity, Alsike, 99% purity, Mammoth Red, 99% purity, write for price list. Holmes-Letherman Co., Box G, Canton, Ohio.



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AGRICULTURAL NEWS

MARL DIGGING ACTIVITIES FOR 1927.

THREE complete marl digging outfits will be placed in the field in Michigan during 1927, according to the report of Larry Livingston, agricultural engineering specialist. These outfits will work in twelve or more counties. Two machines belonging to the college got out 11,000 yards of marl in 1926, and it is expected that 18,000 yards will be dug this year. It has been found that the use of one of these demonstrational machines not only increases the amount of marl used in a county, but it also increases the amount of limestone used.

TRUCK DEMONSTRATES HOME CONVENIENCES.

THE home economics and the agricultural engineering sections of Michigan State College have cooperated on the construction of a home convenience truck for the purpose of demonstrating simple home water systems and kitchen equipment. This truck will make scheduled tours through many of the Lower Peninsula counties this summer. A somewhat similar truck was used in the Upper Peninsula in 1926, and it proved to be a means of aiding many farmers in installing water systems which would lighten the burden of housework for their wives.

APPLE GROWERS SHOULD CONSULT THE COOK.

FROM the experience which she gained as one of the judges of baked apples at the State Horticultural Show held in Grand Rapids, Mrs. Louise H. Campbell, state leader of home demonstration work, believes that the apple producers of Michigan are neglecting a profitable market when they fail to grow varieties which are specially adapted to the various methods of cooking.

BELIEVES CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATION PROFITABLE.

MR. MILHAM, agricultural agent of Ottawa county, says that it is possible to make a profit of \$200 per acre on a Christmas tree plantation. Such a profit pre-supposes that the plantation shall be planted right, and that proper care be taken of the plantation during the growth and harvesting of the trees.

STUBBLE PULVERIZER IMPROVED.

COUNTY agricultural specialist Van Schoick, of Lenawee county, reports that improvements which have recently been made on the stubble pulverizer have gone a long way toward making the machine a successful device for the control of corn borer in the stalks left after the corn crop has been hogged down. The use of the machine makes it possible to clean up the field in a thorough manner. After the pulverizer has been run over the field, the stalks are raked together and burned.

SUPPORT POULTRY INDUSTRY IN OTTAWA.

AN appropriation of \$700 by the board of supervisors of Ottawa county made it possible to hold three poultry shows within the county, at which no admission fee was charged. Ottawa county has a great deal of money invested in the poultry business, and the supervisors feel that any

means which helps this business is worthy of being supported by public funds.

POTATO TRAIN FOR SOUTHERN MICHIGAN.

PRELIMINARY work regarding the operation of a potato train through southwestern Michigan by the New York Central Lines in cooperation with the Michigan State College next March, have just been completed with a series of meetings with county agricultural agents and potato growers throughout southwestern Michigan, and representatives of the State College and the railroad.

This train will operate through the counties of Eaton, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Allegan, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Branch and Hillsdale during the two weeks of March 14 to 26.

The four cars carrying a crew of well trained potato experts, will make stops of one-half day each, with about twenty-five meetings in all. Everything regarding potato culture will be discussed. Particular emphasis will be placed on the use of certified seed, and plans are now under way to distribute limited amounts of certified seed at each stop. The schedule is now in the making and will be announced soon.

WOMEN ENJOY HOME MANAGEMENT COURSES.

HOME management courses are becoming increasingly popular in this state, and the farm women who enroll in such courses find that the lessons learned aid them in saving steps, and time in their household work. Mrs. Louise H. Campbell, state leader of home demonstration agents, finds that this course enabled 1,190 farm women in Michigan to make changes in the kitchen arrangements, during the past year. Mrs. Campbell says, "This is of utmost importance to those women who get 1,095 meals a year, and wash the dishes 1,095 times a year."

EMPLOY CLUB AGENT.

MEMBERS of the board of directors of the Washtenaw County Farm Bureau decided that the employment of a club agent for the county would serve the best interests of the county. Mr. Arthur Hagen, who has been club agent in the Upper Peninsula, was hired to start work on January 1.

LEADING HILLSDALE POULTRY GIRLS.

MABLE ARMSTRONG was champion of Hillsdale county in first-year baby chick clubs. She will receive 100 Barred Rock chicks from the flock of Leo V. Card, as a prize for her work.

Zella Lyon, of Pittsford, was Hillsdale county champion in second-year poultry work. Zella has shown the champion dozen of eggs at the State College Egg Show in the club class for two consecutive years, and also exhibited the first prize pen of Rhode Island Reds in the club class at the Michigan State Fair in both 1925 and 1926. Last summer, Zella canned 287 quarts of fruit and vegetables as a side-line to her main activities as a poultrywoman.

A two-day poultry school was held at both Harbor Beach and Elkton in Huron county. The total attendance at these schools was 313. J. M. Moore, poultry specialist, was the instructor at the schools.

SURVEY SCRUB OAK AREAS.

DURING 1926, the forestry department of the Michigan State College, and the United States Forestry Service cooperated in a survey of the so-called scrub oak lands of Michigan. The soil upon which this oak grows comprises a great area from which at the present time there is no economic return. The survey determined that some of these oak trees were seventy-five years old and were only eight inches in diameter. The larger trees often were defective so that they could not be used for timber. The survey indicates that natural reforestation on the area covered by the scrub oaks will be a very slow process.

BRAKEMAN PRODUCES SEED CORN.

GEORGE Rae, of Bay City, a brakeman on the Michigan Central Railroad, devoted his spare time last year to producing a crop of M. A. C. Yellow Dent corn. The crop was good, and Mr. Rae went through the field and selected 800 baskets of fine seed corn. In common with other Michigan corn last fall, the moisture content of the corn was very high. Mr. Rae put the corn in a seed house and proceeded to dry it. On the eighteenth of December a moisture test showed that there was only ten per cent of moisture in the corn. The germination, as shown by test, was ninety-eight per cent. The 800 bushels was sold at a good price to a Michigan firm which deals in high-class seeds.

INAUGURATES SERIES OF SOIL SCHOOLS.

A SERIES of soil study schools will be held in Van Buren county this winter. Points to be studied are drainage, liming, organic matter, and fertilization. The plan is to have leaders from various sections of the county attend these schools, and, after obtaining the information on soil management, aid groups in their communities on any soil problems which are of particular interest to that neighborhood.

Mr. Wm. F. Johnston, county agricultural agent, says of this work, "The proper management of soils is fundamental in agriculture and upon it depends success. The superficial attention given to soil management by many people engaged in farming does not bid for success. Under the rapidly changing conditions of agriculture, it becomes necessary that we get down to brass tacks and study these things in such a way that we are going to be able to put into effect those good practices which bring success."

MOORE BECOMES PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL SPUD GROWERS.

MR. H. C. MOORE, potato specialist at the Michigan State College, was elected president of The Potato Growers Association of America at the annual meeting of the association which was recently held in Philadelphia. A specialist from Pennsylvania State College presented a paper at this meeting on the work of the Pennsylvania four-hundred-bushel potato club for 1926. Eighty Pennsylvania farmers produced 400 or more bushels of potatoes to the acre. Seventy of these growers planted certified Russet Rural purchased in Michigan last spring, and the other ten members of the club planted Russet Rural seed grown from certified seed bought in Michigan the year before.

NOW APPRECIATE CLUB WORK.

TWO former members of boys' clubs who are now enrolled as students at the Michigan State College, recently, told their former club leader that they were just finding out how valuable such leadership and club work is to them.



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Genuine "Pine Tree" Brand Farm Seeds—sealed and certified—are sold by dealers who display the orange and green "Sign of Good Crops."

There's a "Pine Tree" dealer near you. He handles "Pine Tree" Clovers, Alfalfa and Timothy because they are re-cleaned, reliable, of known origin—safe for you to sow.

It will pay to talk with him before you buy your seeds this spring.

Ask Your "Pine Tree" Dealer for a Copy of This Valuable New Book

The new HIP-POCKET FARM GUIDE fills the need for a complete, practical guide to the growing of hay, pasture and forage crops of all kinds. Contains more useful farm information than has ever before been assembled into one book. Substantially bound in pocket size for constant reference. Fully illustrated. Contains official planting table for your State, checked by your Experiment Station. Worth \$1.00 or more if sold in the usual way. If your dealer doesn't have it, send 10 cents to the Albert Dickinson Company, Chicago, and book will be sent by return mail.

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\$22.00 Special Sale Price \$34.75
Made from hides delivered to you supplied by you. from our stock. No better protection from cold winter blizzards. Long years of wear—fully guaranteed. Ship us your cattle and horse hides and other raw furs; we will convert them into furs, fur coats and robes at considerably less than the usual prices. We also make and have in stock a full line of ladies' fine fur coats. Buy from us and save money. Catalogues and other prices gladly sent upon request.
HILLSDALE ROBE & TANNING CO., Hillsdale, Mich.
(Oldest Galloway Fur Dressery in U. S.)

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RADIO BRIEFS.

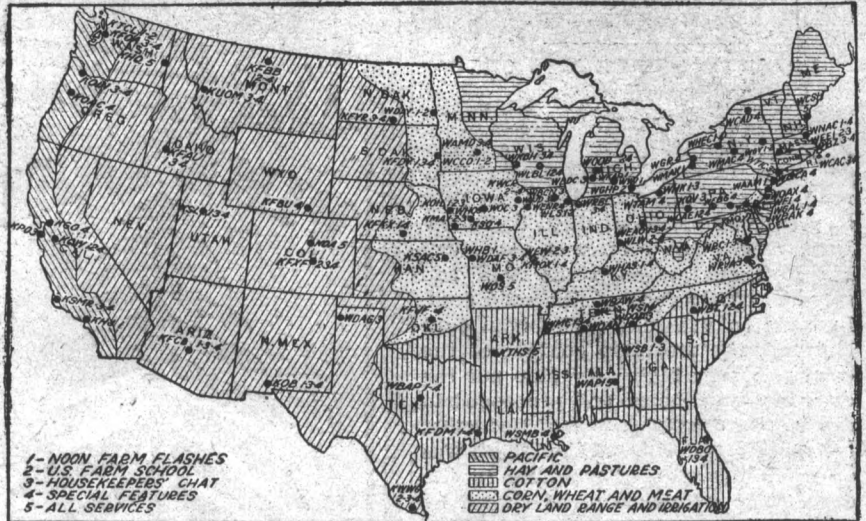
TELEVISION is one of the remarkable inventions to follow radio. Hitherto it has been necessary to focus an intensely brilliant ray of light on the object to be transmitted. Recently a young Scotchman, John L. Baird, has completed an invention by which it is possible to see an object by means of light rays invisible to the human eye. In this way objects and persons can be watched in darkness by an unseen observer.

The General Electric Company of Mexico City, has just entered the eth-

the upkeep. There are many beautiful styles of cabinets, too, and a good thing to keep in mind when you invest in a radio is the workin's inside, rather than the "coverin' of the outside."

Wave traps, for best efficiency in filtering out undesired stations, should be either in shielded cases, or placed four or more feet away from the receiver.

It is reported that P. H. Craig, of Macon, Georgia, has invented a device to replace batteries and vacuum tubes on an ordinary radio receiving set.



Have you heard Uncle Sam and Aunt Sammy? You can get them on the air most any time, either through the Noon Farm Flashes, Housekeepers' Chats, U. S. Farm School, or Special Features. The stations broadcasting these programs are indicated on the map. If you are too late to get the program from your favorite station, try another.

er with a new 2,000-watt station under the call of CYJ on 400 meters.

The latest radio shows display many new improvements in radio sets and many new devices to add to our old one to improve reception and reduce

The invention is simplicity itself, and has been sold to the Westinghouse Electric Company for \$100,000.

PROGRAM FROM WKAR.

MICHIGAN State College at East Lansing will broadcast the following program from their station, WKAR:

February 7.

7:00 P. M.—Farmerkins' Stories.
7:15 P. M.—Michigan Geography.
7:25 P. M.—Economics.
7:35 P. M.—Muck Farming.
7:45 P. M.—Farm Power.

February 8.

7:15 P. M.—International Relations.
7:25 P. M.—Modern Trends in Education.
7:35 P. M.—Poultry Course.
7:45 P. M.—Dairy Production.

February 9.

7:15 P. M.—Forecasting the Weather.
7:25 P. M.—Rural Literature.
7:35 P. M.—Fertilizers and Manures.
7:45 P. M.—Dairy Production.

February 10.

7:15 P. M.—International Relations.
7:25 P. M.—Principles of Sociology.
7:35 P. M.—Animal Husbandry.
7:45 P. M.—General Horticulture.

February 11.

7:15 P. M.—Farm Explosives.
7:25 P. M.—Chemistry and Textiles.
7:35-8:00 P. M.—Farm Crops Course.

ANOTHER WAY.

Dumb—"Is it possible for an experienced motorist to lose control of his car?"

Dora—"Most certainly. He might be unable to make the payments."

POPULAR SONGS.

The teacher asked her pupils to bring to school an article that represented a song. One brought an apple, another a banana, and a third brought an old whip.

"What song does the apple represent?" asked the teacher.

"In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree."

"And the banana?"

"Yes, we Have no Bananas."

"And what does the whip represent?" asked the teacher.

"Thanks for the Buggy Ride."

Check Up Your Fences

—see where you need "RED STRAND"

Even on the best fenced farms less than half of all the fences are hog-tight. Successful farmers tell us that farms fenced hog-tight, into 20 acre fields, result in enough extra profits, in feed saved, to pay for new fence and labor in from 1 to 3 years.

RED STRAND "Galvannealed" FENCE

There are many places about the average farm that can be made more profitable with hog-tight fence.

Careful buyers know copper bearing steel and heavier zinc "Galvannealed" coating make "Red Strand" last years longer; that picket-like stays, wavy crimps, can't-slip knots keep it straight, trim, tight; that full gauge, honest weight add longer wear; that they pay no more for the extra years "Red Strand" gives.

5 Booklets FREE

These tell how to use "Red Strand" for more profit (1) How to make more money on swine. (2) How better fencing brings bigger profits. What it costs to fence a farm. (3) What 17,000 farm folks said about fencing farms for profit. (4) How to test fence wire. (5) Keystone catalog. All mailed free, postage paid. Send postal today. Read them, then ask the "Red Strand" dealer for 1927 price.

1 Chick-tight poultry fence keeps chicks in and pests out; can be moved to stop losses caused by using one run too long.

2 Cross fencing makes possible better crop rotation; hogging down; saving green feed and grain missed in harvest.

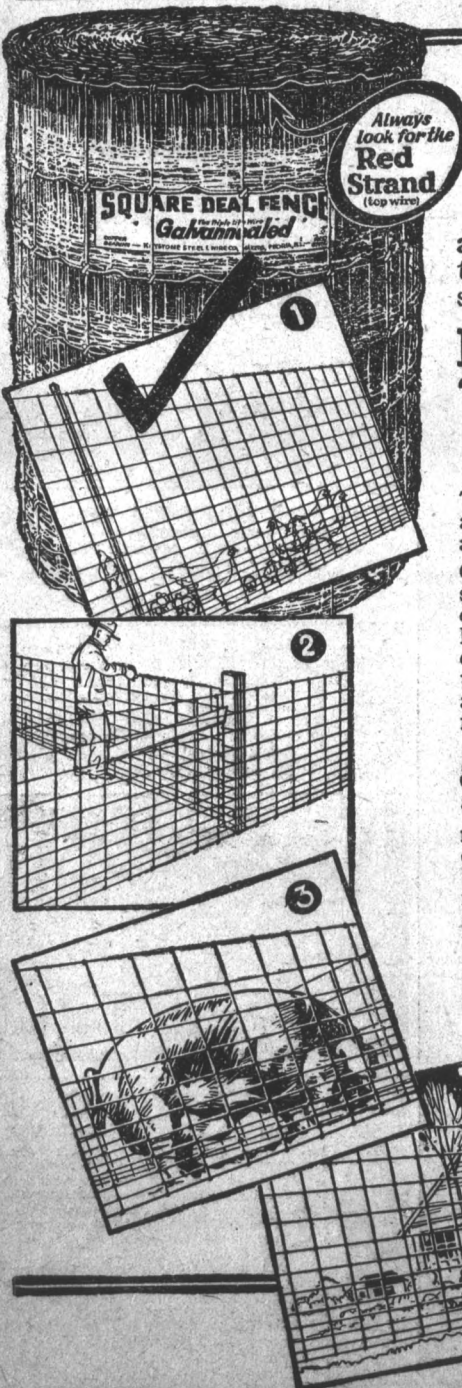
3 Temporary fences for McLean System, sub-dividing pastures, cleaning up weeds and brush, running stock in the corn stalks after the huskers.

4 Hog and poultry tight lawn fence keeps the house clean, yard neat; insures sanitation.

5 Non Climbable Fence for your orchard, breeding pens, church yard, school.

6 Fence for re-inforcing concrete, stucco work, temporary cribs, etc.

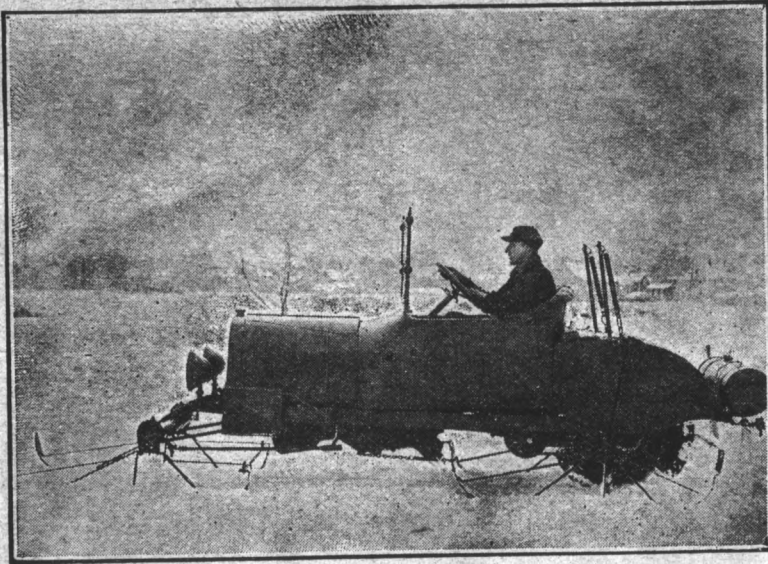
KEYSTONE STEEL &
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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



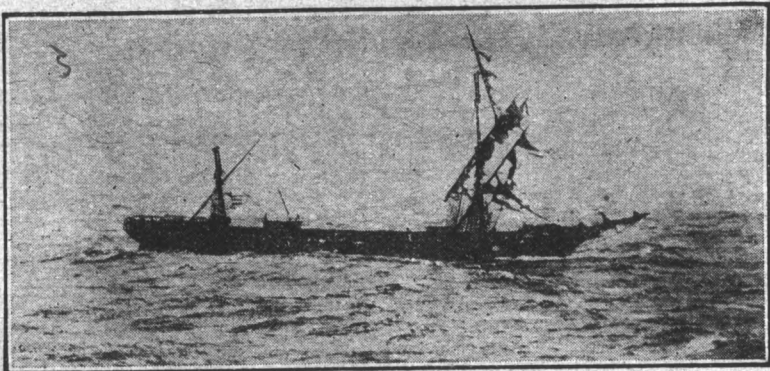
Though armless, William Jones, of California, gains fame as a landscape artist.



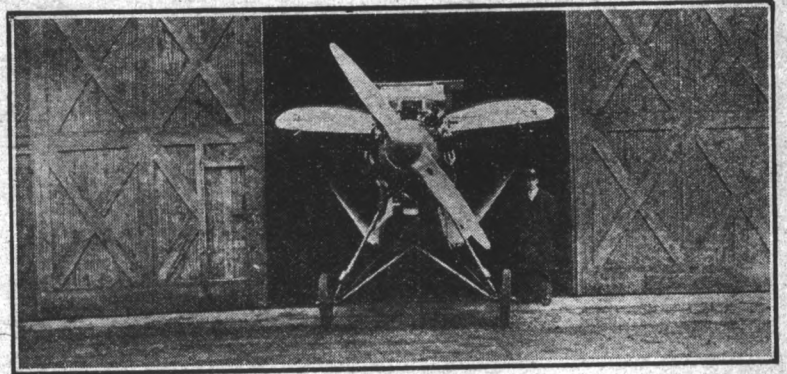
This horseless sleigh does active duty up in Maine. It is propelled by an iron wheel thirty-six inches in diameter, having six paddles on each side.



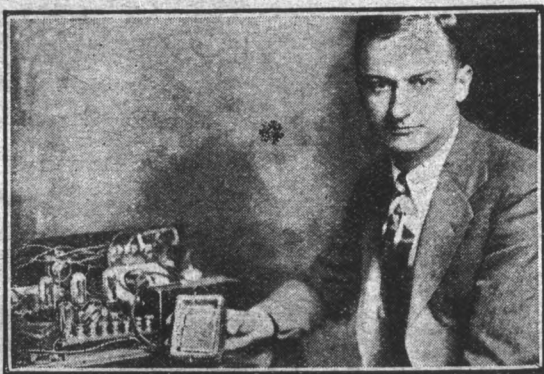
Undoubtedly this 25-pound Canadian lynx will soon be a beautiful neckpiece.



When the three-masted schooner Skolgrum was rendered helpless by the breaking of her mast, she refused the assistance of the S. S. Roma to save her crew.



The latest in aerial construction is this sedan-type monoplane with its collapsible wings. When the wings are folded, the plane measures but twelve feet across.



An electro-magnetic detector and amplifier has been invented to replace batteries and vacuum tubes in radio sets.



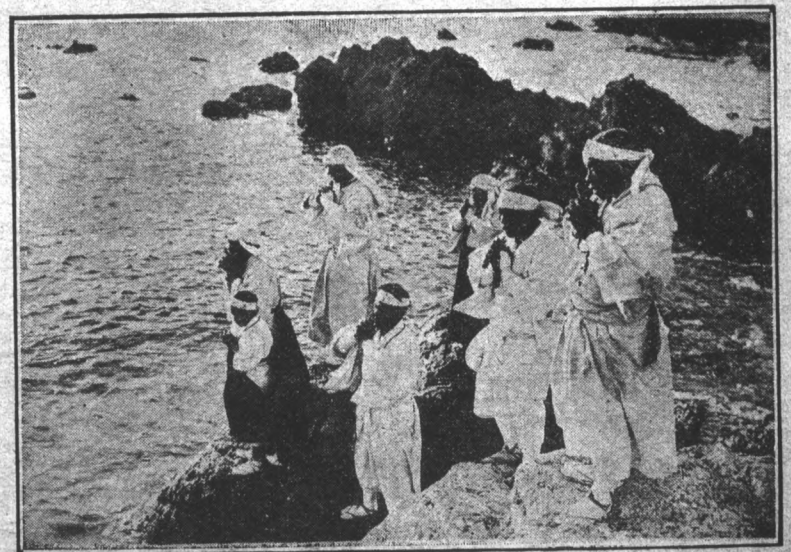
Helen Wills has been chosen as most typical American beauty by sculptors.



Insomnia is soon to be relegated to the cured files of medicine, due to the invention of this sleep-producing electrical device.



One hundred thousand people lined the route traveled by the seventy-seven hearses, bearing the bodies of the child victims of the Montreal theatre fire.



Buddhist priests pray for the repose of the soul of their deceased Mikado. His body is lying in state at the Imperial villa at Hayama.

A FEW weeks after the Monks' Cave affair, that is, about the first of January, we flushed another bird. We just stumbled onto it, but, then, most important things happen that way without planning. There was Adam, for instance, he didn't intend to start anything when he married and settled down as a peaceful truck gardener, but look what has come of it. And there was Columbus, who set out across lots for India, missed the Panama Canal in a fog or something, and bumped into the U. S. A. So it goes, all of which proves that nobody knows what is just around the corner.

Bill and I had no idea of splashing into another case when we walked home from school with Rupert Brown that winter's afternoon. Fact was, Rupert had been getting on our nerves terribly of late. He always does, but for the past few days he had been wearing some new rags that took him one notch beyond the limit. No moccasins and blazers and toques for him—oh, dear me, no! Such things were "common." Vulgar boys wore them. This sweet little man must have soft kid shoes like a girl's, shiny rubbers, a lady-like sweater (it's a wonder it didn't button up the back), a black overcoat with a fur collar, kid mittens with fur at the wrists, and a round felt hat. There were no ear lappers on this hat, but he had ear-muffs, the kind old men wear with plug hats. Such an outfit is an insult to any civilized school, and even the girls joined in and slammed remarks and snowballs at him, for a real girl detests a sissy as much as a boy does.

Walking to and from school got to be such an exciting trip for little Rupert that his folks (they are sort of related to us by second marriage and adoption and what not) asked us if we wouldn't look out for him and not let the rude scholars annoy him. Yes, indeed, we would. So that afternoon on the way home we frogged along with him as chipper as two spiders with a fly, the idea being that when we got to the gully behind the post-office, where the snow was deep, one of us would pretend to slip off the sidewalk, clutch at Rupert, and the other one would accidentally give a push, and all three would tumble into the snow. Perhaps before we got out Rupert wouldn't have any snow down his neck, and perhaps he would.

The dear little man was ticking along true to form that day, and we had not gone two yards before he was lecturing about some little white lie Bill had told at school. Rupert was always worried about people's souls, especially those of the boys of his own age, and he didn't mind telling us that unless we geed off and lived the kind of a life he was living, we would wind up in a "place of torment," which was the most dreadful language he knew how to use. Oh, well, he means all right, but, all the same, if I lived his kind of a life I wouldn't be going to a place of torment, for I would already be there.

BUT what I was getting at was that when he touched up Bill on lying, Bill told him that there was nobody on earth who didn't lie more or less. Of course, that scandalized sweet Rupert within an inch of his little life.

"There are dozens and dozens of nice people," he squeaked.

"Bet your buttons," Bill agreed; "but they all tell lies once in a while."

"They do not."

"Show me one who doesn't."

"My papa."

"Aunt Emma! Only last Sunday, I heard him tell Nellie Peck that she looked fine. You know Nellie never looked fine. Fine means pretty, and Nellie couldn't look pretty if she sat up nights for a year trying to learn how. Everybody expects there'll be an earthquake in the graveyard when

The Piano Leg Complex

By Merritt P. Allen

Author of "The Wiggins Bond Mystery," "The Spirit of Spencer Spudd"

she's buried. That's why the grave-stones are set in cement so they won't topple over."

Out of the corner of my eye I could see that Bill was all set to argue if he had a chance, for any kind of an argument was always the cat's eyebrows to him.

"You should not make light of death," Rupert said in his most parsonish tone.

"Nellie ain't dead," Bill told him. "And she don't look fine, even if your dad did say so."

"Papa is always a gentleman to the ladies."

"Every gentleman is a liar," Bill said, beginning to warm up to his text.

"You are, eh?" Bill spun around on him. "I'll bet a quart of peanuts you can't tell the truth and be polite for just an hour."

"I don't bet," Rupert replied. "It isn't nice."

"Show us some other way of proving it, then."

"I could if I wanted to."

"Put up or shut up. After all this talk, if you can't prove it you're certainly a liar."

"That's what," I shot in.

Rupert clasped his little kid mittened hands. "Dear me!" he said.

"When do you want me to do it?"

"Now," Bill told him. "But look here, I won't ask a guy to do what I



The Deacon Drew Himself up and Looked Like the Supreme Court. "Sir," He Thundered at Rupert, "I Demand an Explanation."

"They are not!" And Rupert's voice lacked only a little of sounding alive.

Bill put on his Daniel Webster air. "You don't study things out," he said.

"You haven't the proper perspective."

"What's that?" I put in.

"What's perspective? Well, you wouldn't understand if I told you."

Which showed that he had got it out of a book without knowing what it meant.

"For instance," he went on to Rupert, "if your father had gone up to Nellie and said, 'Good morning, Mrs. Peck; you are the homeliest woman in the world,' would he have been a gentleman? No. Would he have been a liar? See? If you're a gentleman you've got to be a liar."

Rupert was all cut up, for it had never occurred to him before that what is called a gentleman could be anything but a patented, trade-marked saint. He had set out to be a gentleman himself but if all gentlemen were liars and all liars went to a place of torment, there was no chance of dodging that place except by not being a gentleman; and that, as he had always been told, was a terrible thing. So there he was up against it either way he jumped. The people who try to be good do the most worrying, I have noticed.

He could not argue himself out of the hole, but he had a feeling that there was a way out, so he said, "I am sure you are wrong, William."

won't do myself. We'll both tell nothing but the truth for an hour. Is it a whiz?"

"Yes," Rupert answered, with a pious look as though he was glad if he could make Bill act respectable for that short time.

"But absorb this into your system," Bill said, "if you don't play the game, it won't be long before the whole town will know that Rupert Brown is a liar. Speck and I'll see to that."

"Don't doubt it either," I said.

RUPERT shivered. Hadn't he read a sixteen-foot shelf of goody-good books telling what became of little boys who told just one wicked falsehood? I'll say he had, and read 'em twice. No, there was no danger that he wouldn't live up to his agreement. So we started down the street, me tagging along to see what this hen would hatch.

Bill was so honest-looking just then that he might have passed for a Florida real estate agent. He even got so good that when he reached the gully, he put his arm around Rupert and said: "We had planned to dump in the snow here, but of course that won't happen now." And Rupert smiled sweetly.

Just then along came Puggy Bean with his pup. Puggy says his dog is mostly Irish terrier, but I'd hate to

tell an Irishman that unless I could run faster than he could. If the going price for a good-looking dog was a million dollars that one would be worth about an eighth of a cent. But Puggy thought he was handsomer than the Milo Venus that you read about.

Bill stopped and squatting down began to pet the dog. "By golly, Rupert," he said, "do you think this is a pretty dog?" And in a low voice he added, "Remember!"

"No, I don't think he is," Rupert answered, wriggling around.

"What's that?" Puggy bristled.

"You don't mean you think he's homely?" Bill asked.

Rupert shuffled and sidestepped so that his shiny new rubbers squeaked together. "Yes, I do," he finally said.

Puggy started for him, Rupert jumped back, slipped off the edge of the sidewalk and tumbled backwards into the deep, soft snow in the gully. Bill gave me the wink, and tackling Puggy on each side, we threw him in, too. I won't say that there was exactly a fight down there in the snow, for Rupert didn't know how to fight, but there was a good, lively mix-up before we could separate them and drag Puggy back to the sidewalk.

"You big bully," Bill cried, standing over him. "You touch him again and I'll knock you for a row of Egyptian ash cans."

"You—" Puggy spluttered.

"Dry up!" Bill roared, "or I'll show you what a real licking is."

Meanwhile, I had fished Rupert out and was brushing him off, though in spite of all I could do a quart of snow went down his neck. He was sniveling, but we finally got him started down the street and left Puggy telling the world what was going to happen the next time. We patted Rupert on the back, which helped the snow along down, and told him how well he had done, and gradually he began to perk up a bit.

By the time we reached the Graves' place, he was trying to look his prettiest, for his girl lived there, Eloise. He was sweet on her, was going to take her to a party the next night, and didn't want to go by looking as though he had been in a fight. Oh, dear me, no! The Graves' parlor ran out close to the sidewalk, and as we came up we could hear the piano going, for Eloise's mother was giving her a music lesson. Also the window next the street was up, because Grandfather Graves kept the house about a hundred and ten in the shade all winter.

Bill stopped under the open window. "Listen," he said, "what do you think of that music, Rupert?"

Rupert clasped and unclasped his mittens, looked at the window, and seeing no one piped up honestly, "I think it's perfectly awful."

"Atta boy!" Bill took little truthful's arm in a brotherly way. "I guess you are going to show us how to tell the truth." And Rupert swelled up with virtue.

WE fooled along the street, looking for more trouble, and had about given up when along happened Mrs. Caleb Howes.

"Oh, Rupert," she opened up, stopping in front of him. "I was going over to your house, but it is so late I must get home. You tell your mamma that she is down for a potato salad for the Ladies' League supper. I know she will be glad to give it." Rupert looked so queer that she added, "Don't you think she will?"

"Remember!" Bill whispered.

Rupert squeaked his rubbers together. "I—I don't think so," he stammered.

"Why not?" Mrs. Howes smelled a rat, she thought. "Has she said anything about it?"

"Yes." The rubbers squeaked again.

"What did she say?" Mrs. Howes glanced over her spectacles.

Rupert wiggled like a worm that sees a fishhook, but he stuck to the

Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acres—Slim's Flivver Has All the Conveniences of Home.



truth. "She—she—she said it was bad enough to belong to the Ladies' League and sit around at the meetings with a bunch of old busy-bodies without being asked to feed them."

Mrs. Howes' face was the color of a sunrise before a storm. "She said that?" she croaked.

"Yes, ma'am."

"Come on," Bill said, pulling Rupert past the Ladies' Leaguer. "Let's wander along."

WHEN we finally delivered little truthful at his own hearthstone, his mother, that is, his step-mother, met him at the door. "Oh, Rupert," she cried, "what do you think! Cousin Addie Gale is going to send us her old piano so you can take lessons. Won't that be fine?"

"Yes," Rupert said, and meant it, being the kind that would rather play the piano than play ball.

Mrs. Brown went on, "I don't know who we can find to teach you. There is no good music teacher in this town. Perhaps Mrs. Graves will start you with Eloise. Would you like that?"

The poor fish simpered and said he would very much. Just then there was a bang on the door as though someone was trying to put his foot through it, and when he opened it there, as the story-books say, stood none other than Miss Eloise herself. She looked like a wildcat.

"So here you are, you little smarty," she spat at Rupert. "I heard the nasty, mean, horrid, snippy thing you said about my playing, and I came straight over to tell you you needn't trouble yourself to take me to the party. I wouldn't go to a dog fight with you. And my mother says you can't never come to my house again, Mr. Smarty."

She stormed away, leaving Rupert gaping after her, his lip hanging down like the tailboard of a wagon. As he closed the door, the telephone rang, and Mrs. Brown answered it. Even across the room we could hear a red-hot buzz on the wire, something like a hornet caught in a spider's web. As Mrs. Brown listened, her face switched back and forth from red to white, her eyes bugged out and her hands trembled. She tried to shoot a word into the conversation, but it was running too fast for her, and it ran faster and faster and louder and louder and hotter and hotter until of a sudden it stopped with a bang.

Then she spun around: "Rupert Brown, what have you been telling Mrs. Howes?"

Rupert, who was still in the hospital from Eloise's bomb, simply gasped at her. She glared back at him. "She said that you said that I said—"

The door flew open and Deacon Brown marched in. His collar was as high as ever and he was glaring down over it like a tom-cat over a fence.

"Rupert," he boomed in a voice that weighed a ton to the word, "what is this I have heard about you?"

Rupert, still thinking about his girl, squeaked out, "I only said I didn't like the way she played the piano."

"Piano!" Mrs. Brown cut in. "Mrs. Howes doesn't play the piano. She said that you said that I said—"

"What are you talking about?" the deacon thundered. "I refer to the fight."

"Fight!" Mrs. Brown leaned against the table. "Has Rupert been fighting?"

The deacon drew himself up and looked like the Supreme Court. "On my way home Mr. Bean informed me that Rupert had passed insulting remarks about his dog and that when his son resented them Rupert assaulted him, hurled him in the snow, pummeled him and possibly caused him to contract a severe cold. Sir," he thundered at the assaulter, "I demand an explanation."

"Fate," Bill whispered, and we slipped out.

Looking back, the important part of that afternoon's doings were not that Rupert told the truth too much but that he was going to have a piano. Without that piano and all that went with it, especially the legs, the town would have been pretty dull that winter.

CHAPTER II.

THE fact that Rupert wanted to take piano lessons was great stuff for us, though we weren't to realize it for some time to come. But one thing we were dead sure of right then and there in the present tense, we wanted one of Pete LaFrance's puppies. Pete is a little French Canuck that lives up beyond the village and raises collies that certainly are the frosting on the cake. There was one especially, a little brown geezer with a white ruff, that we would have swapped our heads for, but Pete wanted something more valuable, ten dollars. He might just as well have asked ten thousand as far as we were concerned. Cash and Ma were willing for us to have a dog if we could scrape up the price ourselves. Of course, we have a little chink now and then, but as for

(Continued on page 169).



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Men, Women and Money

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE title of the International Sunday School Lesson for this week is, "The Practice of Christian Stewardship." The word steward seems to come from two old English words, sty and ward, and originally meant, one who guarded the sty, one who watched over the pigs, and other animals. Then it came to mean, the manager of a lord's estate, and then the one who was employed as overseer in the family. Now it means anyone who is put in charge of another's property. Thus a Christian steward is one who is intrusted with funds or time or talents which are at his disposal for a while; perhaps a few months, perhaps many years. We have it now. By and by it reverts to the original Donor. We are managing His interests for Him. What kind of managers are we?

Put the lesson of the week into common language. We will take a verse or two from Goodspeed's translation of the New Testament: "For it is just like a man who was going on a journey, and called in his slaves, and put his property into their hands. He gave



one five thousand dollars, and another two thousand, and another one thousand; to each according to his ability. Then he went away. The one who had received the five thousand dollars immediately went into business and made five thousand more," etc. By and by the owner of the three slaves came back, and had an accounting with each. The two who had worked and doubled the principal, were accounted faithful stewards. The one who complained about his master, and who was too lazy to increase his capital, was meted out the severest punishment. Note that this third man did not steal, he did not run away. He returned what had been given him. But he had not made anything of it.

Of what are we stewards, or managers, today? Suppose we classify our obligations thus: Money, time, ability. We are to account for these three, one of these days, perhaps sooner than we think. Instantly I recall two instances of stewardship that I am certain the Master approved. The other-day Joe Lucas died in Cleveland. Joe was a colored bootblack. He had a stand, with ten chairs, down town. For twenty-six years he had had but one ambition, and that was to keep ten colored boys in school all the time. The other is likewise of the negro race. An old mammy died at eighty-nine, having worked fifty years in the same family, and she left \$2,300, the savings of a life-time, to two negro schools, for the improvement of the young of her race. These two had done pretty well with all three obligations—money, time, ability.

Let us look at the money side of it. The Old Testament ideal is to give at least one-tenth of one's income to the Lord. The New Testament ideal assumes we will give that much, and if possible more. Now it is an interesting fact that it has been demonstrated that, on the average, one who conscientiously devotes one-tenth to religious uses will make better use of the remaining nine-tenths than if he gave nothing away. When we do that, we acknowledge God's ownership, and we set out to be just as good managers as we possibly can. The moment we acknowledge God's ownership, we have gone half way, and more. For when we do that, we are ready to consider ourselves as His trustees, His stewards, the managers of the property He has entrusted to us.

"Twenty-three years ago," writes a woman, "I began tithing. I had never

heard a sermon on the subject. Gratitude to God for giving me success in a business venture by which I was able to pay back debts, led me to give a tenth of my earnings. In the many years that I have lived beneath the shadow of Malachi 3:10, God has never failed to keep His promise. For twenty-three years I have proved that one can pay one's debts faster and live in greater comfort on ninety cents than on the dollar. I could not be induced to give up this plan, God's plan, for meeting the needs of the kingdom. Tithing is the greatest and the most neglected question before the church today."

Time. People sometimes complain that they cannot give one-tenth, because their income is so meagre. Well, what about time? How much time do you give each week, for the spread of the great enterprise of the Kingdom? Sunday comes once in seven days. If one devotes one-seventh of his week to worship and the building of the soul, together with work for God, thus investing one-seventh of each week at the everlasting things of the Spirit, and six-sevenths to earning his daily bread, that will be a week well spent. The way Sunday is spent by many is exhausting to mind and body, does not build up either the individual himself, nor the Kingdom of God. I know a man and wife who for years gave themselves without stint to the young people in a college town. Their home was always open to the students, evenings and on Sunday afternoons. Two large Bible classes were taught Sunday noon, and a big social was held every fortnight. This man and this woman invested time and ability in class after class of students—more than time, more than ability, they invested love, the deepest personal interest. Looking back today, they see in this work many of the happiest days of their lives. Their investment will yield enormous interest returns—in fact, has already yielded that.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY SIXTH.

SUBJECT:—The Practice of Christian Stewardship. Matt. 25:14 to 30.
GOLDEN TEXT:—"Thou has been faithful over a few things, I will set thee over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

SUNDAY AFTERNOON CHAT FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

DID you know that a little Hebrew girl, whose name we do not know, saved the life of a great army commander? She had been taken captive by the Syrians, and far away from her family and friends was serving the captain's wife. The captain was stricken with leprosy, and the little girl begged her mistress to urge him to go to her land where lived a great prophet who could cure him.

We often wonder how this little girl was able to persuade this mighty captain to go, for it means getting the consent of the Syrian King and going into the enemy's country, for the Syrians were always fighting the Hebrews in these days. But King thought highly of his captain, and bade him go, and to take with him many fine presents to gain the prophet's good will.

He started out with a large following of servants, but when he arrived in Samaria the prophet would accept nothing and merely told him to wash in the Jordan River, and he would be well. At first the captain was insulted to think the prophet would not pay any more attention to him than to suggest this simple thing.

He wondered why he could not have washed in the rivers of his own country which he thought were much cleaner than the muddy Jordan. But his servant persuaded him to obey the prophet. He was made wholly well, and became a follower of the prophet's God.

Find out if you can the name of the Syrian Captain, the prophet, and the book and chapter of the Bible where this story is found. We will tell you next week.

The answer to last week's chat is Bartimaeus. Matthew 20; Mark 10; Luke 18.

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Plant ISBELL'S Quality Seeds for Record Yields in Your Garden

THE PIANO LEG COMPLEX.

(Continued from page 167). that pup's great great grandchildren's grandchildren would die of old age before we got half that amount. And our folks knew it, so they didn't worry about a dog, though they said afterward that they intended to buy us one in the spring. But we wanted one then, so we went up to Pete's place almost every day and looked at the puppies and hoped that Pete would fall into the well so we could put the cover on and not let him out until he had given us the brown pup.

But Pete wasn't the kind that falls into wells. He didn't go near the well, for he let his wife carry the water while he visited. It made no difference to him who he visited with, just someone to listen was all he asked, and he would run on by the hour, waving his arms and legs and head and stomach and talking about everything from philosophy to fleas. Still, there were times when his young wife, who was his second one and a bit uppity, told him where he headed in, which was good for him probably.

A few days after Rupert's anti-lying spree Bill and I went up to Pete's and found him in the barn looking pretty lowly.

"Wouldn't you take less than ten wheels for that brown pup today, Pete?" Bill asked, thinking his looks might be due to short cash.

He shook his head in every direction. "Boy," he said, "eef I was a no marry man I give you dat leetle dog. But I ain't so. I got to git money for Julie."

Bill tried to flatter him. "Shucks, Pete, I'll bet you've got a thousand dollars in the bank."

"Never mind Julie," I added, "do what your heart says is right."

He sighed. "You boy ain't marry so you don't know. A woman ees a nice ting, but when you promise him money an' don't give eet to her he ees hell."

"Don't promise it, then," Bill said. "Dat right, but I do eet 'fore I tink." Pete sat down on a box and we knew that he had some tale of woe on tap. We would listen because we wanted to keep friendly with him as long as he had a dog and we didn't.

"Julie ees one good wife," he opened up. "We been marry a year an' have no trub, so Christmas tam I give her nice present. I buy a year on one dem she lady paper. You know?"

"Yes," I said, "one of those women's magazines."

"Dat right. He read de firs, one an' say nuttin'. He read de secon, one an' look wise. She read de nex' one at night an' in de mornin' she no wash de breakfas dish, jes' set by de stove an' growl lak one bear."

Pete rolled his yeas and waved his hands till he nearly fell off the box.

"Julie ain't himself," he went on. "Pete," he yell to me, 'do women have her right or do she don't?' 'Julie,' I say, 'what all you?' 'Ees I one slave?' she holler, an' pick up de broomstick, 'or ees I free?' 'Julie,' I say at him, 'ain't you shame!' 'You brute,' she snap. I mos cry. 'Julie,' I say at her, 'twenty year I marry wid my firs' wife an' he never talk so!'"

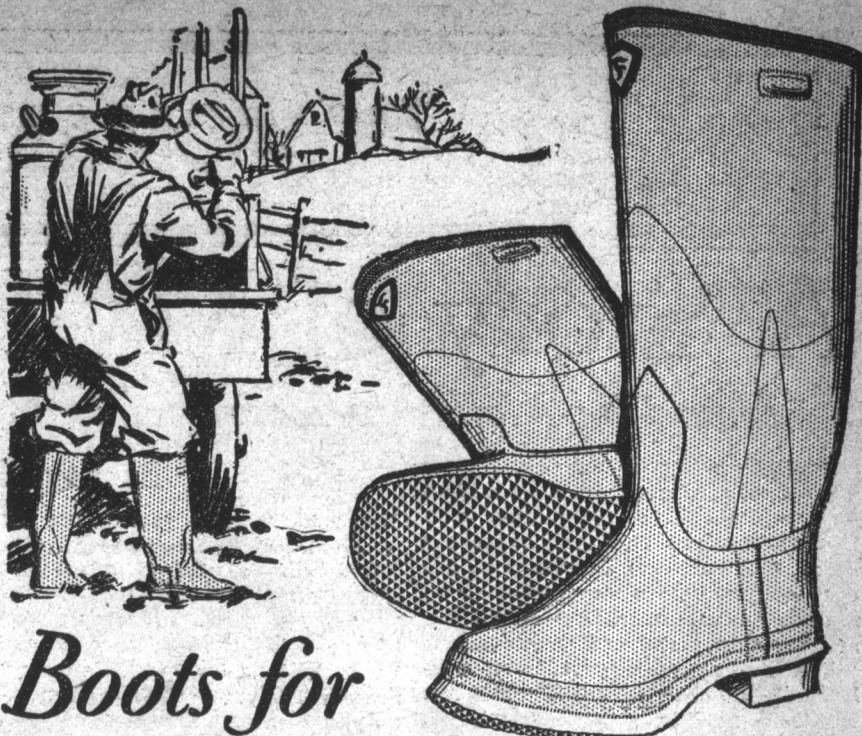
Pete leaped straight up and hit his heels together. "Ba gosh! dat woman jump an' grab my first wife face out de picture on de wall an' throw eet on de floor. Tink of dat! 'She ain't one modern,' she yell. 'De ol' type of woman what tink man ees king. Bah!' She run up an' down on de floor an' talk some more."

"I feel ver' sad an' go sit on a corner wid a chair. Dinner tam come, Julie cook herself someting an' eat eet up. 'Julie,' I ask, 'ain't Pete got some dinner?' She laugh. 'All de modern man tin' of ees to eat,' she say. 'Dat why he marry for to git a cook. Now de tam come for woman to use his brain an' move de worl.' Cook you own grub. I got to go to a politic meetin'.' Den she put on a hat an' coat an' slam de door on de outside."

There were tears in Pete's eyes and his face was mournful enough to supply a dozen funerals. "I don't eat no dinner," he said. "All de afternoon I sit wid de stove an' tink an' tink. I ver' sad. Dis ain't my Julie, no dis ain't my Julie. I try to tink what to do, but it ain't some use. I ver' ver' sad. De sunt set down. Eet grow dark. De wind howl. De owl hoot. What eef my Julie ain't come back no more! What eef he lef' me an' soon I be one bachelor! I cry on myself."

He sobbed and racked back and forth on the box. "What dat?" he held up a hand suddenly. "De door open! 'Julie,' I holler, 'dat you?' 'Yes, Pete,' he say in sof' voice. 'Ain't you been gone long tam?' I ask. 'Yes, Pete,' she say. Den she mak a light an' look at me. 'Ain't you eat?' she ask. 'No,' I say. 'You poor man!' he say an' tak off her coat an' hat an' begin to cook. Ga gosh! she bake an' fry an' boil all de grub on de house. Den we eat eet up."

(Continued next week).



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No need to fear spring thunder storms if you have a Leadclad roof.

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Write For Our New 1927 Catalog

The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

A Story of My Husband's Mother

How One Mother-in-Law Helped to Guide the Ship on the Seas of Matrimony

By My Husband's Wife

THE whole year through, I wear two carnations in my heart—a white one for the mother who is "away," a red one for the mother here. It is said that God gives us but one mother, but to me he has given my husband's mother, also—a gift unspeakable in rarity and preciousness.

When only a young girl, "mother-in-law talk" aroused hot anger within me. My own mother was so wonderful, both in physical and spiritual beauty, that she was fairly worshipped by her growing family of seven. I reasoned that in the natural order of events, she would one day be seven times a mother-in-law. I could not bear the thought that she should ever, in any way, be included in the coarse jokes and cartoons which the so-called funny folk produced at the expense of the mothers of newly married young people. I resolved that if I ever should annex that new relationship to my life, our mothers, his and mine, would only be enlarging their scope of motherhood when they acquired the title of "in-law," that we would forget the "in-law" part and remember only that we each had another mother.

One Crucial Test.

When Mr. Rightman finally came into my life, my own little mother had slipped away into the Silent Land without ever knowing the new sons



Marie is Enjoying the Sunshine with Her Daddy, E. J. Allman.

and daughters who would have been hers, and who lost so immeasurably in not knowing her. Long before I had any thought of loving the son, I fell in love with my new mother-to-be—a vivacious, rosy-cheeked woman, hair slightly gray, a little past the half-century mark, but full of a vivid glowing interest and love for people and things. Of course, the son did win in the end, but his mother was certainly a big factor in hastening my decision.

Then came the crucial test. Over and over again, young people are urged not to bring a third person into their early married life, but how could it be otherwise with us? He was the only son of a widowed mother. Since his boyhood, they had been all in all to each other. Living on a small farm, their only source of livelihood, she had worked daily with him, lived in the great out-of-doors with him for twenty years in an intimacy rarely seen between mother and son. To refuse to make her a part of the new home-life into which her son was entering, would have been like taking life itself. But it was no sacrifice for me to say "come." I wanted her with all my

heart to have a part in our home. An "Other Mother" Partnership.

Nearly twenty years have passed, since I came as a bride into this home. It was her home, her furniture, her ideas and ideals which surrounded me. I was the intruder, but she said, "This is your home to change and do with as you please." I replied, "It is our home. We will keep it together."

All through the years it has been so, we have planned and worked together with no thought as to who was the "head" or the "boss."

The Three Rocks.

There are, I believe, usually three rocks which menace the home ship when it is carrying an "in-law." These are the distribution and management of labor in the home, the distribution of the family income, and the children. Often the mother-in-law feels, and perhaps rightly, that she has done her work, that now is her resting time. Yet, too often, there still lives within her a desire to have a finger in every pie, to direct, manage and advise. As a result, the daughter-in-law is between two fires. She must choose between mortally hurting or offending her husband's mother by refusing to manage her own home according to the ideas of another, or of giving up the perfectly natural desire to order that home as her own wishes and the dictates of a younger generation demand. This, however, was a problem which I was never forced to meet.

In the first place, I knew so little about housework that I was only too glad to get all the help and suggestions possible. In the second place, had not my husband's mother taken upon herself a great part of the work incident to home and farm so new to

me, I doubt if I would have been able to adjust myself to the demands made upon me during the first years of my married life. I lacked the experience to "fit in" immediately with my changed way of living.

The Family Pocketbook?

This fact leads naturally to the family pocketbook. Ours was pitifully flat in those days. Even now it is never more than moderately plump for as much as a day at a time. Of course, this meant sacrifices and endless petty economies so wearing to soul and body alike. Few "mothers of husbands" would have joined in these sacrifices and economies—rocking on the highest billows of financial trouble and laughing at the storms. How bravely and cheerfully she shared and helped us with it all, when so many other women in her place would have felt that, had I not come into the home, there would have been only two to provide for instead of a constantly increasing number of little mouths to feed and small bodies to clothe.

The Children's Part.

How many grandmothers say, "I have raised one family. I don't intend to raise another?" But my husband's mother, to whom the coming of my children meant more work and care, less leisure in every way, welcomed each new baby with a joy as great as when her own first-born was laid in her arms. Five times she has stayed by me while I went the way of mothers to bring one of our little ones into the world. Five times, she has "stood by" in spirit and in flesh as none other but my own mother could have done.

Not only is she grandmother and mother to them, but playmate, nurse and chum. Coasting, tag, and secrets

are shared with them as if she were seven instead of seventy. Hers is the spirit of eternal youth.

From the first, she insisted that it was a woman's place to go with her husband when he wanted her. Mine has always wanted me if it was only to go to the barnyard to watch him milk, or to a neighbor's to discuss election returns. He has always had many calls of many kinds and mother has inevitably said, "you go with him." But she has always been his companion and loved it, so I said, "We will take turns staying with the children when we cannot take them with us." That is what we have done until very recently, when we suddenly awoke to the fact that the first babies are growing up and that the younger ones may be safely left in their care.

I wish that I had the gift of words to picture my husband's mother as she really is, to tell what it has meant to

What My Neighbor Has Done

FOLKS are always interested in what other folks are doing and have done. But we are all more or less shy about relating our own accomplishments. Then again, in living so close to our job, we do not always see the results of our accomplishments. But even in our everyday jobs as homemakers, there are many things that would be an inspiration to others having the same problems to solve.

So let us have some of these experience stories. Write about your neighbor, how she has raised chickens, what she has done to make a bit of pin money here and there, her method of training her children, how she managed at threshing time, how she entertained her club, or how she manages her work to find time for community activities, and many, many more similar subjects.

If you hesitate about writing your own experiences, write about your neighbor. Each letter published will be awarded a prize. Address your letters to Martha Cole, Detroit, Michigan.

Plan a Hearts Party

EVEN as in England in the times of Chaucer and before, the country folk and royalty celebrated St. Valentine's day as a lovers' festival, so with us the day is treasured as the greatest day in all the year for cupid and his cohorts. In the beginning of the St. Valentine's carnival, so tradition tells us, it was customary to celebrate the day with feasting and with games. The custom is still in vogue and we are ever seeking new games and stunts appropriate for the day.

Find Your Heart.

A "heart finding" contest will draw everyone into the spirit of the party and help the guests to get acquainted. As soon as they arrive, each one is given a small red heart and told to find as many like it as he can. Several dozen of these tiny red hearts have been previously hidden about the room. Just before refreshments are served the one having the most hearts is awarded a prize.

Valentine Post Office.

Another stunt in which each one can join is that of making valentines. A large box of material for making valentines is placed in the center of the table, together with several pairs of small scissors and a jar of paste. In the box there are several pieces of crepe paper in different colors, fancy stickers, odd pieces of ribbon, and an assortment of pictures cut from mag-

azines. Each guest is requested to make a valentine, wrap it up, and hand it to the hostess, who places it in a post box previously arranged. Then each guest draws a valentine from the box, the maker to be his partner for the next game or for refreshments. This stunt will be heaps more fun if the host will dress up to imitate St. Valentine and deliver each valentine personally.

Valentine Announcement.

If you are fortunate enough to have an engagement to announce, Valentine's Day is a most appropriate time to spread the news. It can be cleverly done by means of a Spider Web game. In this game a red ribbon or string is wound around several pieces of furniture to resemble a web. To each guest is given the duty of finding the spider by untying the ribbon. A note in the form of a heart hidden within a valentine box can be used to announce the betrothal.

Mimic.

Form the guests into circles of fifteen or twenty each, with partners seated side by side. The leader taking the part of one of the girls, begins by doing something to the man at her right, who in turn must mimic her action to the girl on his right, and so on around the circle. Each time around the leader adds another stunt. Depending on the leader, this can be made the best stunt of the evening.

him, to our children, and most of all to me, to have her in our home and lives throughout the years. I feel that I have failed miserably to bring a chance reader face to face with her. But I have not utterly failed if I have proved that, at least in one case, the mother-in-law is not what the cartoons and funny papers suggest. Have I justified my first statement—"The whole year through, I wear two carnations in my heart—a white one for the mother who is "away," and a red one for the mother here?"

(This experience story of a mother from Huron county casts a beautiful ray of light on the eternal subject of in-laws. This problem of two families living under one roof is one that many young married folks are called upon to solve. Let us find out if the viewpoint of the cartoonist is right or wrong. Your experience and methods may help to steer some new matrimonial ship to the right course. Write us about them.—Martha Cole.)



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

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD.

Please give me a recipe for making whole wheat bread.—Subscriber.

Entire wheat bread can be made the same as ordinary white bread, using equal parts of white and whole wheat flour. Sometimes one-quarter cup of molasses, or one-quarter cup of brown sugar is used instead of white sugar. It is possible to make a good bread from whole wheat flour alone but, when this is done, it is best to use baking powder instead of yeast for the yeast will make it too sticky. In using home-ground wheat increase the liquid from one-quarter to one-half.

The following is a good recipe for soft whole wheat bread:

2 tsp. salt ½ to 1 yeast cake
2 tb. shortening 1½ cups flour
2 tb. molasses 3 cups whole wheat flour
1½ cups boiling water

Add hot water to salt, molasses, and shortening, and let stand until lukewarm. Add yeast cake that has been soaked and beat with a spoon. Add flour gradually and beat well. Cover with a cloth and let rise until light. Beat again, form into loaves, place in pan, let rise until light, and bake fifty minutes.

Thanks to the readers who helped in locating the poems and song requested in the issue of January 15.

CANNING VEAL WITH THE BONES.

Last spring I canned some veal but left the bones in. Used it all up within two weeks for fear it would not keep. Will canned meat keep if the bones are not removed?—Mrs. H. A.

If the bones are canned with the meat, it does not harm the keeping qualities, providing the can of meat is thoroughly sterilized in the processing. Seldom is the bone canned with the meat because of the space it takes in the jar.

TO WASH A RUG.

Will someone, who has had experience, please tell me how to wash a rug on the floor?—Mrs. H. C. F.

Perhaps your method is easier, or you have been unusually successful in cleaning your rugs. If so, please tell us how you did it.—Martha Cole.

SUGAR IN PIES CRYSTALLIZES.

Sometimes the sugar in my apple pies crystallizes. What causes this?—Mrs. W. S.

Usually the sugar will crystallize when the apples are too dry, or of a variety that does not cook quickly. With these kinds of apples, not enough steam forms to dissolve the sugar before it becomes too hot and will then lump.

If you are acquainted with the kind of apples you are using, you might overcome the difficulty by adding a tablespoon or two of water to the pie just before putting it in the oven.

COLD WEATHER APPETIZERS.

Apple Pudding with Brown Sugar Sauce.

2 cups pastry flour 6 apples
4 tsp. baking powder 1 cup sugar
1 tsp. salt 1 tsp. cinnamon
2 tb. sugar ½ cup water
4 tb. butter ½ cup milk

Pare and slice apples and place in a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle over one cup sugar, cinnamon and quarter cup of water. Place in a 425-degree F. oven, and while mixture is heating make a dough of the flour, baking powder, salt, two tablespoons of sugar,

butter and diluted milk. Pat out dough to fit baking dish. Place over apples and bake for half hour, or until apples are tender and biscuit is well browned. Serve with brown sugar sauce.

Brown Sugar Sauce.

2 tb. butter 1 cup brown sugar
1 tb. flour 1 cup boiling water
Mix flour and sugar thoroughly. Pour on boiling water and stir until well blended. Boil at least five minutes, add butter. (A quarter cup of raisins may be added to this sauce for a delicious variation).

PRETTY HOUSE FROCK YOU CAN MAKE.

EVERY woman needs and should have, plenty of house frocks and it is just as easy to have pretty ones—they cost no more. The capable housewife embroiders, and it is to her that we are giving this unusually attractive dress opportunity.

This dainty design is easy to work as we send complete instructions. You will have a dress to be proud of. And it will be a dress that will wear, and the color is absolutely fast.

The dress is cut full in material and will leave sufficient material for a large hem. It will fit comfortably up



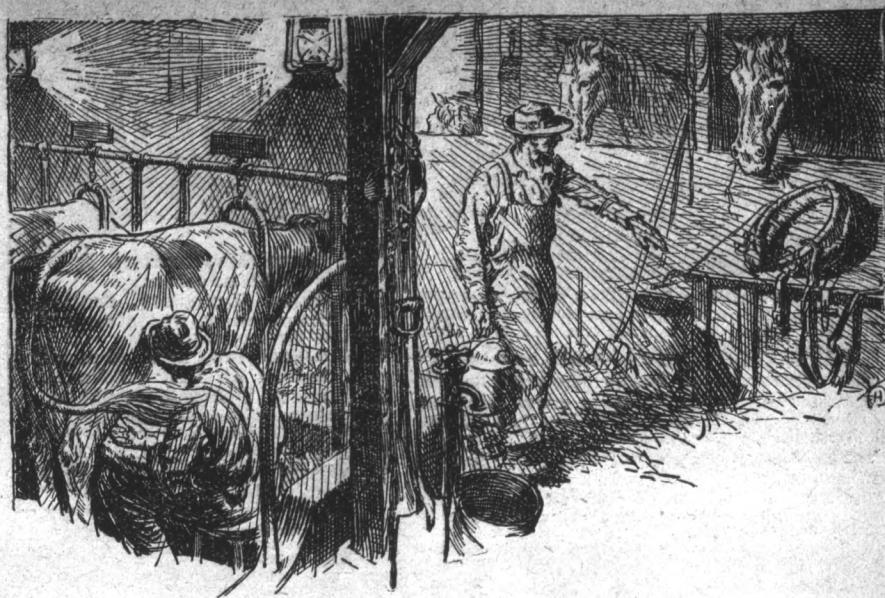
to size forty-two. It is stamped on rose color only. In ordering give number 1391. Price, delivered to you postpaid, only \$1.25.

Address your orders to the Stamped Goods Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

A NEW WAY TO TRIM FLOWER POTS.

WHERE there are machine shops there nearly always is a lathe or drilling machine used. Fine "chips" of steel, brass or copper fall from the lathe. Any mechanic can obtain these chips at small cost and they make a beautiful flower pot trimming. Thoroughly cleanse the pot, and go over the outside of it with glue or shellac. While it is still damp sprinkle the chips over the shellac. The effect is pleasing. All brass, all copper or all steel may be used. However, the three combined are effective.

Women in nineteen Saginaw county communities are taking the home furnishing course under the direction of specialists from Michigan State College. Two hundred sixty-three women are enrolled in the course.



More work from your horses

On many farms, the horses are stabled early, so the men can do the "chores." While the horses are eating, the men milk and do other work—for several hours.

Use of electricity for grinding feed, milking, pumping water, and furnishing good light inside and out, shortens "chore time." Less time being required for these tasks, the teams' working day can be lengthened—at both ends.

A woman in Vermont says that the use of electricity on her place permits four men and two teams to be kept on productive labor for two hours more than formerly. Her total power bill each month is less, she says, than it would cost to feed one person.



The General Electric Company manufactures many electrical products which are used on the farm. The G-E Farm Book describing these products may be obtained from your local light and power company.

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Guarantee Finest Quality and safe delivery via express. 100 lbs. Bayfish or Mulletts, medium dressed \$4.35; large round \$6.35; Large Herring or Bluefish \$5.35; Pickerel, round \$7.85; headless and dressed \$9.85; Yellow or Walleyed Pike \$12.35; large Perch \$6.85; Burbot, skinned, dressed, headless \$5.35; Flounders \$9.35; Steak Cod \$11.35; Salmon \$13.35; Halibut \$20.85; No. 1 Whitefish \$14.35. Less than 100-lb. lots ½¢ per lb. higher. Write for complete price list.


JOHNSON FISH CO., GREEN BAY, WIS.

FISH
New frozen fish. Herring round, loose frozen 5¢ lb., dressed 5½¢; yellow large perch 5¢. Skinned fish 12¢; pickerel round 8¢; headless dressed 10¢; yellow pike 3¢; mullets or suckers, large 6¢; whitefish dressed 10¢; codfish 12¢; salmon 14¢; halibut 20¢; flounders 10¢; trout 20¢; whitling like pike 7¢; package charge 35¢ extra. Order from this ad or write for complete price list.

INDEPENDENT FISH CO., Dept. J, Green Bay, Wis.

Per 100 Pounds—Finest strictly winter caught, winter frozen fish, right off the ice as follows: Round Perch \$8.00; Skinned Perch \$14.50; Round Pickerel \$7.00; dressed headless Pickerel \$9.00; Round Pike \$10.50; Turbot Whitefish \$9.00. Package charge 30¢ per 100 lbs. on frozen fish. We charge ½¢ per lb. more on less than 100 lb. lots. Remit with order. Get complete list Frozen, Smoked and Salted Fish. 50 lb. box Salted Whole Cod \$6.20. 25 lb. box \$3.20.

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Cool in Summer—Warm in Winter. A system of ventilation that can be positively controlled. Hot foul air let out from the top. No odor when house is opened in the morning. Cool sides of building drive little chicks towards stove in center. No "piling up."

U.S. Government states "the biggest leak in the poultry business is from the loss of baby chicks. In most flocks less than half the baby chicks are raised to marketable size."

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Safe from Varmints, such as rats, skunks, weasels, etc. It is of iron and they can't gnaw through.

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Gentlemen:
Please send me free of charge your catalog that tells all about your circular metal colony houses. I usually raise about _____ chicks per year.

Name _____
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Whites are the Limiting Factor in Egg Production

ONE hundred pounds ordinary grain ration produces 45% more yolks than whites. Hens need protein to produce whites. Michigan Egg Mash with Buttermilk supplies the protein ingredients for whites in the proper proportion to balance the yolks for maximum egg production. The public formula for Michigan Egg Mash with Buttermilk is your assurance of constant high quality feed and production records.

Send for pamphlet of our Poultry Feeds containing valuable feeding suggestions.

Distribution all over the State

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Some flocks are blood tested and trapnested with cockerels of 200 to 312 egg guaranteed pedigrees. Every breeder culled and selected. Get our FREE circular giving big discounts on baby chicks, hatching eggs and brooders.

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White Rocks, Barred Rocks, English White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds

You can get better chicks at the Washtenaw Hatchery. Our flocks have been officially culled in accordance with the rules of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association. Quality considered, our stock is priced as low as you will find anywhere. 100% live delivery. Write for catalog and get your order booked early.

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Check all blood-tested for bacillary white diarrhea for past three years. All birds passed state inspection. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Two leading breeds.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns

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INSPECTED AND ACCREDITED—Our breeders, our hatchery, our business methods, by State Inspectors supervised by Michigan State College. Our Leghorns are the result of 14 years' careful breeding on our 100-acre farm. Foundation of Tancred, Hollywood & Barron—Big discount now. Get our New Free Catalog.

BUY OUR MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS.—The strongest proof of the quality of our chicks is that we have doubled our hatching capacity over last year. Accredited Wh. or Br. Leghorns, Anconas, Bd. Rocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Member I. B. C. A.

J. H. GERLINGS, Mgr. R. F. D. 1, Box M-777, Zeeland, Mich.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

HOSPITAL COSTS.

MY neighbor has just had her husband brought home from the hospital because of the expense. He is a sick man—so sick that the doctors give little hope of recovery. At the hospital two nurses relieved each other in looking after him. They were graduate nurses and the cost of each was \$35 per week, plus \$20 per week board, making for the two the sum of \$90 a week. It was a lot more money than the family could hope to pay, and a few weeks of it would throw them into bankruptcy. So they brought the man home to be taken care of by a practical nurse, the family helping out.

I'm telling you about this thing without any wish to do injustice to nurses or hospitals. A nurse has to be well educated before she can begin training, and then spend three or four years in hospital training. She puts in as much preparation as most school teachers, and ought to get as good pay. The hospitals have their financial problems, too. None of them pay dividends. There are so many charity cases that they cannot afford to cut prices on any person who can by any possibility pay. There are ways of taking care of the situation in the larger cities, but in towns of moderate size, or in the country, when a person who is not an object of charity, yet has only moderate means, is obliged to call for hospital aid the expense is a terrible burden to add to the many

other griefs of such an occasion.

I am putting the matter into print with the sole thought that when matters that seem beyond repair are agitated, an improvement often comes from unthought of sources. Perhaps the improvement will come by way of the practical nurse. There are hundreds of intelligent women in Michigan who need but a short course of instruction to qualify them as helpers in sickness. They would not know all of the fine points of nursing, but they could take temperature and pulse, change bedding, prepare simple diets, keep sick room and patient clean, and follow the doctor's instructions in general. The graduate nurses would still be kept busy on more intricate cases.

The problem of what to do when the highest skill and equipment is imperative would not be solved in this way. Perhaps there is another. Possibly it will mean a reversion to the days when the care of sick people was the highest expression of religious duty. Perhaps organized religious bodies will assume the duties of caring for sick bodies as well as sick souls, and will train workers to whom the service will be a religious duty that has in it no thought of recompense. The church that goes back into the past and rehabilitates this function will not lack response.

Efficiency is nothing but a combination of cleanliness, orderliness, good health, and plain old-fashioned hard work.

FOR OUR LITTLE FOLKS

Twenty Tales From Timberland

Where Coonie Got His White Spots No.-6

A LONG, long time ago, before a hunter ever trespassed in Timberland, Coonie was skipping along one night on his way to the creek. It was dark, and most all the folks who lived in Timberland were asleep. It was Coonie's habit to sleep all day in his house in the hollow tree. Then when the sun went to bed behind the hills, he would sally forth to hunt for food and to play tricks on his sleeping neighbors. On his moonlight adventures, Coonie often got into mischief. Sometimes he got out without



Coonie Started to Run Away But Not Before Tiny Spied Him.

being caught, but sometimes he did not.

On this particular night, Coonie got into some mischief which he and all the other coonies were to remember always.

Coonie had just woke up from his all-day nap and was very hungry. He was on his way down to the creek where most always he found a luckless frog, fish or crayfish to satisfy his appetite. When he was only part way down to the creek, he spied an opening in the trunk of a big oak that he had never observed before.

"I wonder what's inside," said Coonie to himself, and immediately decided to find out for himself. Cautiously he tiptoed up to the oak and peeped within. All was quiet. He pushed on the bark door and it swung back.

"It's Tiny's secret home," said Coonie, "and she's away. What luck!"

Now Tiny was the queen fairy of Timberland, but none of the Timberland folks knew where she lived.

Coonie was hungry and he felt sure he would find something good to eat in Tiny's cupboard. He ventured in.

"Very good, very good," said Coonie, as he swallowed at a "gullop" the nectar from the roses that Tiny had gathered that morning. "But I must have more, wonder what's in here," and he took a gourd shell from Tiny's cupboard.

It was really Tiny's flour bin. At first the cover stuck fast. Coonie gave it a jerk. The cover came off with a pop. But the flour, which the elves had ground so carefully for Tiny, scattered over Coonie's nose, into his eyes and some even fell on his tail. Right then Coonie heard someone coming. He started to run away, but not before Tiny spied him.

"You naughty Coonie," declared Tiny when she saw what he had done. "The flour shall stay right on your nose, your eyes and your tail. You shall always have the marks of your naughty trick."

Brush as hard as he might, Coonie could not brush the flour off. The white spots were there to stay, and ever since that time every Coonie has had white patches around his eyes and on his nose and tail.

The Romance of a Land Title

By John R. Rood
Of the Detroit Bar

TO some this narrative may seem very fanciful and overdrawn. Seldom, if ever, would all these misfortunes occur in one case. But if the reader doubts that a clear record title is often no title, or supposes the narrative to contain a catalog of the possible defects not appearing of record, he is seriously mistaken. There are scores of other instances in which the record would furnish no clue to who is the real owner, and may mislead innocent purchasers.

All, or practically all, of these perils of the land buyer and plagues of the land owner, which depreciates his values and clogs his sales, are no more a necessary and inseparable incident of land ownership than to the purchase of stock in a corporation, or of a license from the government. They are due, for the most part, to our antiquated system of land transfers and recording.

Even the system we have suffers from many most manifest defects, which could easily be cured by legislation. For example, in Wayne county, Michigan, the live official now occupying the office of the register of deeds, has instituted a system of recording deeds by making a photograph of them; thereby saving much of the expense of transcribing, and making a very much better copy. By this system of recording, alterations, interlineations, and the form of signatures are preserved in the record, giving great assistance in cases of claimed forgery, and involving little or no additional expense. This experiment is worthy of imitation in all counties having any considerable quantity of instruments to record.

To it the legislature should add the system in Ontario, of requiring the register to give a file number to every instrument upon receiving it, and never thereafter to allow it to go from his office except in the custody of a deputy for use as evidence in court. In no other way can all persons interested be protected. The government grants 160 acres of land to A. He in turn grants forty each to B, C, D and E. In time each forty is further subdivided. Each grantee is interested in the preservation of all title deeds in his chain, back to the government. This can be secured only by keeping them in the public treasury. In the writer's practice several cases have occurred in which forgery was charged. It is often difficult, if not impossible, to obtain possession of the original instruments, either to prove or disprove the charge. If there really was a forgery the most natural thing for the culprit to do would be to destroy the instrument as soon as it is returned from the register's office. In many other cases as soon as the instrument is recorded the owner thinks it is scarcely worth further preservation. The case is rare, indeed, in which the original documents back to the government are available.

One very easy method of forgery is a conveyance by a person other than the grantee, but bearing the same name. This method of forgery could be entirely prevented by requiring the grantee, as well as the grantor, to sign the deed, and requiring the original instrument to be kept on record, whereby the original signatures could be compared; or better yet, require the finger-prints of both grantor and grantee upon the instrument.

The risks of defects in titles have of late given great popularity to land title insurance; and such is the ignorance of the general public concerning land titles that it is quite generally supposed there is something like adequate protection by this procedure. As a matter of fact, it has little real value. It is valuable as a bet by an

organization having access to the records that the title is good; and it may well be supposed no such gamble would be indulged without some inspection of the title. It also has some value as an agreement to pay a stated sum in case the title proves bad. What it does not do is to protect the title in any way. It does not make the title good. If the purchaser would lose without it, he will lose with it. What it guarantees him is not the property, but a sum of money; and that sum is usually but a small fraction of the value of the property. For illustration, the title to a subdivision is insured to the extent of \$100,000. The subdivision contains 500 lots. That makes \$200 per lot. The lots are sold for \$1,500 each. A house is built upon one lot, and the house and lot sells for \$15,000. The insurance has vanished. Further, the insurance protects only the insured, not his grantee. It usually has many other limitations, such as that there is no liability on the policy until the insured has been actually ousted by the adverse claimant.

If there were no escape from the risks of title defects, we might accept title insurance as the best thing available. But it is well known that titles may be made good by legislation. For instance, it would not be difficult at all to provide for quieting title by suit; but our present provision for quieting titles is almost a farce. In order to confer jurisdiction upon the court it is necessary to allege in the bill, and to prove upon the trial, that the defendant claims to own some interest in the property. In the very nature of things, it is impossible truthfully, to charge that an adverse claim is being made of an unknown interest by an unknown person; and it is the unknown from which protection is most needed to make a clear title.

Again, it is entirely possible and practical to give a title practically incontestible, by what is known as a Torrens system, a thing provided for by the laws of most of the states, but for which the laws of Michigan make no provision.

Every session of the legislature gives a great deal of time and attention to considering and passing laws to regulate the taking of fish and game, to providing for incorporating the Ancient and Impressive Order of So-and-so, and requiring licenses for the doing and having of this or that, and similar matters; but it is almost impossible to arrest the attention of the law-making body upon matters pertaining to land titles, which seriously concern almost every citizen. The reason is not far to seek. What is to the interest of all is nobody's business; but what somebody wants does not lack champions. Moreover, it is much easier to understand the other things mentioned than to see the need of legislation on land titles.

(Concluded next week.)

TAKE COUNSEL AGAINST BORER.

LENAWEE county is preparing to start an active campaign for the control of the corn borer in that county. A council of prominent people has been appointed to prepare plans for the most effective means of combating this insect pest.

The Shelby New-Era Cooperative Association celebrated the close of another successful season, with a banquet at which M. B. McPherson, Lowell, was the principal speaker. The volume of business carried on by the association during the past year was \$300,000.

Celery growers of Muskegon county will try out varieties of celery which are resistant to disease.

GET THIS NEW BOOKLET

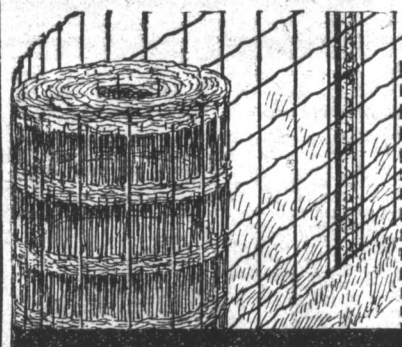


Every farmer will want this new vest pocket book "Farm Records." Contains information about planting, grain weights, postage rates, radio log, fence erection, and pages for crop records, live stock records and farm accounts. Will be mailed free and postpaid together with our catalog of Super-Zinc'd Wire Fences. Use the coupon or a postal card.

SuperZinc'd Pittsburgh Perfect and Columbia Fences

will prove a money-making investment on your farm. With your fields fenced hog-tight you can rotate crops, grow more live stock, pasture fields as desired and practice modern, diversified farming. You will get the utmost service and satisfaction from Super-Zinc'd Fences with their full gauge and honestly spaced wires, the secure joints either electrically-welded or hinge-joint, and the Super-Zinc'd rust protection.

Super-Zinc'd Fences are made complete in our own mills from a special formula of steel, and armored against rust by the heaviest coating of zinc that can be successfully applied to wire. By our process the zinc is so closely bonded to the steel that it will not crack or peel. Super-Zinc'd Fences are guaranteed unexcelled in quality and durability, and include styles for every field, poultry, garden and lawn requirement. It will pay you to buy Super-Zinc'd Fences and make those long-delayed fence improvements this spring.




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Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Michigan Accredited Chicks
Every breeder approved by authorized State inspectors.



Meadow Brook

S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Buff Leghorns, (Or Heasley Egg Basket Strain) Barred Rocks, R. C. R. I. Reds.

Try chicks this year from Silver Cup Winner. The above winning made Dec. 1926 in Production and Exhibition classes in strong competition. The males and their brothers are among those heading our matings this year. We are the oldest hatchery in Western Mich. 25 years in business. Have made as many winnings in the last five years as any other hatchery in Western Michigan. Our free catalog and price lists tells all. A trial will convince you.

MEADOW BROOK HATCHERY, Box F, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

Buy Insured Baby Chicks

Insurance Covering Brooding for 30 Days

Eight breeds Production Poultry for building up farm flocks. Barred Rocks; White Rocks; Reds; White Wyandottes; Minorcas; Anconas; White Leghorns, standard breeding, also special high production Leghorns, breeding Tancred foundation, and Hollywood foundation. 100% live delivery, post paid. Hatching eggs; also Duck, Geese, and Turkey eggs. Send for new catalog, insurance plan, and Credit Certificate plan. Everything is explained.

STATE FARM ASSOCIATION

313 N. Rose Street KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

BUY GOLDEN RULE PURE BRED CHICKS

BEST QUALITY FROM SELECT, CAREFULLY INSPECTED, FREE RANGE STOCK

	50	100	400	600	1000
40,000 Weekly. Postpaid, 100 per cent Live Delivery	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$50.00	\$72.00	\$120.00
White, Brown & Buff Leghorns	8.00	15.00	58.00	84.00	140.00
White, Barred & Buff Rocks	8.00	15.00	58.00	84.00	140.00
White Wyandotes, Reds, Black Minorcas	8.50	16.00	62.00	90.00	150.00
Buff Orpingtons, Buff Minorcas	11.50	22.00	84.00		
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Anconas & HEAVY MIXED	5.50	10.00	40.00	60.00	100.00
Mixed, Odds & Ends, All Breeds					

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THE SIGN OF QUALITY AND SERVICE

STANDARD BREEDS—REASONABLE PRICES

Official records made in various egg laying contests and production shows year after year is positive proof of the ability of KEYSTONE QUALITY STOCK. We assure you of the best financial returns which an investment in Baby Chicks can produce. Only strong vigorous properly hatched chicks are selected to fill our orders—100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for catalogue and particulars.

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"CHICKS WITH A FUTURE"

MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED Chicks from PURE BRED flocks. All parent flocks BLOODTESTED for the past three years.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
P. B. Rocks.....	\$15.00	\$72.00	\$142.50
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S. C. White Leghorns	13.00	62.50	122.50

100% PURE BRED

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Better Fertility—More EGGS!

Originator of Prize-Winning "Aristocrat" Barred Rocks Uses and Recommends Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription to Improve Fertility and to Increase Egg Production.

W. D. Holterman, Ft. Wayne, Ind., breeder and originator of "Aristocrat" Barred Rocks, has been a big success because he knows how to get egg production all year. His customers have been winners in thousands of shows. Why experiment? Follow the advice and methods of successful poultrymen. Do as Mr. Holterman and other big breeders do. The way to keep chickens healthy and producing is to mix with their feed

Big Poultryman Recommends Dr. LeGear Poultry Prescription
Ft. Wayne, Ind., July 27, 1926.
Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen: I have used your poultry prescription and your poultry remedies and have always found them highly satisfactory. I feel that I can honestly recommend both your poultry prescription and your poultry remedies to poultry breeders everywhere. If your poultry prescription were used more universally there would be greater egg production, better fertility, and much of the mortality among flocks of poultry would be avoided, and thus the profits to breeders increased. I believe every poultry raiser should keep on hand a supply of such high-class remedies as yours for emergencies as they arise, and use your poultry prescription regularly, as you recommend. Yours very truly,
W. D. HOLTERMAN, Fancier.



Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription



Contains TONICS for the blood, nerves and egg organs—LAXATIVES for the bowels—REGULATORS for the digestive organs—MINERALS for the feathers, bone and bone tissues. It supplies the vital mineral and vegetable ingredients not found in any home or commercial mixed poultry feeds, and without which poultry cannot produce maximum egg production and profits.

This is the time when you want more eggs—fertile eggs—the kind that give you maximum hatching results—strong chicks and minimum losses. You needn't risk a penny to try any Dr. LeGear Remedy. Get a package from your dealer and use it up. If not thoroughly satisfied return empty package to him and he will refund your money. To each 50 lbs. of laying and feed mash, mix 1 lb. of Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription.

White Diarrhoea kills thousands upon thousands of baby chicks each year. Loose bowels and common diarrhoea are also prevalent.

Use Dr. LeGear's Chick Diarrhoea Tablets in the drinking water and give no other water to drink, regardless of whether chicks show symptoms or not. Keeps chicks in good, healthy condition—helps them ward off disease, and is a great aid in bringing them to maturity. Get a can from your dealer. Use it up. If not satisfied, return can to dealer and get your money back.

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10% DISCOUNT Send your order in now and save 10% on your Silver Ward Chicks. This offer is good for only a limited time. Avoid disappointment, get your chicks when you want them and, best of all, **SAVE MONEY**. Mich. Accredited Chicks—Strains of Master Breeders. In buying Silver Ward Chicks you are assured that every breeder is a worthy specimen. All breeders are selected and sealed leg-banded by specialists approved by Mich. State College. The careful breeding of such famous strains as Barron and Tanager Leghorns, Sheppards, Anconas, etc., account for the superiority of Silver Ward stock. Get this new, big free book.—We want you to get the full story of Silver Ward, its stock, its hatchery and its method of doing business. The big book tells all

SILVER WARD HATCHERY
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HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

Our 18th Year For 17 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality. If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past seventeen years. Our reliable chicks possess high egg producing qualities. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

Fine Illustrated Catalog Free Get our special combined offer on chicks and brooder stoves. We hatch thirteen varieties. Fifty Thousand chicks per week. Valuable free book on Chicks and Poultry with each order of \$10 or more.
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HOLLAND HATCHERY

It will pay you to investigate one of Michigan's oldest and best hatcheries. Nineteen years' experience. Every chick hatched from rugged, free range breeders officially accredited by inspectors supervised by Mich. State College. Large percentage of business to satisfied old customers. White Leghorns (English and American), Barred Rocks, Anconas, Your Mich. Accredited Chicks bought of this old reliable concern with an established reputation for square dealing are sure to please. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Get our new FREE catalog before placing your order.
VAN APPELDORN BROS., HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R. 7-C, HOLLAND, MICH.

PROFIT PRODUCING CHICKS

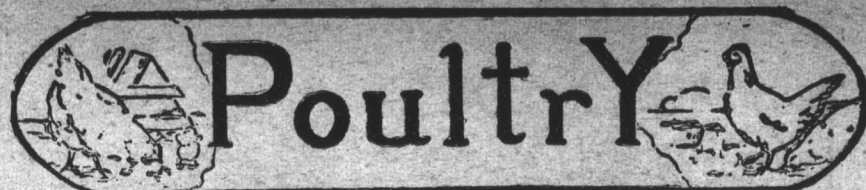
BA ROCKS MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS that are bred from proven blood lines. Every breeder wears a sealed leg band indicating official approval by authorized state inspectors. **PAY \$1.00 DOWN—BALANCE C. O. D.** Pay for your chicks when you get them. Send \$1.00 and we will ship C. O. D. Get our big new catalog. It is free. It will help you. Choice of three profitable breeds. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Big discount now. First hatch Jan. 31st.
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WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE. Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert trained and educated by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. You can feel safe, for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. Get our special wholesale price on brooder stoves when bought with chicks. **SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOGUE.** It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Prices reasonable. Valuable book free with each order. Write today.
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HILLCROFT FARM, ACCREDITED LEGHORNS are bred from high production strains. Our breeders have been inspected and approved by inspectors supervised by Mich. State College. The statements in this ad have been O. K.'d as truthful. Order at below prices in complete confidence:
Postpaid prices on
S. C. White Leghorns \$3.75 50 \$7.00 100 \$13.00 500 \$62.00 1000 \$120.00
We guarantee 100% safe arrival. Send for free catalog. It's new. Ref. Coopersville State Bank.
Member Mich. & International Baby Chick Assn.
HILLCROFT FARM, BOX 31, COOPERSVILLE, MICH.



LITTER IN POULTRY HOUSES.

SOME interesting work has recently been done at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station on the question of maintaining a supply of suitable litter in poultry houses, which has become quite a problem with many producers. Straw is most commonly used for scratching litter, and as a floor covering will no doubt continue to be the most widely used; but in many localities straw is scarce and too high-priced for commercial use.

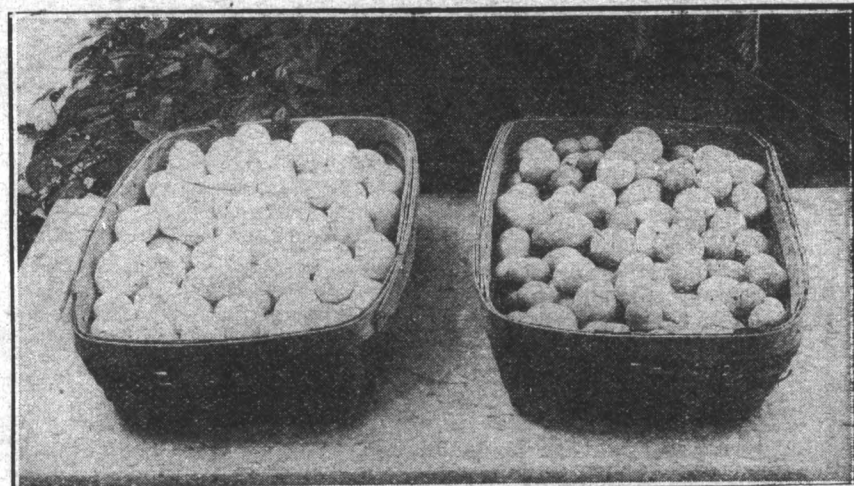
The all-mash method of feeding offers interesting possibilities for new sources of material, as the chickens no longer scratch in, or eat from, the litter or floor covering. Since, with the feeding of scratch grain, chickens also eat some of the litter, and more or less of the filth which it contains, discretion must be exercised as to the kind of scratch litter used. If the chickens are not obliged to eat from the litter, other materials besides straw may serve as a floor covering.

thin layers occasionally, as it is very important at this time to have a dry floor. It is doubtful whether slag should be used for chicks under five or six weeks of age, because of their tendency to eat freely of material of this kind; also, it is doubtful whether it could be used to the same advantage with layers, where the scratch system of feeding is employed, although this has not been tested out as yet.

Where slag is not obtainable, sand or a mixture of sand and gravel, is often used, and this is satisfactory if it is kept dry. It has a tendency to draw dampness, and it may be necessary where the ventilation is not the best, to remove it occasionally and replace with dry material. If spread out off the ground, and under shelter it will gradually dry out.—I. W. D.

IODINE FOR WORMS.

IODINE is probably the only known true vermicide suitable for use in dosing poultry. It actually kills the



Most Anyone would Concede that the Eggs to the Left from a Pure-bred Hen would Bring More than the Others from a Barnyard Biddy.

The ideal material is one that will not pack or cake, but will keep loose and act as an absorbent, and yet not become dusty. No matter what is used, it should be free from must or mould, otherwise serious loss may be expected. A bale of musty straw will quickly check egg production and kill laying pullets.

Next to straw, perhaps shavings are the best. They are not so subject to must or mould as straw, but for a scratching litter straw is preferable. For a floor covering, in connection with all-mash feeding, shavings are quite satisfactory. Often, however, they are not available in sufficient quantity, or the cost in bales is more or less prohibitive. There is some prejudice against shavings for small chicks, but they have been used quite extensively at the station without any apparent ill effects.

In searching for practicable substitutes, the station experts first tried both American and European peat, but these were both found unsatisfactory on account of dampness and mustiness. Imported peat moss was then tried, but this also became very dusty and had to be covered with straw. The cost of this is excessive, entirely too high for economical production.

Next, agricultural slag was tried and proved quite satisfactory, and where this material can be obtained cheaply it would be well for poultrymen to give it a thorough trial where the complete mash and self-feeder system is used. It does not become dusty, even with continued use, and by raking off the droppings every two weeks one spreading will last from four to six months, or even longer. In winter it may be necessary to spread additional

worms. In order to kill worms in the intestines of birds, however, it is necessary to reach the worms with iodine in the free, or unincumbered state. It is found impossible to accomplish this by using the common forms of iodine such as the tincture and Lugol's solution. It was, therefore, necessary to develop a form of iodine which would liberate iodine in the free state in the vicinity of worms when birds are drenched with it. The form of iodine which proved to be most suitable for this purpose is the suspensoid-state-of-a-protein-iodine compound carrying absorbed-free-iodine. To this preparation, for the sake of simplicity we have given the name "iodine vermicide." Since the firm of Merck and Company are manufacturing this product, the product for use in dosing poultry is called "Iodine Vermicide Merck" (a liquid for poultry).

It was found that the free iodine in even this special preparation would, for the most part, be rendered inactive by the contents of the crop and gizzard if the dose was placed in the crop. It is, therefore, necessary in order to obtain the greatest efficiency, to place the dose directly in the gizzard. This, however, will be found to be a simple matter if dosing apparatuses are used.

The individual treatment of birds for worms will not appear to be a large task if the poultryman will once realize the fact that no material exists which can be mixed with either the food or water of birds and exert any vermicidal action whatever. The individual dosing of birds is necessary in order to accomplish even the partial removal of worms by the various vermifuges.

My 150 Hens Now Lay 70 More Eggs a Day



"We have 150 W. Leghorn hens that are good layers. This winter they fell off to about 60 eggs a day. Yet we soon got 130 eggs a day due entirely to EGG a DAY."

Francis J. Nash

70 extra eggs a day at less than 2c for the EGG a DAY that produced them! \$63 extra egg money a month with eggs at 3c each! EGG a DAY is guaranteed to make big profits for you. Try it. Get high priced eggs all winter long.

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260 Egg—\$23.50; with Hot Water Brooder, \$32.50
140 Egg—with 200 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$23.85
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Iodine suspensoid is an entirely different product from iodine vermicide. It is a very finely divided form of pure iodine suspensoid in water and was developed for the purpose of destroying worm eggs and coccidial cysts in the poultry house and in the brooder house. It is the only material which can be practically employed for this purpose.—Dr. W. L. Chandler.

HOME-MADE LAYING MASH.

I have corn, wheat and oats and would like to know how to get the best laying ration out of it for Rhode Island pullets, just beginning to lay. They have access to oyster shells, water and five or six gallons of skim-milk daily. They have had some meat following beef butchering, but that is nearly gone. Have about 100 pullets that are laying ten or twelve eggs per day.—N. G.

A good home-made laying mash can be made of 100 pounds each of ground corn, ground oats, middlings, bran and meat scrap. Then add two per cent ground limestone, two per cent bone meal and one per cent fine table salt. If you wish to use home-grown wheat in the mash, good results can be obtained by substituting 200 pounds of ground wheat for the 100 pounds of bran and 100 pounds of middlings.

If the hens have all the skim-milk they can drink, the amount of meat scrap in the mash can be reduced one-half. A good scratch grain ration can be made of equal parts of corn and wheat. Some poultrymen use two parts corn and one part wheat during the cold winter weather. Green feed should be supplied each day. It can consist of sprouted oats, cabbages or alfalfa hay.

BREEDS OF TURKEYS.

Please advise me as to best breed of turkeys to raise, also reliable place to buy turkey eggs. Would you also tell me if there would be any bad effect on hens if given ashes for dusting themselves?—Mrs. G. L.

The Bronze, White Holland and Bourbon Red turkeys are all useful breeds in Michigan, and all fairly vigorous. Bronze turkeys grow the largest and are more abundant than the other breeds. The classified columns of the Michigan Farmer contain the addresses of turkey breeders with whom you might correspond in regard to prices of turkey eggs next spring.

We give our hard coal ashes to the hens for dusting and the results are good. The hens also eat considerable of the mineral matter in the ashes. Wood ashes are not so good, as they contain lye. A bad crop condition sometimes develops if hens eat damp wood ashes.

INTERNAL RUPTURES.

Can you tell me what ails my hens? The combs are white, they don't seem sick at all, but drop over dead.—W. G.

When hens are found dead with the comb blanched and nearly white, it is often due to internal ruptures caused by the strain of laying. It most often occurs to pullets when they are just starting to lay. Losses of this kind help to make up the normal death rate which occurs in most poultry flocks and cannot be entirely prevented. The only remedy is to feed a balanced ration and keep the birds in as healthy a condition as possible. Even then a bird may be found dead occasionally under the roosts or on the nest, although it has previously appeared in the best of health and vigor.

On these commercial poultry farms, where production of eggs is the sole interest, the marketing of strictly fresh infertile white eggs, closely graded, which command a high premium over the rank and file of market offerings, makes it possible to cover the high operating costs.

A crank is said to be a fellow that has turned the same idea over too many times.



304 Eggs in 365 Days

is another record
that has just been
credited to a ra-
tion containing

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

Hen No. 8-5, a single comb-white leghorn pullet, bred and owned by Mr. Otto Ruehle of Ruehle's Sunnyside Farm, Pleasant Valley, N. Y., and tested at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y., during a laying contest which closed November 1st, 1926, actually laid 304 eggs in 365 days. This is the first official 300-egg hen in New York State.

Egg production of this sort cannot be achieved without the combination of a great bird and a great feed. In this test the Farmingdale Ration was used exclusively. This is the ration which has been recommended by the N. Y. State Institute of Applied Agriculture for the past two years. More than 15% of it consists of DIAMOND CORN GLUTEN MEAL. The complete formula follows:

100 lbs. Diamond Corn Gluten Meal	100 lbs. Meat Scraps
100 lbs. Wheat Bran	10 lbs. Fine Charcoal
100 lbs. Yellow Corn Meal	10 lbs. Steamed Bone Meal
100 lbs. Red Dog Flour	2 1/2 lbs. Fine Dairy Salt
100 lbs. Hulled Ground Oats	2 1/2 lbs. Powdered Sulphur

If you are taking care of a flock of poultry as your chief concern or as a sideline to your herd of cows, you will do well to consider DIAMOND as an economical egg-producing feed. DIAMOND contains 40% protein and is a lower priced feed than meat scraps or fish meal. Replacing one half of the animal feed in your ration with DIAMOND will do much to lower your feed bills and jack up production. If you are a dairyman, you've probably fed DIAMOND to your cows. If you haven't tried it with your hens, do so. You'll be glad you did.

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S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown, Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$13.00	\$120.00
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.00	15	72	138
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.75	8.50	16	77	144
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	4.75	8.50	16	77	144
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas	6.00	11.00	20	98	195
Light Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas	6.00	11.00	20	98	195

Mixed Assorted, \$10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, \$13 per 100. All other Breeds priced reasonable. BIG FINE, COLORPLATE POULTRY BOOK, FREE, stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get this GREAT BOOK and invest your money this season in FAMOUS NABOB 18K STRAINS. The most profitable investment you can make in the Poultry field right now.

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Special matings higher. Mixed chicks \$10.00 per 100. All heavies \$12.00. Order from ad. New catalog free. Write today. Member I. B. C. A.

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OUR PAGE

Some Conceptions of Beauty

The Sun is Favored by M. C.'s.

GAZING from our kitchen window across the clover meadow upon our maple woodland, when the month of May is fading into June, and the sun-kissed breezes are rustling the beautiful garments that adorn each tree, one sees a scene which would appease the most artistic eye.

The sun casting its radiant glow, impartially upon the whole amazing scene, is of no slight help in making this green frocked grove a satisfying representative of what we call beauty.

The lustre of its flourishing apparel, kept bright by the vigorous life within, is annointed by the thin transparent air, that to its wonder gives its amplifying share.—Carl Denslow.

During the summer months it is my job to go after the cows in the pas-



Elwood Hawkins and Young Lady Friends Going Somewhere.

ture. I usually enjoy it for, if I am early and have plenty of time, I climb to the top of a large hill to watch the sun set.

On one of these occasions, I saw the most beautiful sunset I had ever seen. As I stood on the hill and watched the sun descend slowly through the azure depths, I saw the western sky grow ruddy and ablaze with many colors.

There were a few clouds in the sky and as the sun sank below them, the glorious light streamed from every crevice. The sun was out of sight, but the light streaming from the sides and fringing the cloud with gold, told me the sun was hidden there. Then as I watched entranced, the sun slowly came out and the adjoining fields were flooded in a glory of crimson light. The entire sky was ablaze with lovely colors. Then as the sun went down, it grew into a large red ball. Now the sky began to grow darker, and as the sun went slowly out of sight, the red changed to deeper hues of purple and blue. Slowly, slowly the great red ball sank away from my sight. The colors slowly faded away and another day was ended.—Anna Romsek.

After two days, thinking what was the most beautiful thing I had ever seen, I have decided that the sun is the most beautiful. Some sons are beautiful, but the sun is the most beautiful. With the rising sun, we have the beautiful light of day, and it is time for the boys and girls to rise to begin their work or play. The sun gives us light and heat wherever we meet.

The sun draws the moisture up from the ground and lakes into the clouds. The clouds send this moisture back to earth in the form of rain, and then the sun sheds its light and heat on the soil and produce the crops for the

farmers—the beautiful flowers, the trees, vegetables, and everything that we need. The farmer must feed the people, and if it were not for the beautiful sun, how could he feed them? The sun gives us health, its rays destroy germs, it makes sick people well.

After the long, cold winter, the sun's rays get stronger and melt the snow and ice all away and warms the soil and the farmer is again ready to begin his work for another season. After working, or playing all day in the sunlight, we have the beautiful sunset, and pretty colors and tints in the western skies. As it sinks below the hori-

zon, it says good-night, boys and girls, I will surely shine for you again tomorrow.—Bobby Seaman.

Once last summer, when I was out at Guernsey Lake, Cloverdale, Michigan, I saw a very beautiful scene. It was just as the sun was going down. The sun shone on the lake, and made the water look as if it were turned to gold. There was a little ripple on the lake, and that made it look very beautiful with the sun shining on the water. The red sun shining on the lake made it like—"Where the sunset turns the ocean's blue to gold." This song is very beautiful, and so was the lake, with the beautiful golden color on it. This, I know, is the most beautiful scene I have ever seen.—Harold Snyder.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

Really, folks, I am ashamed of myself for not writing more often, but I can't find time to do it. I just finished reading "Our Page" and am sending the answer to the contest. I surely hope I win. I am getting very discouraged, as I have answered a great many but never won.

As to knickers, they are perfectly all right if worn in the right place. One thing which I greatly dislike is knickers worn on the street.—Florence Fritz, Chelsea, Mich.

I don't like knickers either, if they are not worn in the right place. For instance, they would hardly make good waists. I hope your luck will change soon. Don't give up, though.

Dear Uncle Frank:

You surely know that I am living up to our motto, for I have tried several contests and have never won a prize, but I am not discouraged and am going to "Work to Win."—Ila M. Coulston.

I admire your determination. If you work to win, you will win.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Probably you'll agree with me that I should be spanked for not saying a word about receiving my pin. When I saw it I shouted for joy, for I am a "Merry Circler" now. I want to thank you for it.

Uncle Frank, I agree with you that deer are too nice looking to be shot. I believe that I'd want to cry if I saw one killed.

Say, cousins, isn't the prohibition question or knicker or bobbed-hair now. It's the coal mine proposition. Come on! Let's have your ideas. Do you favor government ownership or private? What is your decision, Uncle Frank? I'm in debate this year, and I'm on the affirmative side. I'm for government ownership and regulation of the coal mines.

I hope W. B. has a toothache, headache, indigestion, etc. Anyhow, this letter is too long to chew on. I'll stop now, so in case he gets it, he won't die.—Oriole.

I think the best way to shoot deer is with the camera. I hope the coal mine question develops into a discussion. I always appreciate a word from those who received M. C. buttons or prizes.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been an unfaithful niece, as I have not written for a long time. In August I went on a three week's vacation trip through the Upper Peninsula. We started from Hillsdale at 7:00 o'clock in the morning, and had a very interesting time. We went up to Keweenaw Point, Keweenaw county, Michigan. We saw the old settlers' homes at Fort Wilkins. The old fort and stockade are still standing and so are the log houses. We went through miles of burned-over country, seeing many fire towers.

When I got home, I was chosen by the Pollyanna Canning Club to go to the State Fair. Our club leader and

demonstrating team went with me. We had lots of jolly times. It rained nearly every night and we would get soaked at times.

I wish your nieces would debate on something besides powder, rouge, lipstick and knickers. I wear knickers in the woods. They are all right there. I do not wear paints and powder. I wish they would quit debating on it entirely.

Albert Faber asks what flowers are for. I think God made them to beautify the earth, not for people to pick. I like to see flowers in the woods. They are more beautiful there.—Edith Watkins, Osseo, Mich.

I certainly do enjoy auto trips such as you have taken. Even though you got soaked, I bet you had a nice time at the State Fair. Why didn't you call on me?

Dear Everybody:

Do you agree with Gertrude as to, "Don't worry about the future, the present is all thou hast. The future will soon be the present, and present will soon be past?" It is all O. K. for birds, but I think people must get away from that sentiment. Too many believe that now!

People ought to plan for their future, not think, "Oh, well, we have good neighbors. If anything should happen to us, they will see that we are cared for." That isn't fair toward the neighbors. God bless them if they are good, for there are plenty who don't care a snap what happens to the other fellow.

I am planning for the future, as I'm sure thousands and thousands of oth-



One Would Naturally Lay Stress on Alena Bosch's Tresses.

ers are. I hope to have a home of my own some day, and surely that, if anything, takes heaps of planning. These are my views. Let's see some more letters with yours.—Dagmar Thomsen.

I am sure you are right regarding the future. Even some animals and birds prepare for it. Progress would be hampered if the future was not considered.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I dearly love the discussions on "Our Page." It is a relief for our serious and reserve school work. Uncle Frank, can we not discuss educational subjects, and still not be too serious? The bobbed hair and knicker questions are very interesting.

Some girl, I believe, suggested discussing the corn borer. I wonder if



Marvel Brandberg's Father is Giving Her a Real Joy Ride.

she goes to school. I doubt it very much, or else she is very studious and has no time for fun. Gertrude said, "Let us not discuss bobbed hair, rouge, knickers, etc., but instead, birds and earth." It is a good suggestion, but still, we have nine months of school to learn those things. Why not pick an up-to-date topic and discuss it from all four sides? Guilford, can't you think of some very interesting topic to discuss? Or maybe Harold Snyder can.—"Fawn."

I am glad that this page is a relief from school work, as long as it also does good. Why didn't you mention some subject to give us some idea of what kind you meant?

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have written to you at least six times and haven't seen any of my letters in print. The waste basket must have been hungry always. I hope he will be filled this time.

I am a junior in the high school. I am carrying eight subjects and I like it. I have three A's and a B in algebra. I hope that all who can go to high school will go, and not say, "I don't want to go, I would have to study hard." I say the world of today needs thinkers, and I think that algebra and Latin make one think the most. Don't you think so, Uncle Frank?

Best wishes to all.—Your want-to-be-niece, Mary Wallo, Oakley, Mich.

Yes, algebra and Latin make one use his head. They are good mental exercises. Everybody ought to go to high school.

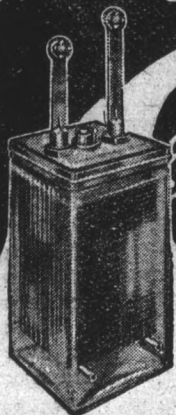
Dear Uncle Frank:

There is one thing I like to entertain myself with—it is music and dancing. I really love to dance the Charleston, as I think it is great fun.

Every night and morning I take exercises, which I take from a physical culture magazine, and believe me, those exercises are certainly very good for me. I always feel full of fun, and I also eat the right kind of food. I wish everyone would practice physical culture, then there wouldn't be so many unhealthy people.

The boys are getting to be awake now, at least, it seems that way. I suppose they were in love before so they could not write, but now their girlies have left them, so they made

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up their minds to write and look for some real flappers, even if they are against them.—Mary Selka.

Good music and proper dancing are all right. Music inspires one and dancing is fine exercise. I don't know why the boys don't write more, but I don't think the reason is such as you state.

Dear Uncle Frank:

After reading Peggy's letter, I thought I would tell the cousins that I didn't agree with her. Not many girls of today have long enough skirts to wrap around their ankles as Peggy states. But many have bobbed hair, although I haven't, and if many girls heard the remarks of many young men, there might be less bobbed hair. Now, if Mr. Waste Basket receives this letter, I hope he'll choke, so other M. C. letters will be published.

It seems to me that bobbed hair is so common now that boys and men have ceased to talk about it. I understand the next style is to let it grow long.

Dear Uncle Frank:

A few weeks ago some of your nephews and nieces were trying to find out what kind of contests would be best. Here are my thoughts on the question:

The Read-and-Win contest is about the best because, in order to answer

Clair Bent, R. 4, Marcellus, Mich.
Clutch Pencils.

Lucille E. Henn, R. 4, Brown City, Mich.
Mary Parochelli, Box 682, Crystal Falls, Mich.

Elizabeth Rickards, R. 3, Bronson, Mich.

LINCOLN CONTEST.

NEXT week we have the celebration of Lincoln's birthday. Lincoln's life symbolizes democracy and freedom more than that of any other American, and it has been an inspiration to millions. We all know of Lincoln, but should think more often of him. Therefore, this week for our contest, we have the subject, "What I like about Lincoln."

Ten prizes will be given—five to boys and five to girls. The two best papers from boys will win fountain pens; the next three, pocket knives. The first two selected from the girls' papers as the best, will also win fountain pens, and the next three, beads. Please send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, by February 11, as the contest closes then.

FAREWELL LETTER.

ON January 14, 1927, I will be eighteen years of age. So you see I will not be a Merry Circler for very long.

I guess "Dreambird" was knocking my letter, wherein I stated that in discussing evolution various M. C.'s got no farther than monkeys. If evolution stopped at that, we'd be monkeys still! That is, of course, if you believe the tale that we descended from the animal. Those who have studied general history know what I'm talking about, that evolution is the gradual changing of our modes of living, civilization, you know. To some extent I do believe that an ancestor's habits may be ours, too, whether these habits may be good or not.

I do wish we could have a club consisting of retired members. Makes us feel so old to have to stay away from the page entirely. Of course, we big guys will have the pleasure of reading the young-uns' letters. We might call ourselves C. C. C. (Circle Critics' Club).—Maryonne Pickup.

SUCCESSFUL CLUB BOY.

LA MOINE PARIS, nineteen, senior in the Chelsea High School, of Rogers county, Oklahoma, and president of the confederated 4-H boys' and girls' clubs of the county, won a free trip to the International Stock Show at Chicago. This award has been given Paris in recognition of his outstanding leadership in both his community and in the county.

Paris became a club member three years ago, and during that time he has put up a record that is second to none in the county, and hard to beat in the state of Oklahoma. For the last two years Paris has won premiums in the district, county and state fairs.

Last corn planting season Paris was laughed at by farmers in his community for paying \$8.00 per bushel for seed corn. These same farmers are now buying seed corn from him, his product was such a prize winner at the fairs.

Shortly after Paris became a member of the club, he built a modern henhouse 40x60, and in it domiciled 150 pure Leghorn hens. These hens have, since he secured them, paid his school expenses, enabled him to purchase a pure-bred Holstein heifer calf, and own an automobile. Paris says that the hens are going to send him through college, and that is very likely, for the 150 he started with have become 400.

Paris is a member of his city's chamber of commerce, and chairman of their poultry committee. He was supervisor of the poultry exhibits at the last district fair held in his town, and not one complaint was registered.—Ballantyne.



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Colored art chicken pictures suitable for framing FREE every other issue. Send stamps or coin today at our risk. Poultry Tribune, Dept. 7, Mount Morris, Ill.



Correct Solution of Cross-word Puzzle. this contest, you have to read almost the whole paper, and by reading the whole paper, one learns more about the farm products, and how the farm work is done according to the modern methods. The other contests are good, too, and very interesting, but I think the Read-and-Win contest is the most educational.

Now, Uncle Frank, give that W. B. a kick so that my cousins can read this and give some of their ideas.—Anthony Juergens, Dexter, Mich.

You are right about the Read-and-Win, and what's interesting to me is that most M. C.'s like that kind of a contest.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

Some M. C.'s brought up prohibition enforcement. I say the laws should be enforced to a certain extent, but not too far. Just the other day two boys driving in town were held up by officials as bootleggers. The officers who had tooted their horn in order to make the boys stop, were astonished to see them speed up. A bully way to stop the lads, wasn't it? The boys, probably fearing a holdup, didn't dare stop. The officials emptied a couple of revolvers. Result—the driver of the car was shot through the shoulder, also the car was stopped, searched, and as to the find including whiskey, beer, wine, gin, etc., nothing.—Bunny.

Such unfortunate instances as you describe will occur. It is often hard to know if one should stop or not, because highway robbers sometimes play shrewd tricks.

CROSS-WORD WINNERS.

RIGHT at the start I want to say that I made a mistake in the closing date for this contest. Most every contestant mentioned this mistake, and I am glad they did.

The results of this contest prove that cross-word puzzles are still popular. Seeing people do them on the street cars also proves their popularity. The lucky ten this time were:

Flashlights.

Roy Hubner, R. 2, Bay City, Mich.
Harry Fero, R. 1, Levering, Mich.

Clutch Pencils.

Erwin Rogers, 1580 Vinewood Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Leon Grant, R. 1, Owendale, Mich.

Raymond Westphal, R. 4, Montague, Mich.

Girls—Pencil Boxes.
Stella Atkins, R. 7, Pontiac, Mich.

\$11.95 Buys Champion Belle City Incubator

Hot-Water, Copper Tanks, Self Regulating, Safety Lamps, Thermometer, Chick Nursery

Save Money—Order Incubators and Brooders Together

80 Egg—\$11.95; with 80 Chick Size \$15.95

140 Egg—13.95; with 140 Chick Size 19.95

250 Egg—21.95; with 250 Chick Size 29.95

400 Egg—36.95; with 400 Chick Size 48.95

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Freight Prepaid

East of Rockies and allowed West. If in a hurry, add only 45c for each incubator or brooder (except 400 and 600 sizes) and all ship Express Prepaid.

Order now or write today for Free Book "Hatching Facts". It also gives low price on Coleman Canopy Brooders delivered. All fully guaranteed. J. M. Egan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co. Box 14 Racine, Wis.

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

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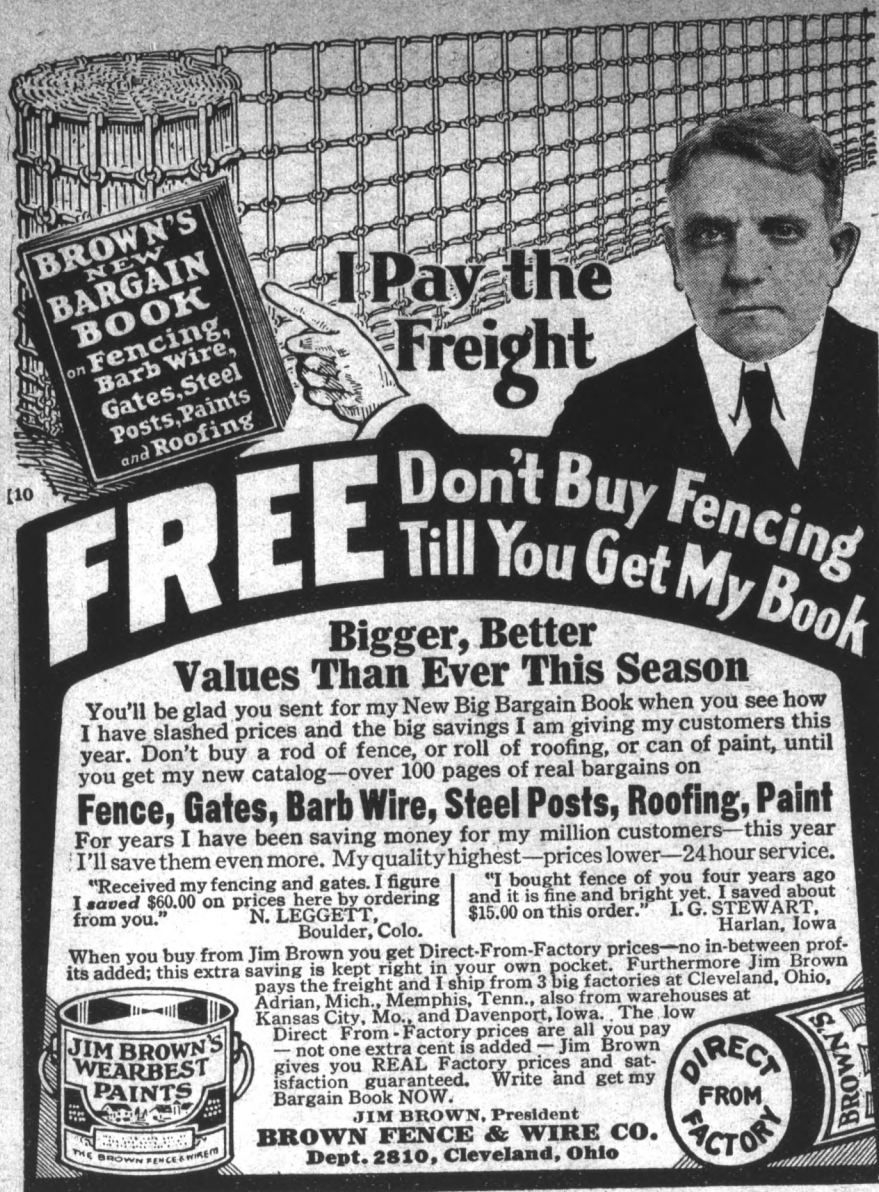
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DARLING'S ANIMAL BASE FERTILIZERS

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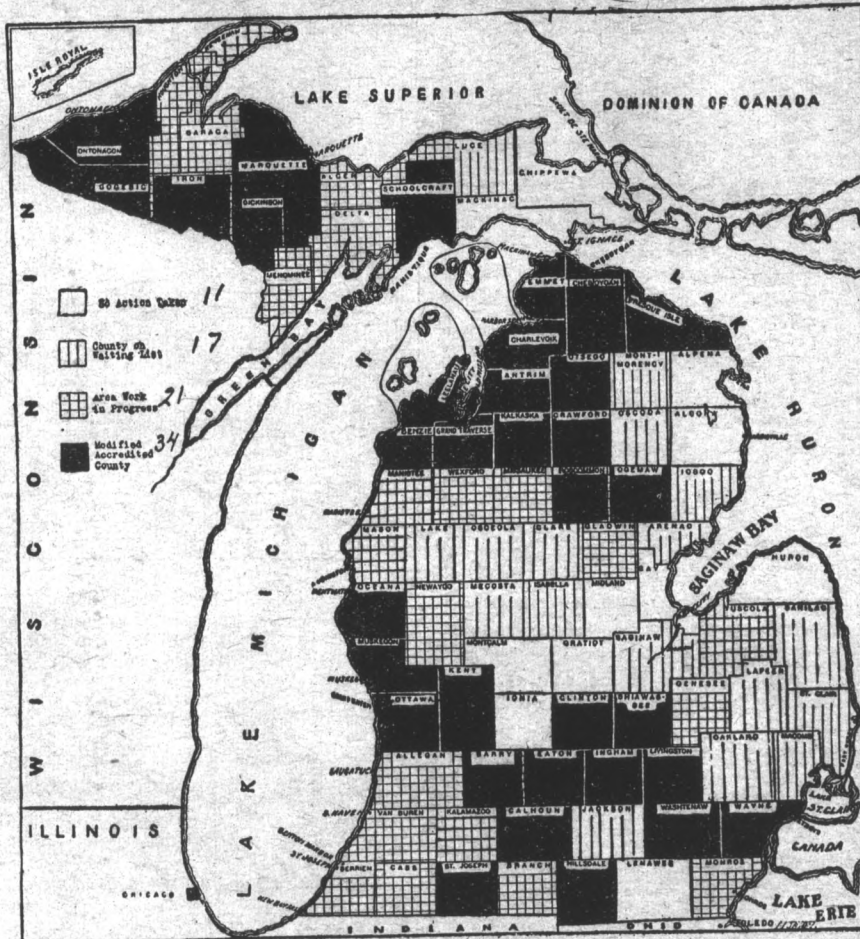
By H. R. Smith

EVERY farmer, and every citizen, for that matter, in the state of Michigan, should be proud of the record made by that state in the eradication of tuberculosis from cattle. The facts are, there are more tuberculin tested, accredited counties in the state of Michigan than in any other state in the Union, except North Carolina, which is in a section of the country where very little tuberculosis is found. Other states in the north contesting for this leadership, are Iowa and Wisconsin.

As Commissioner for the National Live Stock Exchange, which organization is actively cooperating with the federal government and the various states in the work of eliminating tu-

The federal and state officials at Lansing have worked out a careful estimate to show that the expenditure of one million dollars will clean up the entire state if the work is carried on promptly without unnecessary delay due to lack of funds.

Fighting tuberculosis is just like fighting a fire, the longer the work is delayed, the greater the disease spreads, making it more costly in the end. If the present legislature of Michigan would give this matter careful consideration, they would not hesitate to appropriate a fund of one million dollars for the next biennium, which would unquestionably make the state of Michigan one of the first, if not the first, accredited state in the



This Map Shows the Results of Michigan's T. B. Clean-up Work.

berculosis from cattle and hogs, I have kept closely in touch with the testing which is being done in each state, and the progress thus far made. The record made by Michigan is really outstanding, and there is a reason.

First, the percentage of infection among cattle in Michigan is lower than in the other so-called dairy states of the Union.

Second, there has been in Michigan a fine exemplification of cooperation between the federal and state officials.

Third, this organization of state and federal officers has had a strong backing from the people of the state of Michigan.

Anyone who examines an up-to-date map of Michigan showing the progress of this work in the various counties, cannot help but be rather favorably impressed. There are not only thirty-four accredited counties, but in addition to this, there are eight counties that have had at least one test, thirteen counties where the first test is in progress, and seventeen counties on the waiting list, which means that the county boards have made appropriations and the work in these counties will be started as soon as the funds will permit. The facts are, there are only eleven counties in the entire state of Michigan which have taken no action in this matter, and some of these counties are now giving it consideration, with the idea of having county appropriations made in the near future.

The greater part of this fund would, of course, be needed for indemnity to reimburse in a large part, the owners of the cattle which react to the test and are slaughtered.

Michigan now has a wonderful reputation among eastern states for the cattle, which are constantly moving from the middle west states to the eastern dairy districts, where such cattle are needed for replacement purposes. If Michigan could be accredited before 1930, which is easily possible if adequate funds are provided, it would give the state a still greater reputation and prices on dairy cattle would be enhanced to every farmer. The unfortunate part of the situation is this, the demand for Michigan cattle is already so great that it seems impossible to supply to the fullest extent, the demands from the eastern states. Every possible effort should be made to breed more good dairy cattle in the state in contemplation of this increased demand when Michigan becomes fully accredited.

This is not only a matter that concerns every farmer, but it is of great importance to every citizen in the state because, when bovine tuberculosis is eliminated, a very important cause of tuberculosis among people will have been removed. No legislation of greater importance can be enacted at this time than the adoption of a program supported by adequate funds, that will make Michigan practically free from tuberculosis before the year 1930.

KEEP UP COW TESTING WORK.

ROBERT ADDY, dairy specialist, says that the records of the two cow testing associations in Allegan county, throw an interesting light on the subject of the value to farmers of keeping their dairy herds entered in the testing work year after year. In the West Allegan Association, twenty out of the twenty-six members have been in the association for two or more years. In the East Allegan Association, only six of the association members have tested for two years or more. The average production of butter-fat per cow in the west association was 306 pounds, while in the other association the butter-fat produced per cow was only 242 pounds. The profit per cow in the West Association was \$39.81, and in the East Association the profit was \$1.84 for each cow.

CATTLE ON FEED.

THE number of cattle on feed for market in the eleven corn belt states was seven per cent smaller on January 1, 1927, than a year previous, according to the estimate of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The decrease was largely in the states west of the Missouri River. In the far western states, there were about 35,000 head more cattle on feed than on January 1, 1926, or an increase of nine per cent. In addition, a very considerable increase in calf feeding in Texas was reported. The cattle going on feed this year were lighter in weight than last year, and the number of calves was larger. Feeders' reports indicate that, compared with last year, a larger percentage of the cattle on feed will be marketed in April or later. It seems probable that the decreased number of cattle on feed will result in larger decreases in supplies of fed cattle during the first quarter of 1927 than during the second quarter. The trend of cattle prices during the next two months, however, will affect considerably the distribution of marketings.

GOOD CATTLE ARE SCARCE.

SCARCITY of "good cattle" has resulted in recent sharp advances in prices of the higher grades. Heavy steers reached a new peak of \$12.65 at Chicago, with medium weights at \$12.35, and yearlings which were not fully finished, at \$12.60. Choice yearling heifers reached \$13. Only 1,781 choice and prime steers were sold at Chicago in the week ending January 15, compared with 14,028 in the week ending October 9.

Too many short-fed and warmed-up steers are arriving, however, and prices of that kind declined irregularly in the past week. This selling wave may last well through February, after which more stability in prices of medium and low grades may be expected. The cow and heifer market, with the exception of light short-fed heifers, is strong at the highest level since last July, and the highest at this season since 1920. Market scarcity of she stock is probable all winter. Bulls are as high as they have been at any time since 1920. Veal calves have recovered from most of the decline early in January, due partly to the fact that severe weather interfered with shipments. All these classes are undoubtedly headed toward higher levels. Stocker and feeder prices have been getting out of the rut and are seventy-five cents above the December low spot, with still higher prices in prospect before winter is over.

LAMB FEEDING HEAVY IN STATE.

MICHIGAN is the most important sheep feeding state east of the Mississippi river, and outranked only by Colorado and Nebraska in the United States. The estimated number of sheep and lambs on feed on January

1 in the state was 330,000, as compared with 253,000 on the same date last year, according to the feeding report issued by Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician, and L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture. There were marked decreases in the western range states and in the range sections of Nebraska from South Dakota, but general increases throughout the corn belt. The gain in the eleven states comprising the corn belt, was approximately 310,000 head, or thirteen per cent, in comparison with one year ago. The decrease in the range sections amounted to 675,000 head.

While the total number being fed is less than that of one year ago, the fact that there is a considerable increase in the corn belt would indicate increased marketings during January, February and March, but a smaller supply for market during April and May than for the corresponding period in 1926.

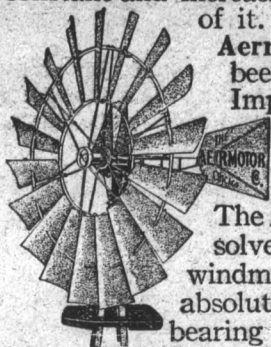
Nine Shropshire ewes were delivered to members of sheep clubs in Barry county. This makes forty ewes that club members of the county have purchased since last March.

The United States Department of Agriculture will issue its first crop report this year on January 28, or ten days earlier than heretofore. Cotton will be given special attention in this report so that planters can be guided as to the planting of the 1927 crop.

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS

"Nothing succeeds like success," they say, but where success is constant and increasing there must be some unusual merit back of it. The continued success of the Auto-Oiled Aermotor is based entirely on merit. It has been made better and better year after year. Improvements have been added as experience has shown the way. The Auto-Oiled Aermotor of today is a wonderfully durable and efficient windmill.

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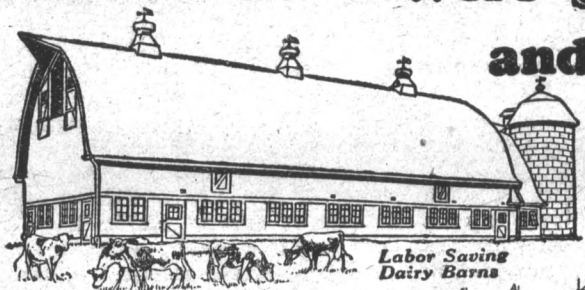
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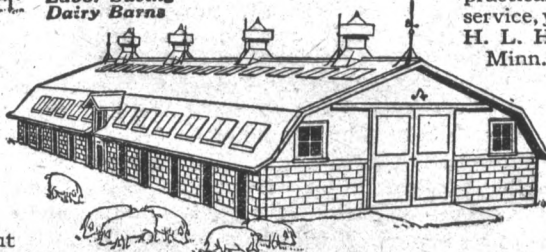
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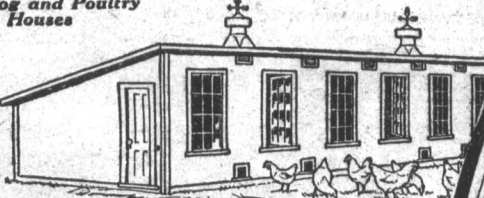
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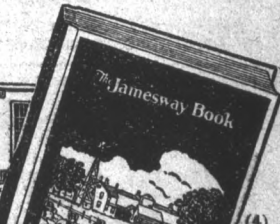
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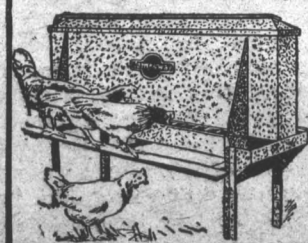
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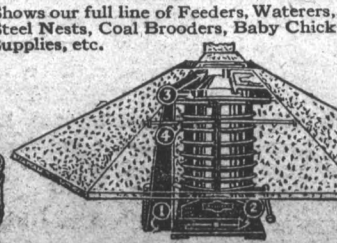
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ECONOMY HOG HOUSE
—a perfect farrowing house which ten minutes work changes into a year round hog house. This house has separate pens for six sows and their pigs; has brooder stove in center with six separate little pig pens under it where pigs can keep snug and warm and away from sow. Keeps them warm in coldest weather. Five cornered pens and brooder gate protect pigs from being laid on. Makes early farrowing profitable.

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Your druggist has "Save-the-Horse"—or, we ship direct, postpaid. Don't take a substitute, there isn't any! There's nothing like "Save-the-Horse."

Wintering Ewes

How to Develop Vigor by Proper Wintering

By Wm. Payne

THIS is a flock of ninety-four grade lambs that the owner raised from seventy-two ewes. They are standing on cornstalks fed on the snow. The ewes that raised these lambs hadn't a barn door shut on them throughout the winter, until the first lamb was expected in March.

The owner of this ewe flock believes in keeping the sheep out in the fields until Christmas, and wants them out every fine day all winter. There is always corn fodder or shock corn to attract them for a walk. The owner believes that the time he spends wintering his ewes in this way will save him hours of annoyance and discouragement in fussing with weak lambs dropped by ewes confined too much.

"What is the matter with my ewes—they have little milk for their lambs?" is a stale question that the wise and experienced sheepman never is heard to ask. If a ewe has insufficient milk, she is weak, badly fed and out of condition—dairymen, who get little milk, long ago have learned to

cow is used for maintaining her body, and the milk must come from the additional twenty per cent. The cows that lead in heavy production of milk and butter-fat are those which have a varied ration. The experienced milkman knows that average production may be increased by catering to the cow's appetite. This additional food does not cost much, perhaps, but is essential for profitable dividends by way of the milk pail.

In varying the ration, the cow is assured of plenty of food substances that contain the essential elements. A "burned out" diet, which is narrow, serves to make the dairy animal produce at a minimum and eventually she will become listless and lose considerable weight.—Holt.

FEEDING OF GARBAGE.

THAT the feeding of garbage to farm animals may be, under certain circumstances, subservient to a disastrous outcome was revealed in



Ewes with Pep Drop Lambs with Pep.

keep their mouths mighty mum about it, for they will be told very quickly to feed if they hope to get milk.

Any ordinary "feedlot" is too small for wintering a flock of ewes. Ewes have to be kept in strong muscular condition if the lamb is to be born right. Don't expect a lamb's bowel action to be free and healthy if the ewes have been shut up in sluggish, constipating quarters right along. A day-old lamb already knows enough to hunt up a spot of sunshine and lie in it—then what on earth can you expect if he is shut up in a ewe for five months and the ewe allowed to load around a small yard and in a dull and gloomy barn!

A man told me once that he could write a book about the troubles of a man who lambled out a flock of ewes in the spring. It would pay this man to write three-fourths of his book on how to winter the ewes right so they would arrive at lambing time strong, with good circulation and normal bowel action, in a healthy degree of flesh, well exercised, and well sunned all through the winter. If he carried the ewes through the winter with good pep and in good flesh, he would have little to write in his sheep book regarding lambing time, but could hang up his old lantern on the peg and go to ber.

CHANGE THE COW'S RATION.

THE dairy cow, probably more than all other domestic animals, prefers a mixed diet. Experiments have conclusively proved that cows fed several months upon a concentrate mixture, as corn meal and cottonseed meal, will ultimately refuse food entirely and will gradually lose in flesh and vigor until the ration is varied with some other substance.

The palatability of food is very important, because the cow must have the raw materials before she is able to manufacture milk. It is well to always keep in mind that the first eighty per cent of the feeds consumed by a

the experience of Melvin Manzer, a Fenton township farmer. Mr. Manzer had in the process of fattening for an early market a drove of seventeen fine hogs. No small part of the daily rations that these promising porkers consumed each day was composed of garbage, rich and delectable. No doubt containing every food element necessary to gain the highest degree of nutrition. But alas, within this hodgepodge of the leavings, and the refuse of the culinary art, there lurked a deadly enemy. It made no special attempt to conceal itself, relying upon the fact that its nefarious traits were unknown.

The garbage was collected at the homes of residents of Fenton village. Eventually several of the hogs sickened and later died. An autopsy performed upon the remains of the deceased hogs revealed, imbedded in the walls of the intestines, wads of toothpicks. Often the sharp points of these tiny wooden javelins had perforated the intestinal walls of the innocent partakers of this foully infused rations, of which they had so greedily and trustfully devoured. Later the remainder of Mr. Manzer's drove perished from the same cause.

BELLS KEEP OUT DOGS.

IT is claimed that a flock of sheep, wherein a third to one-half of the animals have a bell attached to the neck, the bells of fairly good size, and of the clapper, cowbell type preferred, that a flock so bespangled with tinkling trappings will be totally immune from the depredation of sheep-killing dogs. To support this claim Mrs. August Belmont says that on her father's farm, near Bound Brook, New Jersey, was kept regularly from 150 to 200 breeding ewes. In all the years they lived there not one sheep of their flock was ever bitten by a dog. Whenever the flock became frightened by the presence of a dog they began dashing about, the

Free Trial of Proved Swedish Abortion Treatment

Famous Foreign Formula quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases believed hopeless.

Thousands of American Farmers say the Froberg Swedish Abortion Treatment has saved their herds from destruction. This remarkable treatment has been used with complete success in the big dairy herds of Sweden for many years, and has cleaned up whole districts over there literally rotting with contagious abortion.



It was only after great expense of time and money that this secret formula was made available to American Farmers. During the past nine years the treatment in American herds has given all the amazing results that made it so famous abroad. Herd after herd has been rid of this disease. Even cows considered hopeless by veterinarians have yielded to its healing qualities and been restored to health and produced fine vigorous calves.

SAVED HIS HERD

David Mohr, Jenison, Michigan says: "Last year I raised only one good calf out of 14 cows bred, all other calves were aborted. I was desperate. I used your C. C. C. treatment. This year with the same herd I have not lost a single calf. It's wonderful. My neighbor lost 3 calves in a few days—I gave him some C. C. C. and it stopped the trouble right there." The fame of Cow Calf Control (C. C. C.) the name of this treatment has spread from breeder to breeder. Today it is put out only on an absolute binding guarantee that it will stop every case of abortion; that every cow treated will deliver a normal calf, or the treatment cost is refunded. Two reliable banks stand behind our guarantee. You can't lose, C. C. C. is practically 100% successful.

SEND NO MONEY

Mr. John W. Froberg, a native of Sweden and a large dairy owner, is responsible for introducing C. C. C. into this country. He has made the treatment easy to give, and at a cost per animal that every farmer will gladly pay.

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Read what these satisfied users say: "You saved me \$49.00 on my order," declares Walter Pierce, Ripley County, Indiana. **Saved 20 to 30 per cent.** Have had some of your fence for 20 years and it is giving good service yet," says J. O. Wood, Oak Grove Farm, Wabash County, Illinois. You, too, can save by buying from our great mills. Be sure to get our prices before buying. A post card will bring you our **FREE CATALOG** promptly.

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bells they were setting up such a tremendous din that the dogs, filled with consternation, fled, pellmell, from the tinkling hullabaloo.

HOG CHOLERA NOW UNDER CONTROL.

REPORTS from the state indicate that the hog cholera epidemic in Michigan has been brought under control. This epidemic, while it did not become general in any section, cost the farmers of the state many thousands of dollars. Most of the outbreaks were traced to herds which had been fed garbage without adequate means being taken to immunize the hogs to hogs cholera.

NUMBER OF 300-LB. COWS IN MICHIGAN GROWS.

FEW states in the Union have had 25,000 dairy cows average above 300 pounds of butter-fat production in a year. This happened in Michigan during 1926, according to A. C. Baltzer, in charge of cow testing association work at Michigan State College, when 25,135 cows averaged 301.9 pounds of butter-fat and 7,634 pounds of milk.

Improved feeding methods are very largely responsible for Michigan's dairy cows excelling in milk and butter-fat production. Nine-tenths of an acre of alfalfa, and three-tenths of an acre of sweet clover are seeded per cow by Michigan dairymen for the 25,000 cows under test in Michigan testing associations.

The cow testing association conference, January 31-February 1, at Michigan State College, East Lansing, will bring the dairy herd owners of Michigan together for the purpose of discussing the more widespread use of the cow testing association to the end that Michigan's dairy industry will be put on a more efficient basis.

The 1920 U. S. Census figures show that the average Michigan cow produces 4,000 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of butter-fat. Cows kept under conditions of good feed and care as practiced by cow association mem-

bers, have nearly doubled the average production of milk and butter-fat of the average Michigan cow.

Each year cows in Michigan testing associations have increased their efficiency of production of milk and butter-fat. Further improvement in this respect will result in even greater dairy profits to the cow owner.

GREAT GUERNSEY SIRE GOES TO GOGEBIC.

CHARLES J. OLSON, proprietor of Sunset Farm, Gogebic's largest pure-bred and registered Guernsey herd, recently received a new sire to head his herd, Brookmead's Sensation, a proven sire from the J. B. Deutch Farm at Big Bay, Michigan. The dam of this great sire is one of the leading cows of the breed, with an annual production record of 900 pounds of butter-fat.

Mr. Paul Best, herdsman at Big Bay, was in charge of Brookmead's Sensation, and will instruct Mr. Olson in the care and management of the sire, as done on the Big Bay farm.

The addition of Brookmead's Sensation to this Gogebic Guernsey herd will mean much to the breeders of this county. He is an outstanding individual, with a long line of proven daughters of exceptional production records. Three of his daughters are under official test at Mr. Deutch's farm at Big Bay at the present time. Much interest has been manifested in the shipment of Brookmead's Sensation to Sunset Farm by Gogebic county breeders.—C. E. Gunderson.

It is not necessary for a cow to give only a small amount of milk in order to give rich milk. Some cows of mixed breeds set the dairy marks of the experts at defiance, and give large yields of good milk. Nevertheless, the good dairy cow should show certain features in size, shape and general make-up. Scrub cows, on scrub farms, fed on scrub rations, cared for by scrub persons, produce an amount of milk and butter that is hardly worthy of attention.

Dairy Hints For Cold Weather

By O. E. Reed

Prof. Dairy Husbandry, M. S. C.

ONE of the most important factors in profitable production during the winter months, is a sufficient supply of water for cows. Many cows suffer for want of sufficient water during the cold weather. Milk contains 87.5 per cent water. Therefore, the need of water is clearly shown. The best system to use in providing cows with sufficient water, is to install drinking cups in the barn so that the cows will have access to water at all times. The practice of watering cows once daily does not permit the heavy producer to consume enough water to meet her needs. A cow will not consume all the water she wants if the water is ice cold. Under any circumstance, the milk flow is diminished when the cow has an insufficient quantity of water. If running water is not available to operate drinking cups, a trough should be placed in the barn where the water will not freeze, and if an outside tank is used, the water should be pumped as the cows consume it, or a tank heater should be provided to heat the water. It requires about the same amount of fuel to heat the water inside the cow's body as it does to heat the water by use of coal or wood. Grain and hay are quite expensive when compared with other fuel, such as wood.

Keep the Cream From Freezing.

Those who produce cream for sale do not deliver the product as often in the winter as during the summer months. The majority of cream patrons deliver their cream either two or three times per week during the summer months, but during the winter months the same patrons deliver the cream either once or twice a week. Milk and cream should be kept cool, but not allowed to freeze, because it is difficult to obtain a fair sample of frozen milk and cream for testing, and it is also difficult to get an accurate test.

A common practice among farmers is to keep the cream too warm. It is sometimes kept near a stove, or in a place so warm that it sours and absorbs or develops bad odors or flavors. Some patrons have the idea that sour cream gives a higher test, and therefore, make an effort to have it sour before it is sold. Sour cream will not test any higher than sweet cream, if the cream is handled in the same manner. If a can of cream is tested when it is sweet and then allowed to stand in a warm or hot place, in an open can for several days or a week and sours, and is then tested again, it will invariably test higher, but there will not be any more pounds of butter-fat in the can. The reason for the higher test is explained by the fact that during the time the can is allowed to stand around and sour, there is a quantity of water evaporated and therefore, the per cent of water in the cream will be less, and the per cent of cream and other constituents of milk will be relatively higher.

Every effort should be made to produce and deliver the cream in the best possible condition at all times of the year.



INSURE ~ Health and Profits

ARE you killing your cows with kindness? Are you wasting good feed dollars in ineffective attempts to force production? Too much heavy, rich, expensive rations that the overworked digestive and assimilating organs cannot convert into milk makes your cows logy, off feed—the easy prey of disease.

Kow-Kare, used with the winter feed, shows such amazing milk gains simply because it actively aids the digestive organs, stimulates assimilation—builds natural health and vigor right where the milk-making process occurs. Kow-Kare is not in itself a food. It throws no added burden on the cow's digestive functions. Its action is not temporary—but PERMANENT. It invigorates the productive process—makes the cow thrive on the less expensive NATURAL foods.

Gear up your cows to higher milk yields right now. It costs you nothing to give your cows this vital help. The added milk much more than pays the slight cost. You get cow-health insurance as a BONUS. A single can of Kow-Kare will ration a cow one to two months. Full directions are on every can.

When Cows FRESHEN

no investment is so certain to pay big returns as giving Kow-Kare. Instead of expecting trouble at calving you prevent it with this great invigorator. Thousands of dairymen no longer think of letting cows freshen without the aid of Kow-Kare—fed two to three weeks before and after. It assures a healthy vigorous cow and calf.

Prevent Disease Losses

Most cow diseases are prevented entirely where Kow-Kare is used with regularity. By keeping the cow's vitality at a high level expensive cow troubles cannot gain a foothold. When disorders such as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., do creep in, Kow-Kare brings speedy recovery by restoring the health and vigor of the organs where these troubles always originate. Kow-Kare rescues many a hopeless cow—turns many a loss into profit.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—\$1.25 and 65c sizes, (six large cans, \$6.25). Full directions on the can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied. Our valuable free book on cow diseases sent free, on request.

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SPREADS 20 FEET

COMPLETE POWER MILKER \$35

Ready to milk when you get it. Send for sensational offer! Milk 18 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write today.

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Keep your horses working with "SPOHN'S." Standard remedy for 32 years for Distemper, Strangles, Influenza, Coughs and Colds. Give to sick and those exposed. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. Sold by your druggist. If not, order from us. Small bottle 60 cents, large \$1.20. Write for free booklet on diseases.

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Gas engine—electric—or hand power. Best thing on this new type portable milker until AFTER thorough trial on YOUR OWN COWS—then 8 months to pay. A special DIRECT from factory offer good only where we are not having no salesman or agent. A wonderful milker. So simple. No pipe-lines, no pulleys, no valves, no complex test-cups. So easy to clean. No installation. Just wheel it in and start milking. The dairyman's problem is now solved! Try it on 30 Days Trial; then you'll know. Write for Catalog NOW.

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With its famous bowl will increase the dollars of your dairy profits. Close skimming, easy turning. Easy monthly payments at prices within your reach. Viking discs handled like keys on a ring—easy to clean. Sizes 100 to 1000 lbs. capacity; hand, electric, power. Now—ask for "Help Your Cows Make Cash." Dept. 57

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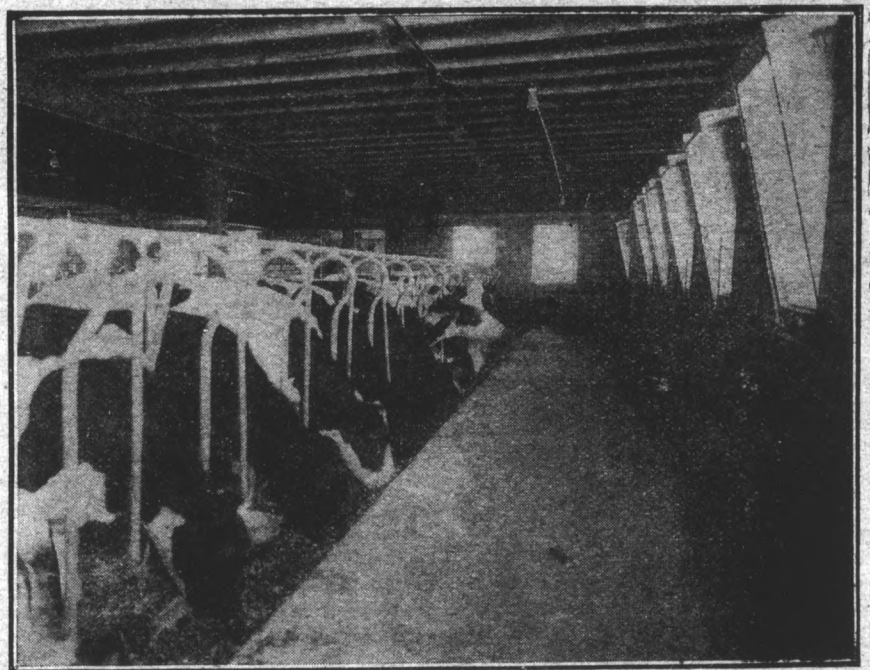
THE DAIRYMAN AND BABCOCK TESTING.

THE development of a billion dollar dairy industry has been, in a large measure, due to the invention of the Babcock test. It has placed the dairy business upon a business-like, scientific basis, because it has made possible an exact analysis of the value of a dairy animal and has standardized the buying, manufacture, and grading of her raw and manufactured products.

The farm dairy is a factory. The value of his land and equipment represent his investment, his live stock are his machines. Certainly a business man can never build up a successful business with inefficient machines, but many dairymen attempt to do so and then wonder why they fail. A business man keeps up, by means of books, an exact record of his transactions, and regards a business

milking. In thirty-one days, this means that this high-producing cow will have made 2,396 pounds of milk, containing 76.7 pounds of butter-fat. She is fed a balanced ration composed of 200 pounds of a twenty per cent commercial dairy feed, 100 pounds of ground barley, and twenty pounds of oil meal. She was fed fifteen pounds of this mixture per day, with about twenty-five pounds of mixed hay and fifteen pounds of corn ensilage.

That she is a profitable producer may be seen from the fact that feed costs were 21.7 cents per pound of butter-fat, and 69.3 cents per 100 pounds of milk. Such dairy cows are rare. At \$3.00 per hundred pounds, the value of her milk for one month is \$71.88, the cost of her feed, \$16.64, thus the value of her production over the cost of feed is \$55.24. With the ability to maintain this production over a long period of time, this cow



This Dairyman Has Installed All-Metal Window Sash and Frames in His Barn.

without such a record, merely a flirtation with bankruptcy. The consumer is guarded against low quality dairy products by laws regulating their content. There is a way for the dairyman to guard himself from the parasite cow, from the inefficient, money losing cow, if he will avail himself of it. There is but one way in which this can be done, but it is an exact, simple one.

A cow's value is rated by the pounds of fat she produces. The pounds of fat in a batch of milk is equal to its per cent fat times its weight. If a cow is to return a profit to her owner, the value of her calf and the pounds of fat she produces must reasonably exceed the cost of her keep for the year. If a cow's milk is weighed each day and a composite test of two days' milk each month is made, a very close estimate is secured of her production. The scales and Babcock test are the only apparatus required. They furnish the data for a performance record of each animal. With such record available, and resultant weeding out of unprofitable, indifferent "machines," the broad foundation of a successful dairy business practice may be laid.

It is a simple matter to learn to operate the Babcock test. Extension Bulletin No. 2, of the Michigan State College, may be had free by writing to the College Dairy Department at East Lansing. This bulletin describes the test in full. The benefits of testing may be secured also, through becoming a member of a cow testing association.—P. S. Lucas, M. S. C. Dairy Department.

A VERY GOOD HOLSTEIN COW.

JOHN TASSAVA, Ironwood township farmer, has an eight-year-old pure-bred Holstein cow that freshened November 6 last, which is at the present time producing at the rate of 77.3 pounds of milk per day in three daily

would prove a very valuable one indeed. Great skill in handling and feeding such a valuable milking machine is essential. Mr. Tassava's entire herd maintains a high average.—C. E. G.

CASS GUERNSEY BREEDERS MEET.

THE third annual meeting of the Cass County Guernsey Breeders' Association, held January 11, at Marcellus, was an unqualified success, both in respect to size of attendance and quality of program. Much interest centered around the drawing which determined the new owner of a fine Guernsey bull calf put up by the Marcellus Chamber of Commerce.

W. D. Burrington, Michigan Guernsey field man, congratulated the county association on the work they are doing, mentioning especially the show herd sent out by the breeders last fall. He cited other counties and localities where great advancement had been made by concerted effort, and declared that only by working together in the matters of bringing in outstanding bulls and in selling surplus animals, could the greatest gain be registered.

Wilber Brown, of Volinia, gave an account of his stewardship of the bull won by him at the 1926 Association meeting. He stated that the calf had developed into a real asset to himself and the community.

Use of grade sires was condemned by County Agent H. H. Barnum in a brief talk. He passed out circulars showing that greater progress can be secured in two crosses of pure-bred sires on native stocks than will result from five crosses where a three-quarter-blood is used.

At the business session, George Frank, of Jones, was elected president to succeed A. D. Alldredge, of Edwardsburg, who has headed the organization since its inception. Charles E. Bonine and Leo Tase, both of Cassopolis,

KEEP A BOTTLE HANDY



For Home Use, Too

Relieves pain. Soothes and heals. An old-time family remedy. Keep it always handy for lumbago—backache—sore and aching muscles—cuts—sprains—bruises—and burns. At your druggist, \$2.00 a bottle.

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W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Sup

The Best is the
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It costs the same per pound to ship average beef animals to market as it does prime beef animals, yet the latter dress 10% more.

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FOR SALE Our thoroughbred Guernsey heifers and three Guernsey grades, all coming two years old. A choice lot. **BRUCE FARMS, Romeo, Mich.** Phone 43-F-1-2.

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

Guernsey Dairy Heifer Calves, practically pure bred \$25.00 each. We ship C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Guernsey Bull For Service Special terms and prices on A. R. O. Stock. **J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.**

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Offered by Michigan State Herds

A fine calf born March 3, 1926. 90% white. His three nearest dams average 950 lbs. butter and 24,515 lbs. milk in a year.

His sire is a son of the famous 35-lb. show cow, "White Susie."

His dam is a 29.5-lb. 4-year-old and her dam has a record of 977 lbs. butter in 365 days as a Jr. 4-year-old.

Send for pedigree of Tag No. 647.

"MICHIGAN STATE HERDS"



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Animal Industry
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HOLSTEINS Bred and open heifers out of tested dams, and sired by Champion bulls. Herd fully accredited.

LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Michigan

WILL SELL ten registered Holstein cows and heifers, eight milking or near springers, C. T. A. records, T. B. tested. All sound, all young. **ARTHUR CLARK & SON, Alto, Mich.**

HEREFORD STEERS

22 Wt. around 1100 lbs. 60 Wt. around 1000 lbs.
74 Wt. around 725 lbs. 81 Wt. around 625 lbs.
45 Wt. around 550 lbs. 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.
Good quality, dark reds, dehorned, well marked Hereford Steers. Good grass flesh. The best type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice of one or more from any bunch. Can also show you Shorthorn Steers, yrs or 2 yr old.

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

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

FOR SALE my entire herd of Jersey cattle, 30 cows including seven 2-yr.-old heifers, 5 yearling heifers and 7 heifer calves. Also 2-yr.-old herd bull. **COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.**

were chosen vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

Directors selected were: A. P. Williams, of Jones; Ralph Moore, of Dowagiac; A. D. Alldredge, of Edwardsburg; Ernest Huyck, of Marcellus, and W. J. Miller, of Berrien Center.

WANT WOOL STANDARDS.

THE entire textile industry, wool growers and woolen manufacturers, are urging the adoption of the government wool standard, according to George T. Willingmyre, head of the wool standardization work of the department of agriculture, speaking in behalf of the bill introduced by Representative Morgan, of Ohio, providing that funds in the possession of the war industries board which cannot be distributed to wool growers of the 1918 clip, be appropriated to further wool standardization work, at hearings before the committee on agriculture. He said there was yet much research to be done in wool standardization work.

C. W. Kitchen, of the bureau of agricultural economics, explained that there will be a total undistributed fund of approximately \$500,000 after all accounts are settled. The bill would make this money available for wool standardization work at not more than \$50,000 a year.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS.

Founder.—My horse ate too much rye. Veterinarian gave physic and much exercise to work off the rye. Now horse is stiff in all four legs. What can I do? H. B.—In founder the horse should be well blanketed and kept in a dry, well bedded box stall. Wet swabs applied to the hoofs and wet with cold water at frequent intervals. It is also advisable to make them walk about ten minutes, twice daily. Give a tablespoonful saltpeter twice daily in a little water. Warm bran mash should be given night and morning, in preference to grain.

Partial Paralysis.—Have a sow that seems to have lost the use of one front leg, also one hind leg. Can stand when helped up. Her appetite is gone. C. D.—Give her some crushed limestone rock in her feed, also salt her well. If fleshy you had better sell her to the butcher.

Suppurating Ears.—I have a collie dog that has a gathering in his ears, and I would like to know how to treat him. F. H. H.—Fill a dropper with hydrogen peroxide, then drop some into the middle of ear; this will evacuate the pus. Then apply finely powdered boric acid. The ears should be treated once a day.

Worms.—What do you think about giving sheep blue vitrol in capsule to destroy worms? This is what I have been advised to do. Would you advise me to feed full grown ewes before lambing time? C. M. C.—One part blue vitrol dissolved in ninety-nine parts water is the right strength to use it, and the dose for full-grown sheep is three and one-half ounces—one dose only; however, it may be repeated in ten days. Giving bluestone in capsule is likely to do much harm and perhaps cause death. Better not feed many beans to ewes near lambing time.

Sore Neck.—Have a horse troubled with bunch on neck where the collar rests. This bunch was there when I bought her; have applied red iodide of mercury, but it failed to reduce the swelling. When the collar is put on she acts as if it pained her. M. E. T.—Dissolve quarter-pound of acetate of lead, three ounces of sulphate of zinc, half ounce of tannic acid in one gallon of cold water, shake and apply to swelling four times a day. It is possible that the bunch should be cut off, then apply lotion I have prescribed.

Food Poison.—I have a bunch of hogs; several of them have died suddenly and quite recently. They seem well and healthy one hour, and die the next; they bloat badly after death. Have been feeding roots and milk. Lost seven head in one week. J. B.—The writer is inclined to believe that the roots you are feeding are acting as a cumulative poison. Give your pigs either epsom salts or castor oil to clear out stomach and intestines, then discontinue feeding the diseased roots.



Look! What this New De Laval got out of our skimmilk!

SIZES
Hand-Electric-Belt
660 to 1420 DOWN
Balance in 15
Easy Monthly
Payments

THESE people were surprised to see a new De Laval Separator skim a quart of rich cream from a can of their skim-milk. They thought their old separator was doing good work, but the new De Laval proved it wasn't. Satisfy yourself that you are not losing cream in this way. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval and try this simple test:

After separating with your old separator, wash its bowl and tinware in the skim-milk. Hold the skim-milk at normal room temperature and run it through a new De Laval. Have the cream thus recovered weighed and tested. Then you can tell exactly if your old machine is wasting cream, and what a new De Laval will save.

The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made. It is the crowning achievement of 48 years of cream separator manufacture.

**SEE and TRY the New
De Laval
TRADE in your old Separator**

The De Laval Milker

If you milk five or more cows, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. More than 35,000 in use giving wonderful satisfaction. Send for complete information.

See Your
De Laval
Agent

FOR SALE Jersey Bull ready for service. Majesty—You'll Do breeding. Prize winner, Michigan State Fair. **E. W. MARTIN, R. 3, Ann Arbor, Mich.**

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS **FOR SALE**
CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM,
Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan

FOR SALE A choice young registered Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle and Duroc Jersey Swine. We have a few extra nice heifers with calves at foot and rebred to grandsons of the famous "Rodney" also, one dark roan bull twenty months old. Eight very good spring gilts bred to farrow early in May. All priced to sell.
FALLIS FARMS, Hillsdale, Mich.
Address, Nasby Tower, Toledo, Ohio.

DAVISON ESTATE FARMS, DAVISON, MICHIGAN
Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle and Duroc Jersey Swine. We have a few extra nice heifers with calves at foot and rebred to grandsons of the famous "Rodney" also, one dark roan bull twenty months old. Eight very good spring gilts bred to farrow early in May. All priced to sell.

Registered Red Polled Cattle for sale. Calves both sex, one young bull, year old, and two heifers. My herd bull for sale next spring. Prices reasonable. **GEO. L. HEIMBECKER, R. 3, Morley, Mich.**

MILKING SHORTHORNS—either sex at farmers' prices. Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Assoc. Write for list to Oscar Skinner, Secy., Gowen, Mich.

FOR SALE—registered Polled Shorthorns, bulls and heifer calves, one horned bull calf. Accredited herd. **PAUL QUACK, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.**

HOGS

DUROCS BRED SOWS AND GILTS

SERVICE BOARDS
Cholera immune, popular blood lines, typy. **LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.**

DUROC JERSEY Gilts bred for March and April farrow. **NORRIS STOCK FARMS, Casnovia, Mich.**

A T FARMERS' PRICES—big Duroc bred gilts, also Super Col. boars for service. **SHAFLEY STOCK FARM, St. Johns, Mich.**

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE SWINE of quality from prize winning State Fair stock. Either sex. Fall pigs only now. Can ship pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right. Inquire **CHARLES McCALLA, Route 6, Ann Arbor, Mich.**

Chester Whites bred sows and fall pigs. Quality of the best. Reg. free. **F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.**

O.I.C. HOGS on time Write for Originators and most extensive breeders. **THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 196, Salem, Ohio**

O. I. C. GILTS Bred for April Farrow **H. W. MANN, Danville, Mich.**

FOR SALE Poland China boars of March and April farrow. Also some choice bred gilts, due to farrow in March and April. Every one immuned for cholera. **WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich.**

L. T. P. C. SWINE FOR SALE
Spring pigs, either sex, good ones. Cholera immune. Also Brown Swiss bulls. **A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.**

LARGE TYPE P. C. Bred gilts all sold. Fall pigs, either sex and good ones. In- spection invited. Expenses paid if you are not satisfied. **W. E. LIVINGSTONE, Parma, Mich.**

B. T. P. C. BRED GILTS Everything else sold at present. Priced reasonable. **G. W. NEEDHAM, Salina, Mich.**

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS Bred gilts ready. **James G. Taylor, Belding, Mich.**

L.T.P.C. SOWS spring gilts and boars. In- spection solicited. **J. E. HUMPHREYS, Casnovia, Mich.**

A Few good Hampshire spring boars at a bargain. Place your order for bred gilts. **JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.**

HAMPSHIRE GILTS, bred for March and April farrow. Also boars, fall pigs. **J. P. SPITLER & SON, R. 1, Henderson, Mich.**

SHEEP

HIGH CLASS Registered yearling Shropshire ewes, bred, also registered ewe lambs. Flock established 1890. **C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Mich.**

Registered Delaine Ewes fine ones, bred. **F. H. RUSSELL, Wakarusa, Ohio.**

Registered Shropshires

We are offering 40 head bred ewes, 1 to 3 years, sired by noted rams, and due to lamb in March, by champion rams. **E. F. GOODFELLOW, Ovid, Mich.**

Breeding Ewes For Sale Shropshire grades, also Lincoln Rambouillet cross breeds, in lots of 50 or more. Bred to lamb in April and May. **V. B. FURNISS, Nashville, Mich.**

Hampshires will sell a limited number of our best breeding ewes to lamb in April and May. 3 aged ewes in good condition cheap. **J. B. WELCH, Ionia, Mich.**

HORSES

\$600 buys a nice pair of black Reg. Percheron mares, four years old. Wt. 3200. mares in foal, at the right price. **E. A. ROHLFS, Akron, Mich.**

For Sale Percheron Stallions **E. R. STOLLER, Gaffon, Ohio.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION for sale, cheap or trade for other stock. **C. L. PALMER, Chesaning, Mich., R. 2.**



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, February 1.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.39; No. 2 white \$1.40; No. 2 mixed \$1.38.

Chicago.—May at \$1.41½; July at \$1.32½; September \$1.29½.

Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.38½ @1.39½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 81c; No. 3 yellow 77c; No. 4 yellow 73c.

Chicago.—May at 80½c; July 83½c; September 85½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan at 51c; No. 3, 48c.

Chicago.—May at 47¼c; July 47¼c; September 46c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.07.

Chicago.—May \$1.08½; July \$1.04½; September 98½c.

Toledo.—Rye, \$1.07.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.75@4.85 f. o. b. shipping points.

Chicago.—Spot Navy Michigan fancy hand-picked, in sacks \$5.20; dark red kidneys \$6.25.

New York.—Pea domestic at \$4.50@5.25; red kidneys \$7.25@8.

Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 82c; feeding 68c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$23.50; cash alsike \$22.50; timothy, old \$2.60; new \$2.85.

Hay.

Detroit No. 1 timothy at \$19@20; standard \$18.50@19.50; No. 1 light clover mixed \$18.50@19.50; No. 2 timothy \$17@18; No. 1 clover \$19@20; wheat and oat straw at \$13@14; rye straw \$14@15.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$37; spring wheat bran at \$36; standard middlings at \$37; fancy middlings at \$41; cracked corn at \$34; coarse corn meal \$32; chop \$35 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices strengthened in the past week, reaching the highest level since early in November. The tight situation in the Chicago market due to small stocks, and the firmness in foreign markets in the face of large shipments from the southern hemisphere were the chief influences. Total

supplies available for importing countries appear ample, but they can hardly be described as excessive, especially with prices already below the average of the last two crop years. There is still considerable difference of opinion as to the amount that will be needed, and as to the remaining surplus in the United States, as well as the quantity of millable wheat available in Canada, Argentina and Australia. The ultimate level that prices will reach will depend on whether the high or low estimates prove to be correct. So far as domestic conditions alone are concerned, the basic situation looks quite strong for the balance of the crop year.

RYE.

Rye prices advanced in the past week to the highest point of the season. Some export sales are being reported right along, and the marked shortage in the European crop is expected to result in fairly constant demand during the balance of the crop year. Clearances remain moderate, however, and the visible supply is decreasing quite slowly.

CORN.

Receipts of corn continue extremely small for midwinter, showing that prevailing prices at terminals are not attractive to producers. At the same time, demand continues slow with abnormally light shipments of corn from primary markets resulting in substantial accumulation, although the last visible supply report showed a smaller increase than for several weeks. Underlying conditions in corn are gradually strengthening. Corn prices generally strengthen toward spring and early summer, so that there is some chance of an upward trend appearing in the next month or two. At worst, it is probable that prices have passed the winter low points.

OATS.

The oats market needs more vigorous demand for the ordinary grades. Total receipts are light, but so is the total demand, hence the distribution of the visible supply proceeds slowly. The demand for high-grade oats suit-

able for cereal manufacturers or for seed, on the other hand, is larger than the supply.

SEEDS.

Wintry weather, low temperatures and heavy snows have prevented any buying demand for field and grass seeds. Dealers are expecting spring trade to open up by the first of February, at least. Red clover seed prices advanced again last week in spite of the slow demand. Alsike also was marked a little higher as the short supplies made dealers anxious to obtain their requirements.

FEEDS.

Demand for millfeeds has been stimulated by the cold weather and prices stiffened last week under the more active trade, particularly in the northwestern markets. Cottonseed meal has sold less freely following the recent sharp advances, but prices are well maintained.

BEANS.

Bean prices have advanced in the last ten days to \$4.95@5 f. o. b. Michigan points for C. H. P. whites. Deliveries have been light owing to bad roads, but demand is quite slow at the advance in prices.

EGGS.

The fresh egg market was "taken for a ride" last week, and prices are seven cents a dozen cheaper than a week ago. Fresh eggs are unusually plentiful for this season of the year. Receipts have continued to gain from week to week in spite of the cold weather which has prevailed throughout the country. Buyers are critical of quality and only strictly fancy stock commands outside prices. Dealers are switching from storage to fresh stock, which should prevent any accumulation of the latter, but the market will sag off further before the spring low point is reached.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 33½@35c; ordinary firsts 31@32c; miscellaneous 33½c; dirties 27@29c; checks 26@27c. Live poultry, hens at 25c; springers 26c; roosters 19c; ducks at 32c; geese 21c; turkeys 36c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 35½@36c. Live poultry, springers 26c; light springers 22c; heavy hens 29c; light hens 22c; roosters 18@19c; geese 25c; ducks 33c; turkeys 44c pound.

BUTTER.

The butter market has steadied again after a spell of weakness when dealers reduced their orders to cover only actual needs. Production is gaining very slowly. So far, the winter make of butter has been below last year and probably will continue to lag behind the corresponding period last season. Withdrawals from storage are substantially larger than a year ago in spite of the smaller total holdings. Stocks of storage butter have been closely picked over and the remaining holdings of fancy stock are small. Users are turning to fresh stock for their supplies, increasing the outlets for the current production. Domestic production of butter during February is never sufficient to supply the consumptive demand, and prices for fresh butter should remain fairly steady unless production during the next month increases more rapidly than seems probable now, or the consumptive demand falls off.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 50c; New York 49½c; Detroit, fresh creamery in tubs 45@47c.

POTATOES.

The potato market is still suffering from liberal supplies and slow demand. Cold weather and drifted roads in shipping sections have reduced the movement to market, yet carlot shipments are again running larger than at the corresponding period a year ago. A few more cars of new potatoes have arrived at the larger distributing markets and prices have been marked down. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2.10@2.20 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

WOOL.

Strength in foreign wool markets has given domestic prices additional firmness. Purchases by mills have been rather scattered, partly because of the small remaining stocks of good wools and partly because they are inclined to wait to see the reception which will meet their openings on heavyweight goods. The leading factor has just announced its opening prices for goods, showing a rise of one or two per cent over prices quoted last summer. Staple overcoatings for the fall of 1927, are 7½ to 10 per cent lower than a year ago. At the London auction, wool has been selling steady to five per cent higher than in December, while Australia and New Zealand report firm markets, with some American buying going on.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples 50c@52 bu; bagas 75c@\$1 bu; beets 90c@\$1 bu; collards 60c@\$1 bu; cabbage 65c@\$1 bu; red cabbage \$1.75@2.25 bu; Savoy cabbage 75c@\$1 bu; local celery 25@65c dozen; carrots 90c@\$1 bu; hothouse rhubarb 75@90c per 5-lb. box; dry onions \$1@1.50 bu; French endive \$1.25@1.50 per 5-lb. box; root parsley 75c@\$1.25 bu; potatoes \$1@1.55 bu; turnips \$1@1.50 bu; Hubbard squash \$1.50@2 per bu; pears 75c@\$1.25 bu; leeks 75c@\$1 per dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.25@1.75 a bu; vegetable oysters 75c@\$1 dozen bunches; root celery \$1.75@2.25 bu; eggs, retail 50@60c; hens, wholesale 28@32c; retail 32@34c; springers wholesale 28@30c; retail at 30@32c; Leghorn springers, wholesale 24@26c; veal 20@22c; dressed hogs 17@19c; dressed poultry, hens 35@38c; springers 35c.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

Feb. 10—W. H. Rossman, Oxford, (Dispersal), Guy E. Dodge, Mgr.

Feb. 24—Tompkins & Powers, Flint, Mich., (Dispersal). Guy E. Dodge, manager.

March 2—Frank Renshaw, Pontiac, Mich., (Dispersal). Guy E. Dodge, manager.

March 10—Bert J. Morton, Fenton, (Dispersal), Guy E. Dodge, Mgr.

March 31—Walter T. Hill, Davison, Dispersal, Guy E. Dodge, Mgr. Poland Chinas.

Feb. 16—N. Basinger, Ada, Ohio, (Sale at Bluffton, Ohio).

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, February 1.

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 36,000. Market slow, mostly 10@15c lower than Monday's average; tops \$12.15; bulk of desirable 140-200-lb. average \$12.05@12.15; most butchers \$11.95@12; best heifers inactive; most packing sows \$10.85@11.10; practically no early sales.

Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. The market on all classes about steady; fat steers very slow; killing quality the plainest this year; bulk selling at 10c down; choice 1,348-lb. average \$12.50; bulls \$8.50@9.50; little more action in fat cows and heifers; country demand on packers and feeders narrow, trade weak; big vealers \$13.50; best at \$14.50; a few at \$15.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 25,000. Market slow; fat lambs opening steady to weak; best lambs held around \$13.25; heavy lambs \$12.50@12.75; choice 950 lbs. \$13; few extreme weights \$11.50@11.85; sheep strong; best 140-lb. ewes \$9.75; most good ewes \$7@8; asking around \$11.50 for choice; yearling wether feeding lambs weak; good feeders \$12.50@13; medium light weights and good heavies \$12@12.25.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 303. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.25@10.75. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 8.50@10.00. Handy weight butchers 7.50@8.00. Mixed steers and heifers 6.00@7.25. Handy light butchers 5.50@6.75. Light butchers 5.00@6.00. Best cows 5.75@7.00. Butcher cows 4.50@5.50. Common cows 4.25@4.75. Canners 3.50@4.25. Choice light bulls 6.00@6.50. Cutter bulls 5.50@7.00.

Bologna bulls 3.00@4.00. Stock bulls 5.00@6.00. Feeders 6.00@7.25. Stockers 5.50@6.50. Packers 5.50@6.25. Milkers and springers \$55.00@100.00.

Calves.

Receipts 604. Market steady. Best \$17.00@17.50. Others 4.00@16.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,435. Market steady. Best grades \$12.75@13.00. Fair lambs 11.00@12.00. Light to common lambs 6.00@9.75. Best lambs 10.75@13.00. Fair to good sheep 5.00@7.50. Culls and common 2.50@4.00.

Hogs.

Receipts 1,562. Market is 15@25c lower. Mixed \$12.25. Roughs 10.50. Few earlies 12.50. Yorkers 10.75. Pigs and lights 12.50. Stags 8.50. Heavies 11.50. Extreme heavies 11.00@11.50.

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 2,560. Lighter weights are steady; few pigs \$13.25; few 170-180 lbs. \$13; bulk 210-250 lbs. at \$12.50@12.75; packing sows mostly \$10.75@11.

Cattle.

Receipts 100. Market steady; few medium weights \$9.25.

Calves.

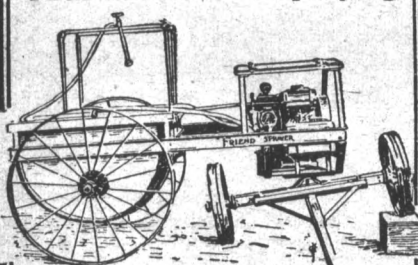
Receipts 2,000. Market steady; tops \$17; culls and common \$13 down.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,000. Market is active and steady; best fat lambs mostly \$13.25; culls and common \$10.50@11.50; a few choice lambs \$11.50; fat ewes \$7.50.

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Your Problem of Spraying.



SAVE TIME

"Friend" sprayers cause little trouble, no troublesome parts to tamper with.

A dependable sprayer for every need.

Write for our splendid catalog which gives you every detail of "Friend" construction.

"FRIEND" MANUFACTURING CO.

142 East Avenue, Gasport, New York.

New Improved

Ford's Milker

\$90

Complete
Electric or
Gas Engine

Cows Produce More Butter-Fat

"My herd of 20 registered milking shorthorns took to Ford's Milker from the start, producing 20 lbs. more butter-fat in the first month than when hand milked," writes Edmund Hansen of Minnesota.

Improved model is greatest value in milking machines. Heavy pressed aluminum pails, New Departure ball bearings. Easy and quick to use and clean. Cows like it.

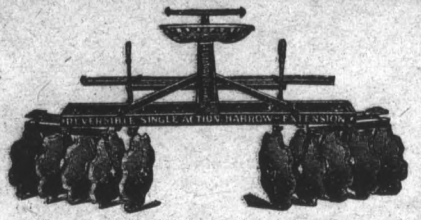
Single unit complete outfits \$90, also larger machines. For further information and complete price range of all models, send for Booklet No. 28.

MYERS-SHERMAN COMPANY
213-15 N. Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill.

"USED THEM FOR 10 YEARS, BEST FOR WORK AND WEAR" SAYS D. P. ROCHE

Mr. D. P. Roche, Empire, Mich., knows disk harrows. Read what he says:

"Your letter and catalog received. We already have two Double Disk Clark 'Cutaway' Harrows and one Single Disk Clark 'Cutaway.' I want a disk to work with a light team on ground that is somewhat rolling and I think I will take the Single Action Harrow Extension. Ship us to Traverse City, Mich., one Disk Harrow as described on page 11. We are buying no experiment as we have used them for 10 years and can truthfully say they have anything beat we ever tried for wear and tillage. The draft is perfect."



Clark Single Action Harrow fitted with cutout or solid disks of cutlery steel heat treated and forged sharp for better work and longer wear. Reversible gangs. Light draft. Disks carry weight of machine. Made with extension heads for orchard work. Mail coupon for free catalog and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

The Cutaway Harrow Company
704 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

Please send me FREE your catalog and Book, "The Soil and Its Tillage".

Name

Address



Nearly a half century of threshing experience, modern engineering, and a new, wonderfully simple design make an Avery Steel Separator thresh faster and pull lighter. Perfect spaced cylinder teeth shell better—Spreading Comb Beater and Rocker Motion Racks separate and save the grain—Unit Grain Pan and Shoe clean like hand picked. Fewer parts and more Roller Bearings—The only threshers with racks and grain pan driven from roller bearings—no crankshaft.

Write for New Catalog

See the Avery Steel Separator in natural colors. Also learn about the Improved Avery Tractors—They give you more power for less money.

EVERY
POWER MACHINERY CO.
Dept. 45 • Peoria, Illinois

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.

Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order.

Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

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.

One	Four	One	Four
10.....\$0.30	\$2.40	26.....\$2.08	\$8.24
11......38	2.84	27......26	8.48
12......46	3.28	28......34	8.72
13......54	3.72	29......42	8.96
14......62	4.16	30......50	9.20
15......70	4.60	31......58	9.44
16......78	5.04	32......66	9.68
17......86	5.48	33......74	9.92
18......94	5.92	34......82	10.16
19.....1.02	6.36	35......90	10.40
20.....1.10	6.80	36......98	10.64
21.....1.18	7.24	37.....1.06	10.88
22.....1.26	7.68	38.....1.14	11.12
23.....1.34	8.12	39.....1.22	11.36
24.....1.42	8.56	40.....1.30	11.60
25.....1.50	9.00	41.....1.38	11.84

REAL ESTATE

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California, farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get our paper. The Earth free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 912 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Calhoun County.—We are having good winter weather, with about eight inches of snow. The roads are well opened up for automobiles. Farmers are busy doing chores and cutting wood. About 75 per cent of the lambs are marketed. Some corn is still in the field. Hay will be scarce this spring. Not much farm produce marketed at present. Butter-fat 48c; eggs 45c.—I. H.

Iosco County.—Farmers are hauling hay, cutting wood, and getting up ice. There is comparatively little remaining on the farms to be sold. Beans are \$4.00 per hundred; potatoes \$1.00; butter 45c; eggs 40c. Weather conditions have been favorable. Fields are well covered with snow.

St. Joseph County.—Farmers are beginning to plan this year's work. Wood cutting and manure hauling are the most important jobs at present. Some tenants are moving. Lamb feeders are a little discouraged with the price of fat lambs. Fall grains have a nice covering of snow. The usual amount of cattle and sheep are on feed. Wheat and rye are going to market in small quantities.—H. S.

Jackson County.—Tax collectors are busy, with the rate somewhat higher than last year. Not many cattle on feed, but more dairy cows being kept. More poultry is also found on the farms. Most of the hogs have been marketed.—S.

Otsego County.—The usual amount of live stock is being wintered and that is about all the farmers are doing at the present season, other than cutting wood and getting ready for summer operations. There is plenty of feed to finish the winter, and though we have had considerable extremely cold weather and snow, the state highway department has kept our main highways open, which has been a boon to the farmers as well as the traveling public. Potatoes are pretty well shipped out, and the farmers in general are optimistic.

Macomb County.—There is lots of snow, but the roads are kept open for motor traffic. Taxes are about the same as a year ago. Baby chick orders on two miles of road here aggregate 3,500 chicks. Eggs 45c; dressed pork 17c, hay \$15 up.—H. J. S.

Livingston County.—The farmers are busy getting up fuel and looking after the live stock. A considerable amount of corn is still in the field. Cream brings 50c; hogs \$11.50; alfalfa \$15.—J. G.

Ottawa County.—This is a dairy section and much of the farmer's time is used in looking after the cows. Free co-op. associations in this territory report a fine year's business. Some belated corn husking is being done. A few more cattle are on feed than usual. Markets are a little dull at present. The poultry business is taking a front seat among farmers in this county.—F. H.

Lake County.—A few farmers are marketing potatoes at \$1.75 per cwt; beans \$4; wheat \$1.15; rye 77c. We have plenty of snow. Automobiles, however, are able to go.—B. C.

SELL OR RENT—120 near Ionia. Sell at assessed value. Rent on halves. Basement barn, silo, good house, 10 cows, 20 ewes, 150 chickens. Creek, timber. Well fenced. Milk and mail route passes farm. Enoch Harriman, Springfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—Improved 110-acre farm in good location. Would consider small place in country or village in exchange. Charles Sherman, Dansville, Mich.

TO CLOSE ESTATE—44 acres Rio Grande irrigated, cotton, trucks, 9 A. citrus bearing, 2 houses, other bldgs. Would split. Terms. No trades. Bargain. Mrs. A. L. Lawrence, Rt. 1, McAllen, Texas.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES—Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber Commerce, Quitman, Ga.

FOR SALE—80 acres stock, grain and fruit farm. Good buildings for sale. G. A. Rouse, Bloomington, Mich.

FARMS FOR RENT

FOR RENT—One hundred twenty acres with good buildings, one and one-half miles from Michigan State College. This is your opportunity to educate the family. East Lansing Realty Co., East Lansing, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

FOR SALE—One 20-40 Rumley Tractor, one 28-48 Rumley Separator, one 8-Roll Husker. Otto Brown, Wayne, Mich.

REPLACEMENT PARTS—for any make of motor or farm machinery. Machine work of any kind. Models made for any kind of inventions. Art Tool & Die Co., Inc., Larned at Leib St., Detroit, Mich.

WOOL BATTING CUSTOM CARDED from your wool. Mail this clipping to us for full particulars. K. A. Maupin Woolen Mills, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

CHOICE EXTRACTED HONEY—5 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid. Homer Buzzard, Fenton, Mich.

WANTED MISCELLANEOUS

EGGS WANTED for hatching from pure-bred flocks. Give breed, weekly quantity, etc. Jones, 2140 Ly-caste, Detroit.

WANTED—Dairy hay, clover, clover mixed and alfalfa. Write Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—meteorite or specimen of metallic iron found in Michigan. Stuart Perry, Adrian, Mich.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT SENSE—valuable book (free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. Lacey & Lacey, 694 F St., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES made any size, low factory prices. Catalog free. Peoria Bedding Company, Peoria, Ill.

PET STOCK

NEW ZEALAND REDS—Pedigreed rabbits of breeding age at reasonable prices. Dark red. No in-breeding. Write for description and prices to H. H. Mack, Rochester, Mich.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SEED CORN—Clement's White Cap Yellow Dent and Duncan's Yellow Dent. Fire-dried on racks, ear tested and germination guaranteed. Also Certified Worthy oats. Good seed is scarce, order yours early. Paul Clement, Britton, Mich. Member of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

MASTODON LARGEST EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY—100 plants, \$3.50; 1000, \$25. Champion Everbearing, 200 plants, \$3.00; 1000, \$35.00; 1000 strawberry plants, \$3.00; Premier, \$4.50; Cooper, \$6.00; 100 Black or Raspberry plants, \$2.00. 1000 Grape plants, \$2.00; 100, \$3.00. All plants guaranteed. Catalog free. Westhauser's Nurseries, Sawyer, Mich.

PEACH TREES \$5.00 PER 100 AND UP. Apple trees \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots, direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

BUY YOUR GRIMM ALFALFA SEED direct from the introducer, and know that your foundation stock is pure, pedigreed seed, bred from the original Grimm strain. Acclimated to severe northwest temperatures since 1857. A. B. Lyman, Introducer, Excelsior, Minn., The Home of Grimm Alfalfa.

FOR BEST ALFALFA RESULTS buy Hardy Western Dakota's Genuine Grimm, Cossack and No. 12, true to variety. Direct from locality where grown. Recleaned, graded over gravity process assuring highest quality, purity and germination. Write for samples and prices. Ed Ziltz, Lemmon, S. D.

FREE OFFER—Fifty Bermuda Onion Plants or Frostproof Cabbage Plants for few minutes your time. Write for proposition. Bell Plant Company, Cotulla, Texas.

CERTIFIED WOLVERINE OATS, one dollar per bushel. Improved Robust Beans, choice stock, absolutely pure, seven dollars per hundred. Bags are free. Freight prepaid on orders of twenty dollars or over in Michigan. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

GLADIOLAS—100 large size bulbs, \$2.00 post paid. Dahlias, mixed, 3 for 25c; 15 for \$1.00, post paid. Write for prices on named varieties. Highland View Dahlia Farm, R. 1, Romeo, Mich.

FRUIT TREES and Ornamentals direct to planters. Transportation charges paid. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Special Offers and Catalogue. Waynesboro Nurseries, Waynesboro, Virginia.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—New Mastodon, 15 other standard varieties, raspberries, grape, currant, asparagus, fruit trees. Reduced prices. Catalog free. Sawyer Nurseries, Sawyer, Mich.

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED—grown from Black Foot Brand, yielded 6 bu. per acre last season. No buck-horn, carrot or sweet clover in it. Send for free sample. Edw. Gunden, Pigeon, Mich.

SEED CORN—Pride of the North, yellow, 90 day, early maturing, tests nearly 100%. Address Marion Day, Georgetown, Ohio.

GARDEN SEEDS—grown from select stock, none better. We sell at wholesale prices. Write for price list. Fowler Seed Co., Waynetown, Ind.

TREES, plants, grapevines, shrubs, perennials. Catalog free. Landa Nursery Co., St. Joseph, Mich.

MASTODON EVERBEARING—less than 2c each. Why pay more? Champion Originator. Catalogue free. E. Libke, New Buffalo, Michigan.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—mellow, sweet, aged in bulk. Smoking, 15 lbs. \$1.50; chewing, 15 lbs. \$2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. Farmers' Union, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—5 lbs \$1.25; ten \$2. Write for prices on other grades and cigars. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Farmers' Union, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Selected chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50. Best smoking, 5 pounds \$1.25; ten \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pipe free, pay on arrival. Cigars 50 for \$1.80. Cooperative Growers, Elva, Ky.

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

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. \$1; 12, \$2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY SWEETLEAF—Mellow with age. Smoking, 15 lbs., \$1.50. Chewing, \$2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.

MELLOW Old Red Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.00, eleven \$2.00. Pipe free. Tobacco Growers, Seadalia, Ky.

POULTRY

WHITTAKER'S MICHIGAN CERTIFIED REDS—BOTH COMES—Tranquillized, Bloodtested. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Chicks, Eggs, Cockerels. Catalog Free. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK Eggs and Chicks, 225-egg average Michigan egg laying contest. Leading in Plymouth Rock section. Present contest prices on request. F. E. Fogle, Okemos, Mich.

"RINGLET" Barred Rock breeding cockerels, 6 to 8 lbs., nicely barred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Earl Murphy, Britton, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS—Michigan State Accredited. Send for circular. J. W. Webster & Son, Bath, Mich.

HAWLEY'S RED COCKERELS—excellent strain. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, \$3. to \$5 each. Wesley S. Hawley, R. 3, Ludington, Mich.

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, from Michigan certified flock, 250 to 280 record hens, \$3 to \$5. V. Shooks, Central Lake, Mich.

COCKERELS—Holterman's Strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, strong, healthy birds, \$4. Mrs. Glenn Arnold, Saranac, Mich.

LARGE TOULOUSE GEESSE from 30-pound stock, hens \$6; ganders \$7, \$8. Satisfaction guaranteed. Don Bevan, Kankakee, Ill.

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TURKEYS

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$10—Hens related, \$6.00 and \$7.50. Eggs in season. C. Galbreath, Hartford, Mich.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms and hens. Toulouse ganders; White Pekin ducks, drakes. Alden Whitcomb, Byron Center, Mich.

TURKEYS—All breeds, strictly pure-bred. Special prices. Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Beallsville, Ohio.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Gold Bank Strain. Unrelated stock. Mrs. Perry Stebbins, Saranac, Mich.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS—large hardy birds from choice stock. Ernest Clement, Ionia, Mich.

BOURBON RED TOMS and HENS—vigorous, large boned. Archie Ives, Rockford, Mich.

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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS sired by pedigreed males, records 200 to 293 eggs. Low prepaid prices. Shipped anywhere C. O. D. and guaranteed. Hatching eggs, cockerels, pullets, hens, egg-bred 27 years. Winners at 17 egg contests. Write for free catalog and special price bulletin. Geo. B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS—White Leghorns, \$10 per 100; White Rocks, R. 1. Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$13 per 100. Prepaid by parcel post. Snowflake Poultry Farm & Hatchery, R. 5, Middleville, Mich., L. Van-Schie, Prop.

LARGE TYPE, Eng. W. Leghorn Chix from our M. A. C. Demonstration Farm flock. Mated to extra large type, pen pedigree males. Low prices, only \$107.50 per 1000. Circular free. Model Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Mich., R. 4.

BLOOD TESTED, bred to lay, Barred Rocks and Aseltine-Hanson Strain, White Leghorns, pedigreed males used. Satisfaction guaranteed. You're the judge. Catalogue free. Aseltine Poultry Farm, Burlingame Station, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BABY CHICKS and EGGS—Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, Barron and Tancred White Leghorns. Catalogue. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

CHICKS—Barron's Large English White Leghorns. We import direct from England. Breed English Leghorns only. Catalog free. Willacker Poultry Farm, Box M, New Washington, Ohio.

QUALITY PLUS CHICKS—100% guaranteed delivery. Eight standard breeds. Pure-bred flocks. The profit making kind. Write for catalogue. Windmill Pointe Hatchery, 1318 Alter Road, Detroit.

BETTER CHICKS—Pure-bred stock of high production quality. Eleven breeds rigidly culled. Write for catalogue and prices. Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.

BE QUICK—Amazingly low chick and egg prices. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, pure-bred. Prompt delivery. Explanation free, quick. Merrill Hatchery, Merrill, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED—work on farm. 2 years' experience. Box 11, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—District agents to sell the Thermo Waterless Cooker, the latest in cooking utensils, fine opportunity, good commission. Dept. C, Canton Aluminum Co., 521 Sixth St., Southeast, Canton, Ohio.

SALESMEN, AGENTS—sell all-steel double truss gates. Can make \$50 to \$100 week canvassing farmers. Write for particulars. Martin Products Co., Martinsville, Indiana.

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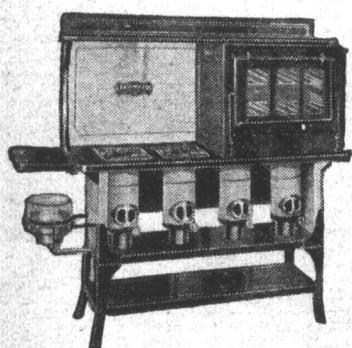
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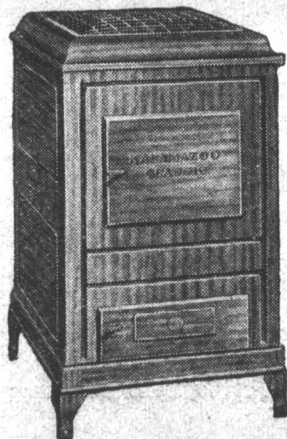
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Saved \$45

Sullivan, Ill.
Kalamazoo Stove Co.
Dear Sirs:
In regard to the Emperor Range received a month ago today we certainly are more than pleased. We find it perfect in every respect. Sure is a wonderful heater and baker. I bake with satisfaction and know it will not burn on the bottom or top but bake a golden brown. Saved at least \$45 and will certainly recommend your stoves to our friends.

Yours truly,
Mr. and Mrs.
Orville Kracht."

[Heats Perfectly

Fenn Yan, N. Y.
Kalamazoo Stove Co.
Gentlemen:
I received the 23-inch Kalamazoo Chief furnace February 13th, in good shape. Nothing missing—parts all went together perfectly. We built a fire, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour the house was like an oven. We had to open doors and windows, and at only 6 above zero. We never could heat the rooms with a stove, but now it is like summer when furnace is checked. Thank you for your promptness.

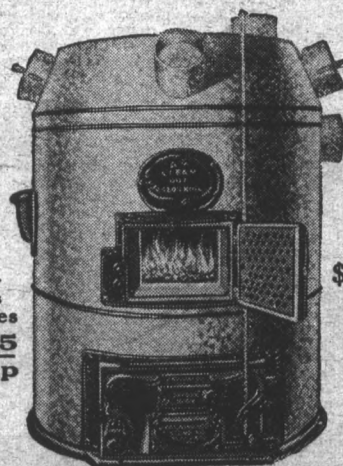
Yours truly,
Mr. Robert Truax."

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO.

Manufacturers

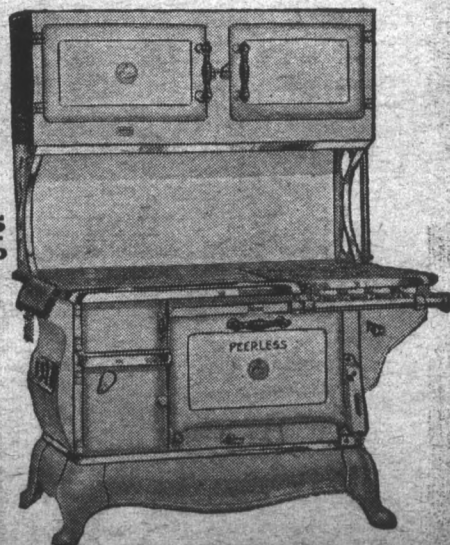
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