

# MICHIGAN FARMER

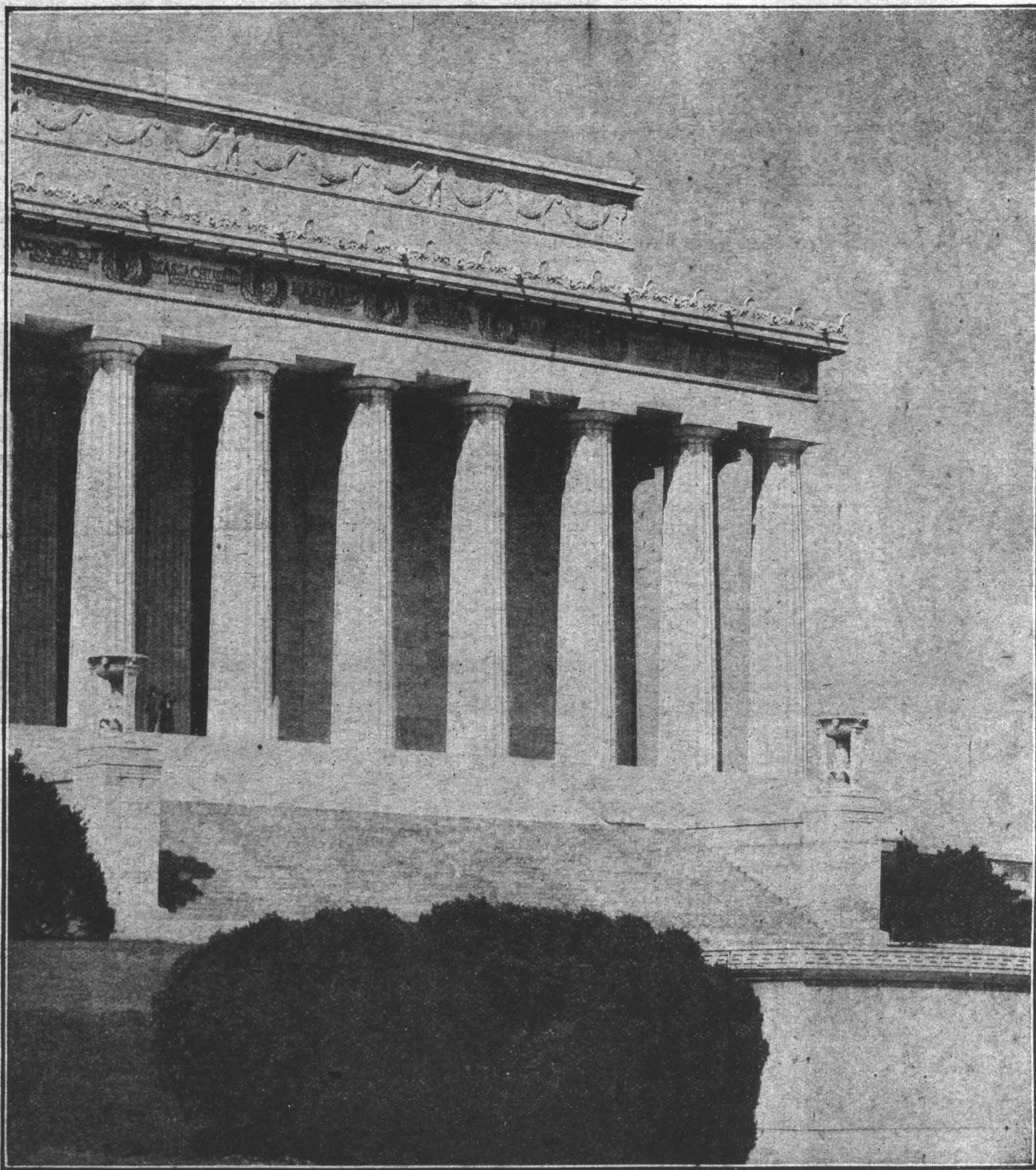
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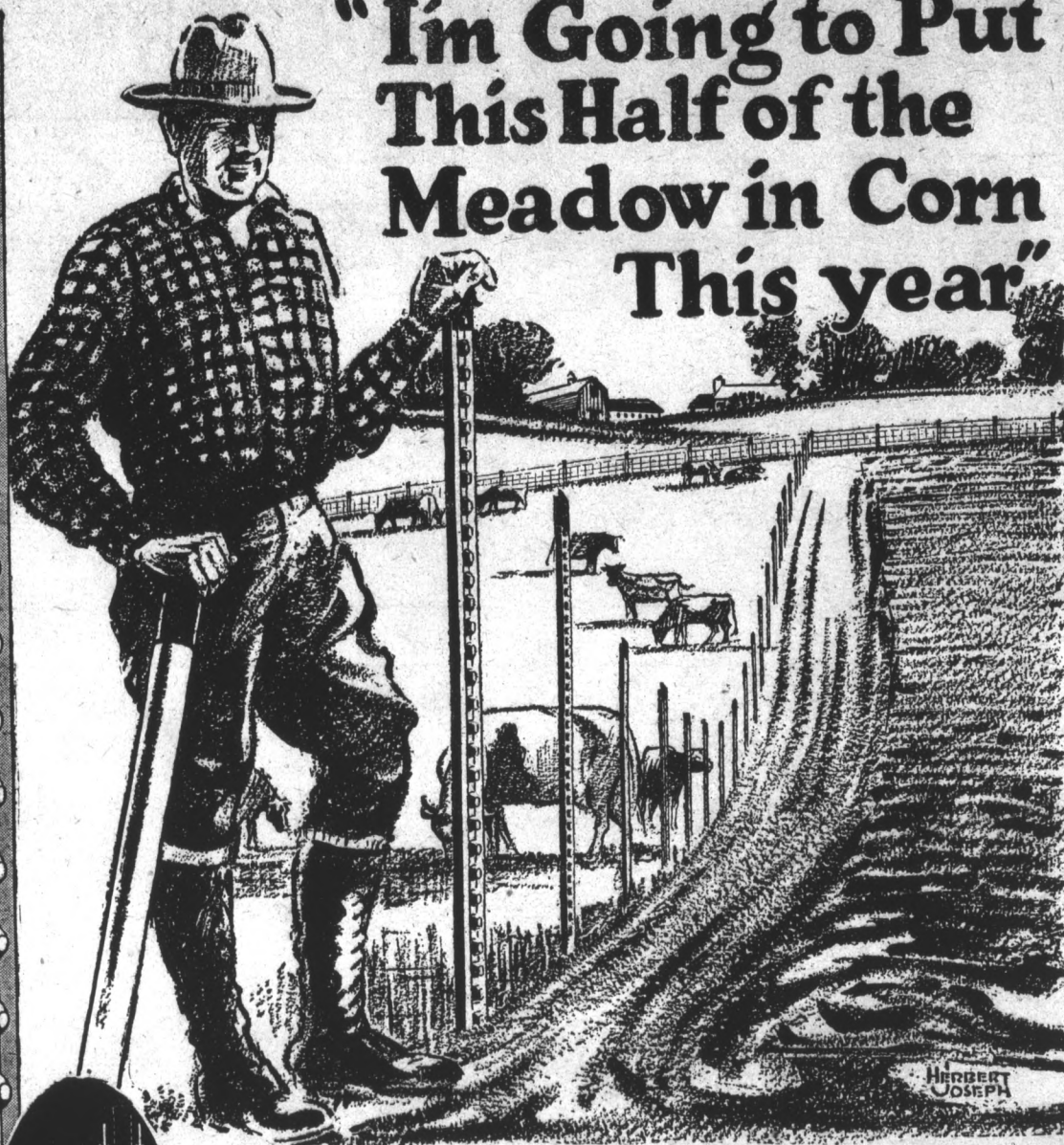


*The Lincoln Memorial at Washington*



Copy No. F-307—Farm Papers, Spring, 1927

# "I'm Going to Put This Half of the Meadow in Corn This year"



WITH good fences sturdily and permanently supported by RED TOP Steel Posts, approved rotation of crops and pasturage is practical and profitable. This year's meadow gives next year's bumper crop to be followed by crop rotation—according to your plan. No matter how large or small the farm, good fences provide for intensive profitable farming. Good fences depend on good fence posts. It is a foolish waste to put up good fences on poor posts. If erected at first on RED TOP Steel Fence Posts they give the most years of service. No repairs, no restapling, no expensive post replacements, for RED TOPS outlast 4 or 5 ordinary wood posts. And, better still, you can install RED TOPS at any time of the year. No need to wait on fence work after planting. Do it NOW—for RED TOPS drive easily regardless of the condition of the soil. One man with the RED TOP driver can drive 200 to 300 posts a day—a great saving in time and cost of labor. Once in, RED TOPS hold their alignment, are never "thrown out" by frost—need no "going over" in the Spring, hold the fence upright and secure for many years—as long as the fence lasts.

With the RED TOP  
Post Driver one  
man can drive 200  
to 300 posts a day

## Red Top GUARANTEED Steel Fence Posts

RED TOP Steel Drive Fence Posts mean only one job of fencing. They last for years but—if you want to change a fence line—are easily withdrawn and re-driven in a new location so quickly that there is little work involved in changing a fence.

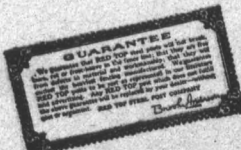
And don't overlook the value of RED TOPS for post replacement. Wherever a wood post has failed, drive in a RED TOP. Fasten the fence to it with the RED TOP handy fastener. In a few years you will have replaced all the rotting wood posts, your fence will be permanent and all your fence post work will be done for many years to come.

RED TOPS give the farm that "well kept" look. They permit closer cultivation. They harbor no destructive insects, promote no fungus

growths. Prevent losses from lightning by grounding the flash without damage. In short, the farmer who neglects to go at once to the RED TOP dealer and find out all about their convenience and economy is overlooking many dollars in savings and profits.

Find out how easy RED TOPS are to drive; how many costly hours of labor they save over a period of years; how sturdy and permanent they make the fence, and hold it in perfect condition. Every RED TOP is guaranteed.

Try and figure out how you can possibly afford to go on building fences with ordinary wood posts when you can save and make so much more from your farm by using RED TOP Steel Drive Fence Posts.



RED TOP Steel Fence  
Posts Are Guaranteed

**RED TOP STEEL POST COMPANY**  
38-L South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

### WILL PREACH LIME, LEGUMES AND LIVE STOCK.

DURING the week of April 25, the Pennsylvania Railroad will cooperate with the Michigan State College in the operation of a special train from Grand Rapids to Mackinaw City. The train will be known as the "Lime, Legume and Live Stock Special," and will consist of a lecture car, a dairy car, a crops car, a car showing a complete set-up of equipment for excavating marl, and an office car. The schedule follows:

Ravenna, 8:00 a. m., Monday, April 25.  
Rockford, 1:00 p. m., Tuesday, April 25.  
Howard City, 7:00 p. m., Monday, April 25.  
Big Rapids, 8:00 a. m., Tuesday, April 26.  
Reed City, 1:00 p. m., Tuesday, April 26.  
Cadillac, 7:00 p. m., Tuesday, April 26.  
Lake City, 8:00 a. m., Wednesday, April 27.  
Manton, 1:00 p. m., Wednesday, April 27.  
Manton, 1:00 p. m., Wednesday, April 27.  
Kalkaska, 8:00 a. m., Thursday, April 28.  
Alba, 1:00 p. m., Thursday, April 28.  
Boyne Falls, 8:00 a. m., Friday, April 29.  
Levering, 2:00 p. m., Friday, April 29.

### News of the Week

The Chinese government made further inroads on foreign control of Chinese institutions. It released Sir Francis Aglen, inspector general of customs, and put that office in charge of the collection of surtaxes.

The United States government acquired 50,000 acres of land in Michigan to increase its national forest holdings in this state.

"Old Bill" Maxwell, the world's oldest convict, eighty-eight years old, died at the Wisconsin State Prison, near Waupun last week. He served over fifty-five years at that prison.

Thomas Lipton, of the famous Lipton Tea Company, of England, and also famous yachtsman, has retired from active control of his company.

The freedom of American women puzzled the one hundred Japanese students who recently made a tour of this country.

An interstate commerce commission report shows that there are 22,368 buses listed in the United States as common carriers. They operate over 352,800 miles of road, while the total mileage of the railroads is 250,000 miles. The Mid-West Motors Corporation will soon open a route between Los Angeles and Dallas, 1,580 miles, the longest continuous route in the country.

More than 10,000 needle workers, members of the union in New York, pledged support to the American Federation of Labor, and scored the work of the communists.

At the meeting of the American Dental Association, Dr. S. L. Lewis, of the Indiana University, said that humans should eat alfalfa like horses do, as alfalfa is one of the richest leafy vegetables in vitamins and iron.

Two Michigan men won the Carnegie hero medals. They are Walter J. Brockmiller, of Owosso, and Redman Burr, of Ann Arbor. Brockmiller saved a child from drowning, and Burr a man from being killed by a train.

Edward Payson Weston, the famous pedestrian, eighty-eight years old, is seeking a job as messenger to keep from starvation. He is known as the world's most famous walker, but walking does not pay as well as swimming or other sports, he says.

Thousands of Chinese in Detroit celebrated the Chinese New Year on February 2. The custom is for each Chinaman to pay all of his debts on that day.

Experts at the Ford tax suit trial estimate Ford's wealth at about two billion dollars. He was offered one billion for his motor car company not over thirty days ago, and he laughed at the offer.

Fire destroyed the old University of Michigan general hospital last week. The two hundred patients were saved.

The repeal of the anti-cigarette act of the state of Kansas, is predicted.

Mr. and Mrs. William Storck, of Delavan, Wisconsin, proud parents of sixteen children, were presented with the seventeenth, by the stork last week.



DEVOTED  
TO  
MICHIGAN  
VOLUME CLXVIII

# MICHIGAN FARMER

LIVE STOCK JOURNAL  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
ESTABLISHED 1843

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

QUALITY  
RELIABILITY  
SERVICE  
NUMBER VII

## Lenk in Swiss Chalet Land

### An Initiation Into the Mysteries of Cheesemaking

By Marie Widmer

LENK, with a pleasant altitude of 3,510 feet above sea level, is one of the prettiest Swiss alpine resorts we ever encountered. Happy and carefree, it spreads itself on wood-fringed pasture—land directly in face of the beautifully formed Wildstrubel, rising like a king among the noble assembly of lesser peaks which frame this enchanting spot. At Lenk, which in the year 1878 was practically wiped out by a fire, we found ourselves in true chalet land. Every home, every barn—and there are hundreds of the latter dotted over the mountain side—as well as the hotels, with one or two exceptions, are built in that picturesque style of architecture, and this feature adds much to the unusual charm of the place.

Lenk is a summer and winter resort, and figures in addition prominently among Switzerland's foremost spas. While we ourselves just wished to enjoy the scenic and climatic advantages of the place, we quickly became acquainted with a number of visitors who stayed here principally to take "the cure," for the cold sulphur springs of Lenk are said to be particularly beneficial in the treatment of nose, throat and bronchial complaints.

Although we had selected one of the largest hotels of the place for our abode, we found that a certain home-like atmosphere made itself felt throughout the village, and on the first afternoon of our sojourn we made a friendly acquaintance with the owner of a very delightful tea-shop, the newsdealer, the pharmacist—who, like in this country also sold films—the schoolmaster and the village pastor. While the former was enjoying the school's mid-summer vacation, the latter, whom we later learned to admire

as a very efficient preacher of a practical gospel, was busier than ever, for it was his ambition to fill the pretty village church on Sundays, not only with members of his own flock, but also with a contingent of the foreign guests, and his carefully thought-out sermons had the desired result.

Pfarrer Jorg, as the ruddy-faced, bright-eyed gentleman is called, has been shepherd of this flock for forty years. In his younger days he was one of the most experienced and venturesome climbers of the whole valley, and as such he frequently acted as a most interesting guide to tourists.

Lenk offers a variety of excursions to suit good and indifferent walkers—and those who wish to avoid all exertion have a variety of delightful drives to choose from. Our first brief walking venture was to the romantic Wallbach gorge, 4,691 feet above sea level,

an interesting and easy climb requiring one hour. At the end of the gorge where the brook thunders forth from a beautifully polished grotto of rocks, with three remarkable glacier mills, there is a little chalet-restaurant, where we had the most delicious milk at thirty-five centimes (seven cents) a large glass, and the milk had to be carried up there from Lenk! Another somewhat longer and more arduous outing took us to a spot known as Siebenbrunnen (4644 feet above sea level), where the infant Simme, the river of the Simmen valley, bursts in fountain fashion from seven openings in the precipitous rocks of the Fluhhorn.

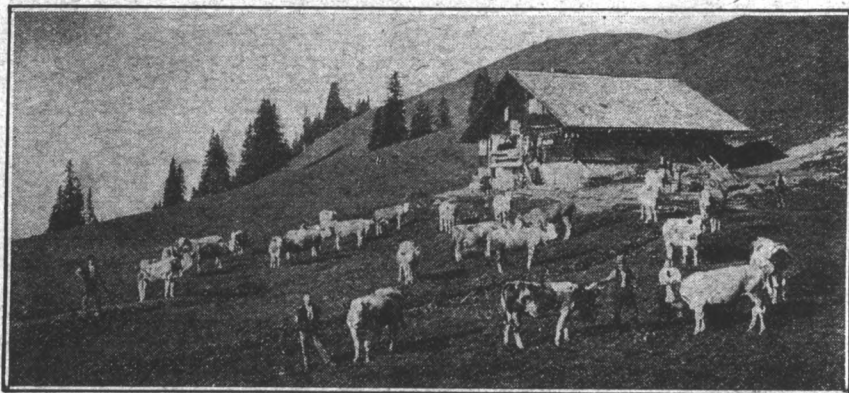
As we were fortunate enough to have Swiss friends at Lenk who, but a few years ago happened to be residents of Maywood, New Jersey, we were able to enjoy many excursions

which strangers to the place usually do not make. We learned, however, that the jovial schoolmaster, Mr. Marggi, heads at the same time the Official Inquiry Office of Lenk, and in this capacity he is ever ready to assist visitors with information and suggestions.

One perfect day followed the other and our excursions became longer and longer, much of these achievements being due to the sensible, spiked Swiss shoes with which we had equipped ourselves, in addition to strong alpine sticks and regulation knapsacks. Our knapsacks, which were always liberally filled by our host, when we did not wish to have luncheon at the hotel, were indeed a precious possession in this invigorating climate where appetites are made by the tonic air.

Finally dawned the day of days, when our good friends had arranged to accompany us up to the Bettelberg, where their herd of cattle was being tended by a dairyman and his daughter. We started out at 6:15 a. m. and faced right at the beginning some of the steepest climbing of the entire trip. Below the little village seemed yet asleep, but the glistening snow peaks in the distance were bathed in golden sunshine. Haymakers were busy on the pastures we had to traverse and the sweet fragrance of the drying grass filled the delicious morning air. The flora grew more profuse and interesting as we reached higher altitudes and only reluctantly did we resist the temptation to pick a great bouquet of these wonderful blossoms. However, all tourists are asked to spare the alpine flowers as much as possible, and we resolved therefore, to gather a bunch later in the day, at

(Continued on page 220).



Fine Pasture in an Alpine Valley. The Cattle Occupy a Part of Dairyhut Shown, while Other Portion Has Large Room with Open Fireplace where Cheesemaking Takes Place. There is Also a General Living and Sleeping Room, and Storage Space for Cheese. The Hayloft Frequently is Used as Sleeping Quarters for the Help.

## Important Factors in Fire Prevention

### Carelessness and Ignorance Chief Causes of Damage by Fire

ONE farm in every forty in the United States had a more or less disastrous experience with fire during the period of 1918 to 1921, according to figures of the Actuarial Bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters received at Ann Arbor by the public utility information bureau.

To put it another way, the number of loss claims for the whole country was about equal to the number of farms in the New England states. Three-fourths of the afflicted farms need not have had this experience, for carelessness and lack of knowledge of fire hazards were chiefly responsible for the fires.

Causes of fires, and ways to prevent them, were studied at the experiment station. They are listed in the order of their importance:

**Lightning.**—A building properly protected by lightning rods is virtually immune from damage by lightning. Wire fences, as well as buildings, require rodding. Metal roofs, ventilators, and pipings which come close to

the outside walls, clotheslines, or metal construction should be grounded.

**Defective Chimneys.**—Brick chimneys three and three-quarter inches thick; single thickness concrete block; stone chimneys eight inches thick; or rubble twelve inches thick, should, in all cases, have a fire clay flue lining. For dwellings, flue lining may be omitted if walls are of eight-inch brick with inner refractory brick. The chimney that is not solid to the ground is always a menace. Chimneys should never rest upon, or be carried by, wooden floors, beams, or brackets, or be hung from wooden rafters.

**Sparks on the Roof.**—Fire-resistant roofs, such as metal, slate, or prepared composition roofs which have the underwriter's approval are recommended.

**Stoves and Heating Equipment.**—Ranges, and coal and wood stoves should be installed so that a ventilated space is beneath them. When within twenty-four inches of a partition, the partition should be protected for a space equal to the length or width of

the range, plus six inches on each side, and extending from the floor to the ceiling where pipes occur, and not less than four feet high elsewhere. Stovepipes should enter the chimney horizontally and pass through an insulating thimble which fits snugly. The pipes should not be closer than twenty-four inches to any woodwork, or closer than six inches to metal lath and plaster. They should not pass through combustible floor, roof, or partition unless a section is removed and suitable insulation of at least four inches of non-combustible material with ventilation provided. Smokepipes should not be permitted in closets or concealed places. A floor protection of zinc plate extending at least eighteen inches in front of stove and twelve inches beyond each side and back to wall should be provided.

**Matches.**—This danger is greatly increased when smoking is permitted around farm buildings, but may be eliminated largely by the use of safety matches and by keeping matches in earthenware jars.

**Spontaneous Combustion.**—Crops which are stored in a partly cured condition give a rise of temperature, due to bacterial and chemical action. Frequently this is sufficient to ignite the material. Common salt scattered through the mass will render it less likely to overheat. Oily clothes and waste are subject to similar action, and rags used in painting have been known to start fires.

**Gasoline.**—Should always be kept away from matches and open lights. Blue flame kerosene stoves are as satisfactory, and safer than gasoline stoves. Gasoline should not be stored in the farm buildings. A special outside storage is desirable, preferably underground. A separate garage is not only safer, but probably cheaper in the end.

**Lighting.**—All lanterns and lamps around the barn bring in an element of danger. Electricity greatly reduces this hazard. All wiring should be carefully installed according to the national electric code.

(Continued on page 192).



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 home problems.

VOLUME CLXVIII NUMBER SEVEN

DETROIT, FEB. 12, 1927

## CURRENT COMMENT

Governor  
Appoints  
Powell

LAST week Governor Green announced the appointment of Herbert E. Powell, a successful live stock farmer of Ionia county, as commissioner of agriculture to succeed L. Whitney Watkins of Jackson county.

No more popular selection could have been made to this important position. Mr. Powell's public service, extending back over many years, justifies the confidence reposed in him through this appointment. He is abundantly qualified by experience and natural ability to carry on and develop the work of the agricultural department. We can expect, under his direction, a safe, sane and progressive administration of the affairs in this branch of our state government. We congratulate Mr. Powell on his appointment, and the state on gaining a public servant with the high qualities possessed by the appointee.

Our 1927  
Farmers'  
Week

FARMERS' week has become a real institution. It appears to be developing from year to year along sane and healthy lines. Today, it takes account of Michigan agriculture in a comprehensive way. While we naturally expect it to become even more useful in the future, we must acknowledge that it is now having a large influence upon the direction agriculture is taking in this state.

The 1927 session was one of the most successful yet held at the Michigan State College. The attendance equaled, if not exceeded, the attendance of any previous session. While college facilities were taxed to care for those who attended, the crowds were handled very satisfactorily.

Forty or more agricultural organizations held sessions during the week.

This in itself is significant. The mingling of groups representing the various types of farming in the state very naturally tends to bring to the surface exact conditions in Michigan agriculture. Gatherings where the homemakers, the live stock men, the crops men, the fruit specialists, the muck farmers, and all other classes mingle together are certain to crystallize agricultural thinking as well as to develop agricultural ideas. We are firmly convinced that these very things are happening and that Farmers' Week is doing much to promote them.

One would further conclude that our agricultural college is occupying a most favorable place in the minds of the farmers of the state. In all the above groups, college activities are playing a more and more important part each year. Rural people are more fully sensing the fact that Michigan State College is for the purpose of helping them to solve their problems.

Source  
of  
Education

THE other day a boy wrote that, besides farming, he also wanted to study chemistry and electricity. If he was living in a city, he would not have asked for information, as he would have a well-equipped library and night school available to him.

But in many rural sections at pres-

ent these things are inaccessible. The only recourse would be a correspondence course, or perhaps a rural county library. But many advertised correspondence courses are of questionable value, especially those which make guarantees and promises they cannot fulfill.

The only conscientious recommendation we could make was to have this young man get in touch with the director of the continuing education work at the Michigan State College. This department is developing home study, correspondence, and reading courses for rural folks which should become the most far-reaching of the college activities. It should be well supported by the patronage of rural folks, for that will make it a real success.

It is interesting to note, in another article in this issue on illiteracy, that those countries which have the lowest standards of education develop more of those radical and communist type than those in which education is prevalent, and even compulsory.

History shows that education is the hope of the world, for it will bring understanding, and understanding brings peace. Education will do more than laws or hangman's noose to bring about the elimination of crime. It will be a means of solving our economic and business problems, for only through ignorance can one class of

people take advantage of another. Everything should be done to make education available to the masses, especially those in isolated sections.

The  
Bug  
Menace

CONGRESS appropriates millions of dollars to carry on the fight against bugs; the manufacturers have sold \$30,000,000 worth of screen material to keep bugs out; \$200,000,000 are spent annually by farmers and others in the fight against the bugs. Does this indicate that there is truth in Dr. L. O. Howard's statement that we will be starving to death if radical measures to control bugs are not used?

Bugs are little things, but like so many other little things, they are important factors. As we will have to give attention to bugs to assure our survival, so must we give attention to other little things to assure the success of our farming. The world is full of little things which grow big and often become uncontrollable.

## Social Event

ME and Sofie went to a Odd Fellows' dance the other night. Me and Sofie didn't dance very much, because Sofie didn't think she could dance, so me and Sofie set out most of our dances.

But I had some dances with a few of them high school girls that urged me to get up and try it, but for some reason or other I couldn't make my feet and theirs synchronize—I guess that's what you call it. I ain't used to this what you call syncopated stepping. So, after I worked up a couple of good sweats trying to harmonize my intentions with those of the modern flapper, I decided to cool off and set out more dances with Sofie.

When we was young we used to like to set out dances and go out and look at the moon, etc., but now we set on the side lines, like in a foot ball game, and watch the battle proceed.

I see Jim Hoskins had his fightin' clothes on. He had his full dress suit he got at the time of the Spanish-American war, and every time you got near him you could smell moth balls, not cannon balls.

And Zeb Greenman was right up in the front row with the waiter's suit he rented from Johnson & Smith's. Zeb, you know, clerks in Harmon's grocery store, but he was some stepper, even in front of Mr. Harmon.

Oscar Wilson was busy trying to be accommodatin' to the ladies, and it made him sweat. He was steppin' it off pretty near every dance, but with a different one each time. I don't know whether he picked different ones each time, or the same ones wouldn't let him pick them the second time. But anyhow, the way he sweat, it was a good thing he wore a celluloid collar.

And the ladies—some of them was playing the skin game by exposin' their epidermis to the public view. You could go right up and say to some, "I'm glad to see your back," because there was nothing to keep you from seeing it.

It's nice to see a maiden, the flower of youth, dressed nicely but modestly—that's a feast for the eye, but when you get in amongst a bunch of fat-and-forty dames with not cloth enough to cover them, and in a hot dance room, it makes you think you are in a fat stock show.

There's one place where you kin prove that this country is a democracy, and that is at a lodge dance, 'cause Smith's girl clerk looks nicer than Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Smith likes to dance with her, and etc., and etc.

HY SYCKLE.

## A Bill on Farm Trespassing

BELOW is the full text of a proposed bill drafted to meet the present farm trespassing problem here in Michigan. It was drawn only after a careful survey of conditions in this state, and a study of conditions and laws bearing upon this subject in other states. All of the provisions incorporated in this draft have been successfully used elsewhere. The provisions are not unreasonable, and offer needed protection.

Senators and representatives at Lansing do not seem to be, in many cases, fully apprised of the nuisance that a certain type of irresponsible hunters and fishermen have made themselves since good roads and automobiles have become so common. For this reason, it is important that every farmer and farm woman interested should communicate with his or her representative and senator at Lansing, giving personal indorsement of this measure, providing the reader agrees with its provisions. Senator Horton, of Lenawee county, has been asked to introduce this bill during the present session.

## A Bill to Regulate Hunting, Fishing, Trapping and Camping, on Enclosed and Improved Lands in the State of Michigan.

The People of the State of Michigan Enact:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to shoot, hunt, fish or trap upon the enclosed or improved lands of another person, or to go upon the same with any kind of fire-arm, fishing tackle or game trap, or to camp, build fires or to do any other act or thing thereon auxiliary to hunting, fishing, trapping or camping, without having in his possession on the said premises, the written consent of the owner, or other person entitled to the possession of such lands, or of the tenant or agent of such owner.

Section 2. All prosecutions under this act shall be in the name of the people of the state of Michigan, and shall be brought before a justice of the peace, police magistrate, or other court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the offense was committed, and within one year from the time the offense charged was committed.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of all prosecuting attorneys of this state in their respective counties to see that the provisions hereof are enforced and to prosecute all persons charged with violating the provisions hereof; but prosecutions before a justice of the peace on the complaint of any such owner, lessee or agent, may be made without complaint, permit or consent of the prosecuting attorney.

Section 4. It shall be lawful for any owner, lessee or person entitled to the possession of such lands, or his agent, to arrest without warrant any person found violating this statute and immediately take him before a justice of the peace for trial; and in so doing such owner, lessee or agent is hereby vested with all the powers and rights of a game warden, constable, and deputy sheriff, as to such matter; and it is hereby made the duty of all game wardens, constables and sheriffs, upon the request of such owner, lessee or agent, to see that the law is enforced.

Section 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$50.00, and may be committed to the county jail until such fine and costs of the proceedings are paid, not exceeding thirty days; and upon a second or later conviction he shall be committed to the county jail not less than three nor more than thirty days in addition to any fine imposed.

Section 6. All fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid by the court, one-half to the person filing such complaint, and one-half to the treasurer of the county in which such conviction is made, to be by him remitted to the state treasurer for credit in the conservation fund of the state.

Section 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to resist or obstruct any officer or person empowered to make arrests under the provisions of this statute.

Section 8. All acts or parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.



# Read This Before Making 1927 Plans

*Federal Economists Give Their Opinion on the Outlook For Various Farm Products*

**L**IVE stock men have a favorable year in prospect for 1927, but with an average season a continuation of relatively low returns from most cash crops is probable unless acreages are reduced, according to agricultural economists at Washington.

Domestic demand for farm products of the 1927-28 season is not likely to be materially different from the present, they say. Some improvement in the purchasing power of foreign countries for agricultural products of 1927 may be expected, but it is probable that larger foreign production of breadstuffs, fruits and animal products will reduce foreign demand for our exportable surpluses of these products.

A slightly larger supply of farm labor will probably be available in regions adjacent to industrial centers, and wages may be lower. No material changes in the price of farm machinery and building materials may be expected. Wholesale prices of fertilizer are lower than last year.

Hard spring and durum wheat growers can scarcely expect to receive returns for the 1927 crop similar to those which have prevailed for the 1926 crop, especially if production should be materially increased.

Flaxseed prices for the 1927 crop are unlikely to be higher than at present. Where flax is profitable at present some increase in acreage may be made.

Reports indicate a reduction in the rye area seeded throughout the world, but with average, or better than average yields, the production in 1927 may make the total world supply equal to, or greater than, in the past year, so that rye prices are likely to show little change from the present.

The demand for the 1927 corn crop is expected to be little, if any, greater than for the 1926 crop. With probable increases of corn acreage in the south, and with no probability of increased demand for corn in 1927, corn growers are faced with the prospect of lower prices, unless acreage is reduced.

Oats and barley for feed are unlikely to be in greater demand during the coming year, as compared with 1926. The market value will be determined largely by the supply of these and other feed grains.

Hay requirements are not likely to be increased because the number of hay-consuming animals continues to decrease.

Unless live stock production is held down to the present level, allowing for increase in population from year to year, present prices cannot be maintained.

With beef cattle marketings in 1927 probably materially less than in 1926, and the demand for beef maintained, prices of slaughter and feeder cattle

only if farmers hold down hog production to the level of the past two years.

Sheep production is expected to continue to increase moderately, and lamb supplies this year may be slightly larger than in 1926. Strong consumptive demand for lamb is expected, but the feeder demand may be less active than last year in some sections. The wool market appears firm, with no marked price changes in sight.

The dairy industry is on a stronger basis than a year ago. Dairymen are likely to have a moderately favorable spread between the price of feed and the price of dairy products.

Egg and poultry producers in most sections of the country may expect a fairly satisfactory year, although per-

present-day horse and mule prices.

Potato growers should guard against the danger of overplanting and keep close watch on acreages being planted in competing states.

Any increase in cabbage acreage over 1926 is likely to result in increased production with accompanying lower prices.

Onion acreage should be reduced sharply to prevent an excessive market supply. The outlook for the Bermuda type appears fairly good.

Bean acreage should be reduced under last year's area to prevent an excessive supply, varying with the type of bean grown.

The trend of fruit production is upward and expansion of acreage would not be justified except under unusually favorable conditions. However, a crop of fruit as large as that of last year, which was due to the uniformly favorable weather, is not likely to occur very often.

The apple industry is approaching a more stabilized condition, but with an average crop, prices will undoubtedly be higher next season. Commercial plantings are hardly justified at present, except where local production or market conditions are unusually favorable.

New commercial plantings of peaches should not be undertaken in the southern states since a large number of young trees have not yet come into bearing and production is rapidly increasing.

Grape production is expected to continue heavy, and new vineyards should not be set out except where conditions are extremely favorable.

Strawberry returns per acre, with average yields, in 1927 probably will be considerably less than the average for the past two years. Acreage has increased considerably and caution should be exercised by growers who contemplate increasing acreage this spring.

Red and alsike clover seed production (Continued on page 192).



These Farmers Are Studying the Results of the Use of Marl on an Alfalfa Stand in Cloverland.

are expected to average somewhat higher than in 1926. On the whole, cattle prices are expected to continue the upward price swing begun in 1922.

Hog producers have a favorable outlook this year. The market supply of hogs probably will be little, if any larger than in 1926, and domestic demand is expected to continue strong. Hog prices are likely to be maintained near the 1926 level. Prices now prevailing can be continued through 1928

haps not as profitable as 1926. A moderate increase in egg production, and no decrease in poultry marketings is expected.

Horses and mules are in sufficient supply to meet farmers' needs the coming season, but the number of young stock is only large enough to replace about half the number of work stock now on farms. Farmers cannot expect to replace their work stock three to ten years from now at the low level of

## That Quack Grass Patch

*A Little Friendly Advice About an Unfriendly Plant*

By D. Morris

**W**HEN it comes to producing gray hair and making it hard to go to sleep, I place quack grass in the same class with bank notices and market reports when you have a carload of lambs out in the barn that you have hopes of converting into a lighting plant and the market acts as if it were taking a ride on a scenic railway.

We are getting quite a bit of quack grass here in central Michigan. It seems to be growing noticeably worse each year. Nearly every place around here has a patch or two on it. In one or two cases that I know of the quack has taken command of things in such a way that I would even hate to have the job of making a living on the farms.

This place is no exception to the rule. I have been fighting and experimenting with the quack ever since I came to this county five years ago.

And, by the way, right here is as good a place as I know of for a little friendly advice: If you are contemplating buying a farm in a new and strange locality, do not close the deal in the winter time when the ground is covered with snow. Make it a point to look the land over in the summer when everything is out in plain sight. Winter time, when quack and wild morning glories and thistles, etc., are

covered with a blanket of snow, is a great time to pass a white elephant off onto some stranger.

The spring after I came here I found four patches of quack on the place. I started in right away to get rid of them, and learned a few things.

One patch was in the second field back of the barn. It was a new seeding of June clover, with a sprinkling of alfalfa. I wanted to let it stand on account of getting the land well inoculated with the alfalfa, and I also wanted to get rid of the quack. Well, I made a strong brine, soaking the salt up in a barrel. Every little while I would drag back a couple of milk cans full on the stone boat and soak that patch well. But say, that quack, instead of turning up its toes, seemed to take kindly to my attention. I never saw anything grow so fast and thrifty in my life.

Well, right across the lane was another field that had a little patch in it. I broke that field up and put it into corn. I had two crops; corn and thistles. I never did decide which was the best. I know that the corn didn't amount to anything. Well, I hoed that patch of quack, or rather, planned on hoeing it. The hoe is a good tool

all right, but I am a little inclined to hold a grudge against the man who invented it. I did hoe that patch, though, five or six times. But it seemed to consider such trifles as all in a lifetime, and was right there on the job next year.

By that time I had another idea for that field. I planted it to barley and seeded it to alfalfa. Alfalfa will kill thistles the quickest of anything I know. Well, barley straw isn't good for much, so I threshed it right in the field and blew the straw on that patch of quack.

I felt pretty good about that. I thought that I had it sure. But "pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." The next year a few spears began to show around the edge of the stack. I pulled them up and drew more straw. But it was no go. The next year my straw pile had rotted down and quack was showing all around the edge of it. Instead of killing the patch, I had made it bigger!

By that time I began to get real interested—and worried. I made up my mind to fight it out right there if it took ten summers. I hauled a little field hog house back there. (It was

about sixty rods from the barn). Then I got some rails and fenced that patch in, giving it plenty of room to be sure that I had it all. Then I cut the rings out of all five of the brood sows and drove them back there. Feed and water I hauled back in barrels, twice a week on the stoneboat. It was a dickens of a job! It seemed as though every time I was in a hurry, I would have to go back and feed those hogs.

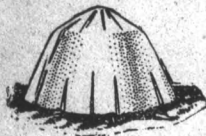
But they stayed there all summer long. With a little shelled corn to coax them on they kept that ground moving. That was two years ago and I haven't seen any quack grass there since, and don't believe that I will.

Now, maybe you think that was a crazy stunt. Maybe it was; but I learned something. Quack grass can be killed by summer-fallowing it if it is worked hard enough. But I have found out that if the treatment is to be a success, cultivated crops have to be cut down on so that you have plenty of time to work the summer-fallow. A half-hearted job is a loss.

Last summer I tried a new trick on a patch. I used the barley straw again but instead of leaving it there I set fire to it. I think that those hot ashes cooked everything under them. At any rate, no quack showed up during the fall.



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## WASHINGTON NEWS

### FOR A HOME MARKET FOR CORN.

A BILL has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Stewart, of Iowa, which is designed "to create an American market for American corn." It would increase the tariff on blackstrap molasses, except for feeding purposes, from one-sixth of a cent per gallon, the present rate, to twenty cents per gallon. It is explained that blackstrap molasses is a by-product of the cane-sugar industry and is used in the manufacture of industrial alcohol. Over ninety-five per cent of the molasses used in the production of industrial alcohol is imported. Corn can be used just as well, and almost as cheaply as molasses in the manufacture of industrial alcohol.

### FEDERAL FARM LOANS.

THE total loans closed by the Federal and Joint Stock Land Banks to December 31, 1926, was \$2,048,329.200 to 520,331 farmers. Of this amount, \$1,300,674,314 was loaned by the Federal Land Banks, and \$747,654,886 by the Joint Stock Land Banks. The twelve Federal Intermediate Credit

Banks have made direct loans amounting to \$52,704,473, and rediscounts totaling \$39,729,811.

### BORER BILL PASSES HOUSE.

THE bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for eradication of the European corn borer, which recently passed the House, has been reported on favorably by a unanimous vote of the Senate committee on agriculture.

Dr. C. L. Marlatt, chairman of the federal horticultural board, says assurances have been received from most of the states affected by the borer, that legislation will be enacted to furnish necessary cooperation in the clean-up work in the corn fields, which must be done before April to stop the spread of the corn borer during the 1927 crop year.

Today there is a total area of 400,000 square miles affected by the corn borer, or double the area of last year, while the year before that only 30,000 acres were affected, according to Dr. Marlatt.

The army worm, chinchbug, grasshoppers and other insect pests cost the United States \$25,000,000 annually, but the corn borer threatens to cause more damage than any three of these combined, says R. Max Zook, representing the Illinois canners' corn borer committee, which is cooperating with the government forces in the work of corn borer control. At the department of agriculture the information was given out that the government is planning an organized campaign against the borer with machinery especially designed to crush the borer in the stalks.

### A NEW SHIP CANAL PROPOSAL.

CONGRESS is asked to grant a charter to a corporation known as the Federal Ships Canal Company. Its promoters claim that the adoption of the Bowen plan would give the west both the All-American route and international portion of the St. Lawrence so far as this country's jurisdiction extends, without any cost in taxes to either the United States or Canada, and without waiting for a new treaty.

The ship canals are to be maintained and operated at the expense of the corporation. No tolls are to be charged for passage through the canals. It is primarily a power proposition, the corporation agreeing to sell the power directly to the public at charges to be fixed by state public service commissions, but shall not be compelled to charge less than 1.1 cents per kilowatt hour. The corporation agrees to complete the project within ten years.

### NEW RADIO BILL.

THE conference report on the new radio regulation bill has been adopted by the House. It provides for the division of the country into five radio zones, creation of a federal radio commission, division of its powers with the secretary of commerce, licensing authority and conditions of licensing.

A supplementary measure to prohibit radio broadcasting stations charging any fee or subscription, either directly or indirectly, from the operator of any receiving set for the right to receive matters broadcasted from the licensed stations, has been introduced in the House by Representative Bloom of New York.

There is a new broadcasting apparatus, not now in use, but already available, which will make it impossible to listen in except over a receiving set equipped with a perfect attachment,

to be offered to the public as soon as a system of exacting payment from radio patrons is put into effect. If his bill is not enacted into law, Mr. Bloom says the radio public can make up its mind to be mulcted for all the traffic will bear. The Dill-White bill, as reported from conference, gives the broadcaster the right to charge listeners-in.

### IMPORTANT FACTOR IN FIRE PREVENTION.

(Continued from page 189).

Good Housekeeping.—Rubbish or refuse piled in corners are a minor menace. Carelessness in handling ashes frequently results in fires, as they may contain hot coals which will smoulder for several days. When these are dumped in a wooden barrel, they are a prolific source of fires. A national loss of over \$11,000,000 has been attributed to this cause in one year.

### Fire Protective Construction.

Mill type of construction offers no greater hazard than the so-called "fire-proof" construction; and when provided with a sprinkler system it obtains the same insurance rating as if "fire-proof." Actual tests have shown that unprotected timber columns will stand longer than unprotected steel columns when sustaining a load in the presence of the heat of a fire.

Tin-clad fire doors, constructed so as to close on their own weight, should be installed between floors in barns. Metal lath and plaster, when properly used on walls and ceiling, will confine fire one hour to the room where it started, according to the underwriters' tests.

### Fire Control Measures.

Every farm should have some means of extinguishing fires. Buckets of water hung in convenient places are the cheapest and simplest fire extinguishers. There should be at least two buckets at a place. To keep the water from freezing, use a solution of calcium chloride (common salt corrodes the bucket), and a thin film of oil should cover the water to prevent mosquitoes breeding. A barrel of water containing a stock of several buckets is very satisfactory.

Common two and one-half gallon portable extinguishers of types approved by fire underwriters should be available. These should be located in accessible places and recharged at least once a year. There should be at least three in the house and two about the buildings. If oil or grease is present, extinguishers containing carbon tetrachloride or some similar smothering chemicals are needed. Dry powders are of little value. A bucket of sand is satisfactory for grease or oil fires. An ax and a ladder of sufficient length to reach the highest roof should be convenient.

When there is an automatic pressure or gravity water system on the farm, it is possible to extinguish a small fire if garden hose is available. Frequently when a fire has become of such proportions that the available water will not extinguish it, other buildings can be saved by this means.

### READ BEFORE MAKING 1927 PLANS.

(Continued from page 191).

tion should be increased because of depleted stocks and likelihood of high prices next fall. The area of alfalfa and sweet clover for seed should not be increased, as present production is more than ample to take care of requirements.

Sugar prices seem to be trending toward higher levels, with world production below that of last year, and increasing consumption. Growers in well established sugar beet districts where adequate yields can be expected will probably find it advantageous to increase acreage up to factory capacity if satisfactory contracts can be secured.



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More jobs from the same rope



## Selecting the Breeders

*An Important Factor in Poultry Success*

By James Hoekzema

AT this time of the year the poultryman has to perform one of the most important tasks necessary to successful poultry production, but not only poultrymen, but farmers are taking a greater interest than ever before in the selection of breeders. Usually at this time of the year, one receives very few calls for selecting breeders, but this year the writer has been kept busy by farmers in his vicinity asking for help in this work.

Taking it for granted, of course, that the birds were culled last summer or fall, and the poorest ones thrown out then, all birds should be handled again now, and the best ones selected for breeding purposes.

### What Age Best?

In the first place, there is the question of age. It is advisable to give preference for the older birds—yearling hens are much more desirable than pullets because their eggs are usually larger. The chicks, as a result, are larger, and make larger and more economical gains. Of course, it is not always possible to use hens, but if pullets are used they should be large, well matured, and should not have been laying too heavily or too long just preceding the breeding season. Some breeders hatch from pullets, and in New Hampshire they keep their birds but one year. In such a case the poultryman has very early hatched chicks—usually February or early March. He forces them to lay by August as a rule, and keeps them laying until the last of November when the price of eggs usually drops. They then go into, or are forced into a partial molt, have a short rest, and are laying again for the breeding season. It is doubtful if such a procedure is advisable for the average farmer, however.

### Constitutional Vigor Essential.

Then, in the second place, one should select for constitutional vigor. Birds that are strong and vigorous are essential as it means better fertility and hatchability, and less mortality in the chicks. One can usually tell that by the bird, for a bird that is full of life, with a beak, short, heavy and curved; eye bright and prominent, and with a comb that is full and bright, usually indicates constitutional vigor.

Besides this, there is the factor of freedom from physical and breed defects, such as crooked beaks, crooked backs, split wings, wry tails, squirrel tails, rumpless, side sprigs, absence of spike on a rose comb, stubs, etc. For instance, a rose comb on a Barred Rock would make no difference as far as egg production is concerned, but one shouldn't put her in a breeding pen, because she is not true to the breed.

In the fourth place, one should select for superior egg quality. If one trapnests this will be easy, but otherwise one will be able to do little except throw out the small eggs, those that are off color, etc., before incubation. The quality of eggs can be improved a great deal.

### Breed For Egg Production.

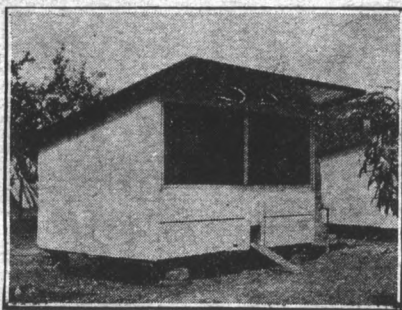
The last, and perhaps the most important consideration of all, is to select for high egg production. This can be done by trapnesting or by external characteristics. These factors were discussed in a previous article on selecting pullets, but may be briefly summarized again by saying that the bird should be refined, clean cut, well proportioned, with an eye that sticks out like a shoe button. The body should be broad and deep. She should carry her width back very well, as that means she has more room for egg production. She should have flat ribs, rather than round, as the round-ribbed

birds are prone to become too fat. The keel should be medium to long, as this tends to give support to a full abdomen. Then the bird should have good quality of skin, be closely feathered, and be active. A high producer is always alert and active—always doing something while many non-producers are just sitting around.

In summing up the selection of breeders, one should say that the hens are preferable, but if pullets are to be used see that they are large and mature, constitutional vigor is essential, as is also a freedom from physical and breed defects, while one must be sure to select for superior egg quality and high production.

### Selecting the Breeding Males.

Much of what has been said about selecting the females, can be applied to selecting the breeding males, except even more care should be given to the cockerels or cock birds than to the females, as they influence a larger number of individuals than any hen.



A Sanitary and Convenient Type of Colony House.

The writer knows of a case where he handled all the females and they were a fine lot. The male birds were sent away for, and used. Practically every pullet raised this year cuts off through the quarters as a result of the male birds. It will take quite a lot of time to breed that out now, and chances are they will not be the producers their dams were. In fact, so far they have not proved up nearly so well.

### Cockerels Make Good Breeders.

Well developed cockerels will usually make very fine breeders as well as cock birds. Of course, they should be truly representative of the breed, showing superior characteristics as evidenced in body. The male's body is broader and deeper in the heart girth, but not quite so wide or deep in body. The head should be masculine, well-proportioned, and should have a bold and alert expression. The male should be gallant, courageous, and should be a frequent mater. He should be unafraid. The good male is not afraid of you when you step inside the coop. He may not fight you, but he shows you he is not afraid of you.

Remember, the male is more than half the flock, and it will be money well spent to have the male birds that will improve the flock, rather than cause it to deteriorate.

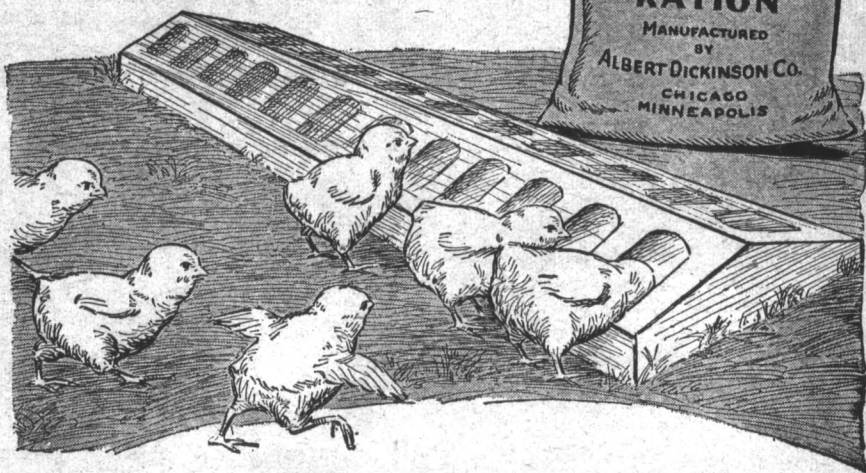
### Mating the Breeders.

Many questions are asked as to when and how one should mate the breeders. Usually one should mate the birds about two weeks before the eggs are to be saved. Sometimes, if the male or males are very active, the eggs may be saved after a week or so. Eggs should not be saved for hatching longer than ten days to two weeks at the most.

In regard to the number of females to one male, a great deal depends on the individuality of the bird, but as a rule, for Leghorns, it is customary to use one male to twenty females, though sometimes one male will be sufficient for thirty or forty females. For Asiatic breeds (Brahmas, Langshans, Cochins), one male to about ten females should be used, while for

(Continued on page 214).

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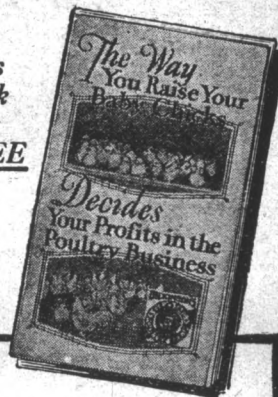
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### KEEPING FROST OFF AUTO WINDOWS

TO those of our readers who are having trouble in keeping frost off the windshield and side windows of a sedan, which is especially troublesome where there is an exhaust heater in the car, we would suggest that one of the windows be left down a trifle so as to give a little ventilation that the frost will not collect to any very noticeable extent. Also this is not a bad safety device from the standpoint of engine fumes.

Another method, even more effective, is to cut large pieces of celluloid for the windshield and each side door, place them in the proper position on the inside of the glass, and then paste binding strips all around the edge of each piece of celluloid. This makes a dead air space between each celluloid and the glass which prevents the moisture in the car air from striking the cold glass and condensing and effectually prevents frost. Such patches are now on the market which are attached to the inside of the glass by rubber suction disks, a felt strip around the edge making an airtight joint.

Wiping the inside and outside of the glass occasionally with a rag moistened with a mixture of one-half ounce (one level tablespoonful) of glycerine in one-half pint (one teacupful) of denatured alcohol will prevent water and fog and snow from adhering too badly, and, to a certain extent, will prevent frosting.—I. W. Dickerson.

### TROUBLE WITH STATIC

I have a radio set which has worked pretty good most of the time; but during a storm a few days ago, it got so noisy that I could not use it and could barely get the nearby stations. I started looking for trouble but could find nothing wrong. Only when I would take hold of the lead-in wires, I would get little shocks or rather tingling sensations in my fingers. So I disconnected the set and still I would get the sensation. I then touched the lead-in with the blade of my knife and little flashes or sparks would jump from wire to knife. That evening the set worked fairly well again. How do you account for this?—N. E.

This apparently is nothing more than our old trouble maker, static, which always makes a set noisy just before and during a rain or snow storm, even in the winter time. The sudden change in the atmospheric moisture seems to affect the atmospheric changes on the antenna and lead-in wires and these caused the tiny sparks to be noticed. When a set refuses to work after a storm, especially in the summer time, one should suspect that an extra heavy spark has jumped across the lightning arrester gap and either melted the points together or else caused some dust to stick between them.

### WILL DISTILLATE FUEL INJURE ENGINE?

Would like to know whether distillate is a safe tractor fuel. I can buy it from four to five cents less than kerosene, and gallon for gallon it seems to go just about as far. I have been told that it may overheat the engine. Is this the case? Would a saving of four cents per gallon make distillate preferable to kerosene in a 10-20 tractor?—G. B.

No, there is nothing to this idea that distillate will overheat or injure the engine if the latter will vaporize and burn it properly and it is properly handled. You will probably have to use a little more water with your fuel feed to keep down preignition and pounding on heavy load. If you can burn distillate in your tractor at practically no more trouble than kerosene, the four-cent saving would seem to be

well worth while; but if it requires a lot of extra time and care and attention, it probably will not pay.—D.

### USE GOOD CLEANERS ON PORCELAIN

A SMOOTH, white sink is a joy and pride to any homemaker. The thin glossy surface of an enameled or porcelain sink is easily destroyed by harsh abrasives or acids. For this reason it is a good precaution for a homemaker to avoid the use of any coarse and sandy cleaning powders. There are smooth fine cleaning powders on the market which clean and yet do not destroy the glossy surface. The most easily obtained cleaning liquid for the home plumbing is kerosene. A very helpful abrasive which may be combined with the kerosene is salt. This form of abrasive does not scratch the enamel surface but instead would dissolve yet it serves to loosen grease or dirt which may have settled on the surface of the sink.

### TESTING VALVE SEAT

AFTER grinding the valves, a good way to test the valve seat is to lift the valve (with the spring removed) and then let it drop. If it strikes the seat and bounces back, the seat is good. If the seat is poor, the valve will stop with a dull thud, as the uneven seat throws the valve slightly to one side as it strikes. A bent valve stem will produce a similar effect.

### HARDENING METAL

IF it is desired to harden small pieces of metal such as piston pins, first secure a cast-iron pan or similar vessel. Fill this half full of cyanide and place on a fire until it is about to boil. Then place the metal parts in the cyanide and heat until they have a cherry red color. Remove them from the cyanide with tongs and quench in water. If it is desired that the parts be glass hard, quench them in sperm oil. This can be bought from almost any oil dealer. If only a slight degree of hardness is wanted,

this may be applied quickly by heating the part to a red heat and sprinkling with a little cyanide, then plunge in water.

Parts can also be hardened in pieces of pipe when they are packed in hard-

ening compound. If more than one piece is hardened they should not touch each other or the pipe. When packed, both ends of the pipe should be sealed with clay. Heat to a bright red for several hours and then plunge.

## Some Apple Figures

*Production Costs and Receipts Compared*  
By Edward Hutchins

IN the efforts farmers are putting up to gain something like the profits realized by others in similar lines of enterprise, it is wise to lay all the cards on the table so others may see just how the situation is. People concerned in the farming game will also be interested in knowing what the "profits" have been in growing apples the past season. Some figures, therefore, have been prepared showing results obtained both from fruit marketed through one of the older, established fruit exchanges and from that sold in the ordinary channel of the commission merchant.

A lot of 567 crates of R. I. Greenings delivered to the packing house graded and sold as follows:

Receipts.	
62 bbls. of A's.....	\$3.50
215 bu. of B's.....	.75
70 bu. of peelers.....	.20
29 bu. of ciders.....	.14

Total ..... \$396.89

Expenses.	
Packages .....	\$ 76.00
Labor .....	50.05
Five per cent for handling.....	19.84
Building fund 2c per bushel....	10.01

Total ..... \$155.90  
Net ..... 240.99

Those in the packing house who handled these apples remarked what a fine lot they were, yet only thirty-seven per cent graded A and forty-three per cent B, while fourteen per cent were peelers and six per cent ciders or culls. About the only difference between the two higher or marketable grades was in size, the A's being two and one-half inches in diameter, while the B's were two and one-quarter inches.

Reducing the barrels to bushels, there were slightly more than 500 bushels, and the average which the exchange returned to the grower was forty-eight cents per bushel. But it cost \$79.38 to pick the apples and truck them to the packing house,

which left \$161.61, or a little more than thirty-two cents per bushel on the trees to pay the expense of growing, taxes and overhead generally. Four pounds of sulphate of ammonia per tree was applied in the spring, costing thirteen cents per tree besides labor applying. Little pruning was done, but the orchard was gone over five times with the tractor and double disc harrow, and five applications of spray were made.

After balancing all of those expenses there was mighty little left for supervision and experience. And the largest and most tragic thing about the whole proposition doesn't appear in those figures—disappointment over the outcome. After planning, working, and anticipating how some necessities were to be met—not luxuries—and then having the outcome so disappointing, is truly disheartening.

A lot of a few standard varieties of apples probably about the same in quality grown and packed on another farm and sold through a commission house in the common way, gave the following returns:

110 bbls. standard varieties of winter apples, gross ..... \$339.82  
Transportation and commission 116.46

Net returns ..... \$223.36

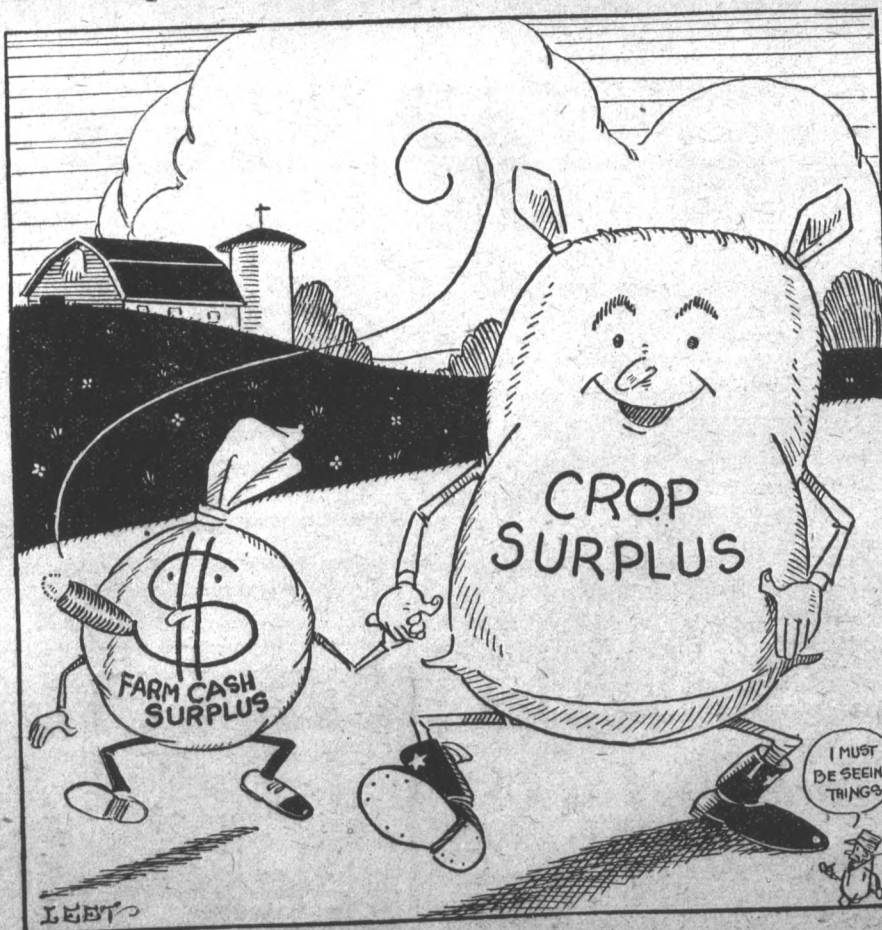
These apples were sold by a large Chicago commission house and returned a net of slightly more than \$2.00 per barrel. But out of this must be taken sixty-seven cents for the barrel and two paper caps, and at least twenty-five cents for labor, or ninety-two cents, leaving \$1.10 per barrel, or thirty-seven cents per bushel on the trees.

This apparently makes a better showing than the returns from the exchange, but there are no peelers or ciders to reduce the average in these figures. The peelers, those with stings or other slight defects which are scarcely noticeable, are taken out in the packing house and sold for a much lower figure, but on the farm they practically all go into the better grades. Probably there are no more of these than the tolerance allowed in the grading law. The packing house is more liberal in sizing the grades, too than is done on the farm, for the graders are set above the established dimensions. This adds something to the returns of the farm-packed stock.

A possible relief might be found in greater economy in marketing. It would seem as though altogether too much money is spent for packages. Eighteen cents for a basket and cap to carry a bushel of apples which sells for sixty cents, is thirty per cent of the selling price for the container; sixty cents for the barrel in which apples that sell for \$3.00 are carried to market is twenty per cent of the selling price. This is evidently an extravagant proportion of the receipts. It would seem as though substantial containers like the baskets and barrels used might be returned and serve more than once.

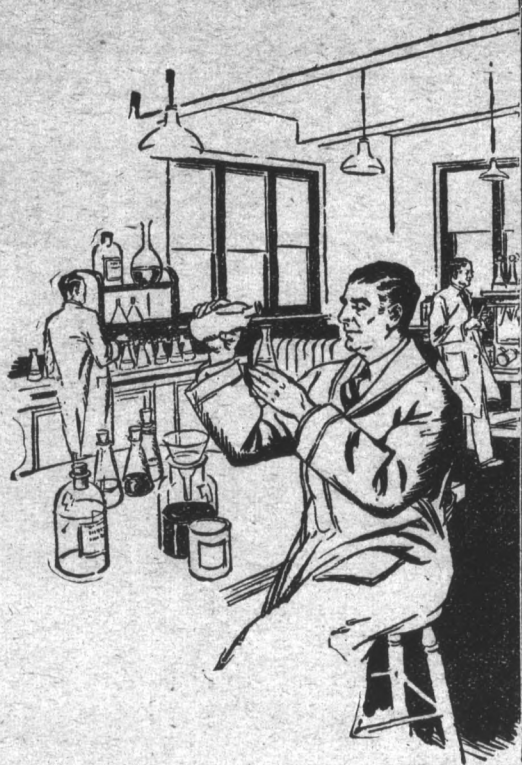
There are people enough in Michigan to consume every apple grown in the state, and who hardly know how an apple tastes if only the fruit was presented to them as every other kind of goods is presented. Until some of those people are supplied with apples the cry of over-production is little more than an admission of incompetence in selling. It sounds too much like a whine.

## Two Surpluses That Are Never Together on a Farm

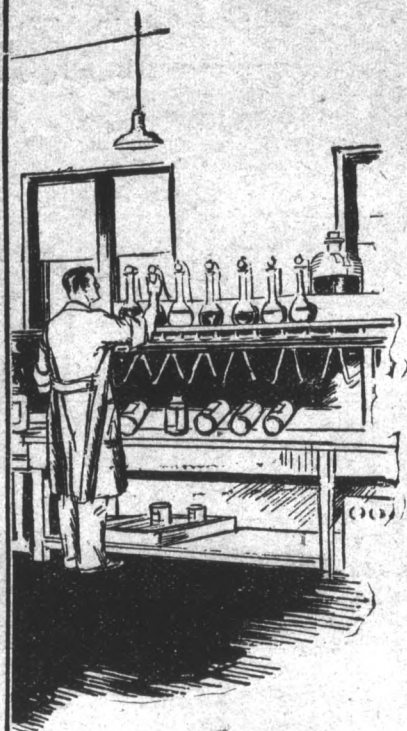




**THIS YEAR** successful farmers will demand larger yields *per acre*



- 1 Use a fertilizer *made right*
- 2 Fertilize *liberally* the acres you plant
- 3 Use a *high analysis* fertilizer
- 4 Consult the A. S. A.



## Quality — the biggest thing in this 4-point plan for extra yields

Be sure you understand this point: "Guaranteed analysis," as you see it marked on a fertilizer bag, means only the *amount* of plantfood. It does not guarantee the *kind* or *quality* of plantfood, which may vary greatly in fertilizers of the same analysis.

*The kind and quality of plantfood in the fertilizer you buy depends upon the manufacturer who makes it.*

There you have the reason for the importance of *quality* in this 4-point plan. Successful farmers take no chances with the quality of fertilizer they use. They put their faith in Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. They know that the Swift name on any product means the best product of its kind—has meant that for 50 years.

Follow this 4-point plan for *extra yields*—the yield beyond what is necessary to pay cost of production. There your profit begins.

### Follow the advice of your Experiment Station

*It is based on the results of years of careful study and field tests. Swift & Company's staff of fertilizer experts, adding their own knowledge to these results, have worked out recommendations for*

By fertilizing *liberally* the acres you plant you can get this larger production *per acre*—and save on your labor and other production costs. Use *high analysis* fertilizer. It gives you the amount of plantfood you want for less money, saving on bagging, labor and freight.

Plan now for a larger profit-making *extra yield* this year. Follow Swift's 4-point plan. It is your best assurance of success.

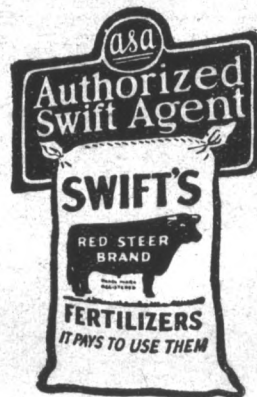
Talk over this plan with the A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent). He knows good fertilizer practice in your locality. Get his advice. Look for his sign. It marks the place to get "the fertilizer the best farmers use."

Swift & Company  
Fertilizer Works

Hammond, Ind.

Cleveland, O.

*the profitable use of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. Ask your A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent) for these recommendations—the kind and amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to use on your soil.*



*Look for my sign*

*Come in and let's talk over this profit-making 4-point plan. I co-operate with Swift & Company and keep informed of the work of our Agricultural College. I can help you select the analysis and the amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer to make you the most profit.*

*asa.*

Authorized Swift Agent

# Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers

*"It pays to use them"*



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HARROWS

For every tillage job you have to do there is a Roderick Lean Harrow, specially built to do that work best.

For sixty years we have specialized in the manufacture of harrows. Just as some manufacturers have specialized in the building of plows, others in the making of planting machinery, some in the building of threshers, etc., so we have confined and concentrated our efforts in the making of harrows.

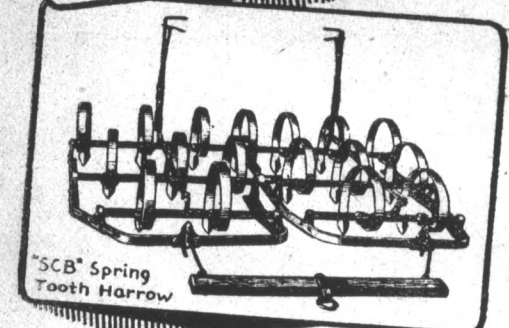
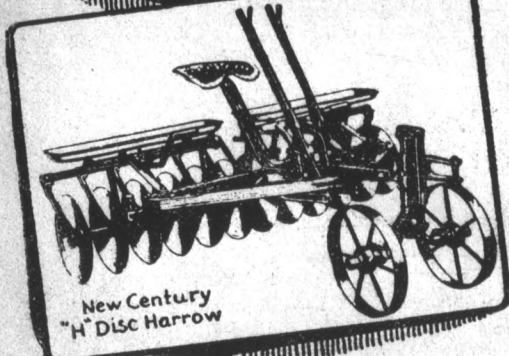
You would prefer to buy a radio made by radio specialists rather than one made by an automobile manufacturer. The same applies to harrows. You will be better satisfied with a Roderick Lean Harrow because in it has gone careful and honest building and the experience and knowledge that can be gained only by concentrated, specialized manufacture.

Before you buy any harrow this spring see your implement dealer about the complete line of Roderick Lean disc, spike and spring tooth harrows. Whether you use horses or a tractor, there is a size and type adapted to your needs.

If you are a Fordson owner, see your Fordson dealer about the line of Roderick Lean specially built harrows that have been standard equipment for the Fordson for over eight years.

If your dealer cannot give you the information you want, write us direct, stating what class of implements you are interested in.

**The Roderick Lean Company**  
MANSFIELD, OHIO



Try a Michigan Farmer Classified Ad. for Results

### The Michigan Bell Telephone Company

Suggests the use of Long Distance Telephone Service as the most intimate way of keeping in touch with your boy or girl away at school. Encourage them to call home frequently at the low Evening and Night rates.

#### Evening and Night Rates

Reduced Evening rates are in effect from 7 p. m. to 8.30 p. m. on "Any-one" calls. Night rates, which are still lower, are effective from 8.30 p. m. to 4.30 a. m.

**There is no further reduction at midnight**



## Brickbats and Bouquets

*An Open Forum. For Our Readers*

### NEED HELPING HAND

I HAVE often thought that rich men could do a great deal for the bodily, mental, and spiritual benefit of the struggling families of the U. S., who have failed to get a start in life and are losing hope and ambition through no fault of their own. Some cannot even keep themselves and families so they feel that they look respectable enough to attend church, and young men who were brought up as farmers and like the work cannot buy needed machinery and stock for farms even though land is comparatively cheap. Now a gift of a thousand or two would do so much. Millionaires give much for churches, schools and libraries. If some was given to the struggling families with the understanding that they attend church services at least once on Sunday if possible then more would attend church and preachers would be better paid, as self-respecting Americans are not spongers.

Land is lying idle in many states because poor men cannot live while getting a start and men are losing enthusiasm and hope through lack of a helping hand.—Amanda Barnard

### THE LANDSHAFTEN

ARTICLE of Wm. Brown of Manistee County, January 22, 1927, has been carefully read and discussed with nail-keg orators. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the gentleman from Manistee has for his natural talent the withering sarcasm of a legislator or congressman. However, no harm has been done to the "landshaf-ten," or federal farm loan association as it is legally known.

Before arguing in defense of this very good measure, I wish to refer to the names of erswhile governors of Michigan who called attention to the conditions Michigan was soon to be confronted with when the native timber was removed. Begole, Luce, Winans, Rich, Pingree, all addressed the legislature on the subject of leaving a heritage to posterity that would not be subject to unbearable interest rates and usury. Moreover, Presidents Cleveland and Roosevelt tackled the work of conservation at a time when such acts seemed unpopular. Later Congress sent a commission to Europe to study the working of the Landshaf-ten on the continent and the operation of the Irish land purchase bill which had for its object the abatement of Landlordism.

On the report of this commission, the farm loan act was written and amended to conform with the divers needs of our farmers. On the whole the measure is creditable as it makes for a uniform rate of interest for the whole nation and also an investment for the retired farmer at a better rate than local security pays—safety considered—better even than the twenty year endowment so much used.

As to the failure of the act to consider the needy we may yet see that accomplished by some kind of insurance fee. We must have patience with all such measures, in their youth at least, for we have so long been used to "skinning and moving," reaping where we have not sown, "mining" the salts of the soil and exporting the resulting product to the distress of the world's market, that it will take more than thirty-two years to educate our farmers that they cannot forever take away without replacing.

The farmer who bought with a small payment down since 1912 is no doubt worse off than a renter and neither public or private loan is just now available to place him in as favorable a position as the other competitor but he has a remedy at hand than ever

before. He can become a long term renter! Land owners are looking for real farmers and will use them right if a farmer will only cooperate to save the soil.

The writer of this has not used the "landshaf-ten" but many of his neighbors have and it is making good farmers of them. Likewise, it is the means of saving wood lots and planting more trees as was predicted by our illustrious and far seeing executives.

Better a good laborer at good wages than a poor renter. Better a good renter than a poor owner. Better an abandoned farm than a soil skinning non-resident landlord.—E. Richardson.

### IMMIGRATION AND ILLITERACY.

DOES immigration increase illiteracy? That depends upon the country from which the immigrant comes. Now, northern and western Europe have splendid educational systems, rigid attendance laws and public sentiment favorable to education. On the other hand, the countries of eastern and southern Europe have no adequate school systems. Compare the two groups given below.

In the northern-western group are Germany, with 0.2 per cent illiteracy; Great Britain with 1.7 per cent, and Norway and Sweden with 1.0 per cent; the average for the group is one per cent. In the southern-eastern group is Russia with 69. per cent illiteracy; Italy with 37. per cent; Austria and Hungary with 26 per cent. This group averages forty-four per cent.

It is evident that immigration from the first group would lower our percentage of illiteracy, and that immigration from the second group would greatly raise it. Where do our immigrants come from? For many years they came largely from the first group, but notice changing character as indicated by figures given below.

	N. W. Group.	S. E. Group.
1880 .....	1,477,470	180,962
1900 .....	1,212,198	1,846,444
1920 .....	647,066	2,927,823

These figures show that during the time immigration from the northern-western section was falling off more than half, the number of people coming from the southern-eastern section was being multiplied by sixteen. Due to this fact an act was passed restricting the number of immigrants yearly admitted, to three per cent of the total foreign-born of that nationality as determined by the 1910 census, and the first year under this law, which ended June 30 of last year, showed 112,068 admitted from group one, and 108,018 of group two. Industries employing unskilled labor are asking for the repeal of this law.—E. V. Root.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SUP- PORTS FORESTRY.

THE board of directors of the South Haven Chamber of Commerce, at one of their regular weekly meetings, adopted the report of their agricultural committee, recommending that pine tree seedlings be purchased by the chamber of commerce for free distribution to those who would plant them. About 35,000 seedling pine trees will be available by this action, which is the direct result of the work of the extension schools held the week previous in the county, wherein R. F. Kroodsmas, Extension Specialist in Forestry, M. S. C., featured the possibilities along reforestation lines.

Eye strain is the cause of many abnormal fears and anxieties, such as fear of high places, subways, and elevated trains, according to a British eye specialist.



## McNARY-HAUGEN BILL.

ADVOCATES of the McNary-Haugen equalization fee farm relief bill are concentrating their efforts on two moves. One is to get a vote on their proposed measure in the House and Senate before March 4. The other is to round up enough congressmen and senators to secure its passage. They are hopeful, but not sure of the result.

It is now planned to bring up the Haugen bill for a vote in the House by February 5, providing the appropriation bills are out of the way by that time. It is expected that the bill will be called up in the Senate shortly after action is taken in the House, and powerful efforts will be made to reach a vote before Congress adjourns. With unlimited debate in the Senate, there is a probability that it may be talked to death. If a filibuster is persisted in, its case is hopeless.

## FARM RELIEF THROUGH FEDERAL RESERVE.

A STEP to provide farm relief was taken when Representative Sosnowski introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution asking for a modification of the federal reserve act.

This resolution states that prior to the enactment of the law creating the federal reserve system, the basis of credit in the banking system of the country was real estate, agricultural lands, and their products.

But in the operation of the federal reserve system, real estate and farm lands have been eliminated as a basis of credit for rediscount in the banking system of the country by reason of the fact that credit based upon real estate is not subject to rediscount in the Federal Reserve Banks of the country.

The resolution provides that the secretary of the treasury give the House of Representatives complete information as to what extent the federal reserve system has operated to eliminate real estate and farm lands as credit by its exclusion for rediscount.

## TO PREVENT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CO-OPS.

THE Tincher bill, designed to prevent discrimination against farmers' cooperative marketing associations by boards of trade and similar organizations, has been unanimously favored by the House committee on agriculture.

This bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Arthur Capper, passed that body last spring, and is in a favorable position to become a law.

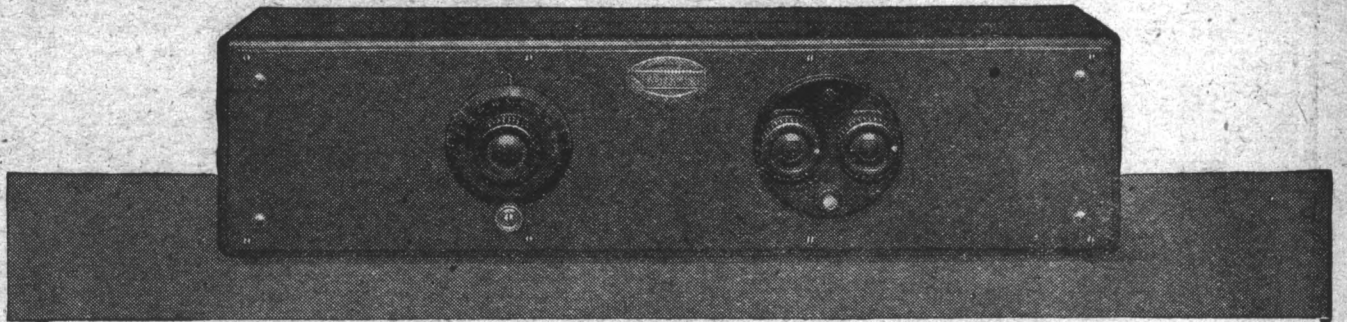
In numerous cases, according to Representative Tincher, the cooperatives have been refused membership in boards of trade, thereby their business had been injured. Several suits are now pending in state courts to determine the right of a cooperative association to membership. This bill would abolish any further need for litigation by providing by federal law, the right of a cooperative to membership in trade organizations.

## FAVOR LOWER POST RATES.

THE Senate post office committee has reported favorably, a bill to restore the 1920 second-class rates on magazines and papers, and to repeal the two-cent service charge on parcels post packages. This parcels post service charge has been opposed by the farm organizations, and it is largely through the efforts of their Washington representatives that its repeal is well on the way. There is a growing sentiment in Congress in favor of lower parcels post rates.

The creamery at Gaylord is planning on the installation of a refrigeration plant to permit the storage of products until such time as the market is advantageous.

# ATWATER KENT RADIO



The receiver illustrated is the extra-powerful Model 32, with ONE Dial; price, less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, \$140. Other ONE Dial Models, \$70 and \$85. Radio Speakers, priced from \$16 to \$23.

## It couldn't be better—if built to your order

WE KNOW exactly what you wanted because so many of you have told us.

You wanted *ease of operation*. You find it in the receiver which gets everything within range with the mere touch of the fingers of one hand on ONE Dial—the *true* ONE Dial with no secondary adjustments to confuse and delay.

You wanted *extra power* in order to get day-time market and weather news as well as evening programs. You find that no receiver reaches farther than the Atwater Kent ONE Dial Model 32.

You wanted *clear tone*. You find Atwater Kent tone as clear as a church bell on a frosty morning.

You wanted *reliability*. You find Atwater Kent Radio, factory-tested 159 times, famous everywhere as the Radio that works and keeps on working.

You wanted *neat appearance*. You find Atwater Kent Radio blending with the appointments of any home—a joy to the eye as well as the ear.

You wanted a *sensible price*. You find that quantity production in the largest Radio factory results for you in many dollars saved.

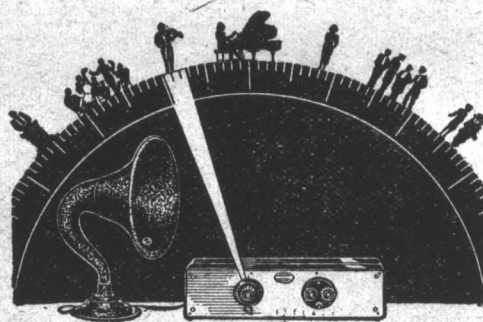
In short, you wanted all-round Radio which you could buy with absolute certainty you were getting your money's worth. You find it in Atwater Kent Radio.

It's the all-round Radio.

The nearest Atwater Kent dealer is an experienced and friendly adviser. His interest in you does not stop when he makes a sale. Let him help you select the Atwater Kent Receiver and Radio Speaker that meets your demand.

EVERY SUNDAY EVENING:  
The Atwater Kent Radio Hour brings you the stars of opera and concert, Radio's finest program. Hear it at 9:15 Eastern Time, 8:15 Central Time, through:

WEAF...New York	WCAB...Pittsburgh
WEBC...Boston	WFI...Philadelphia
WRC...Washington	WGN...Chicago
WSAF...Cincinnati	WGR...Buffalo
WTAM...Cleveland	WOC...Davenport
WGY...Schenectady	KSD...St. Louis
WAB...Atlanta	WWJ...Detroit
WBN...Nashville	WMO...Memphis
WBAF...Louisville	WCCO...Minneapolis-St. Paul



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Send for illustrated booklet telling the complete story of Atwater Kent Radio  
Prices slightly higher from the Rockies west, and in Canada

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\$2.95 per 1000 and up. Full line of Berry Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Bulbs. Guaranteed stock priced low. 35 yrs. exp. Catalog free. SPECIAL—50 Large Mixed Gladioli Bulbs for \$1.00. J. N. ROKELY & SON, Box 6, Bridgman, Mich.

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HOME OFFICE—FLINT, MICH.

Largest Farm Fire Insurance Co., in Michigan

A Blanket Policy Covering all Farm Personal Property.

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Northwestern, 99.60% purity. Montana Grown, 99.60% purity. Grimm's-Certified, 99.75% purity. Canadian Variegated, 99.50% purity. Write for price list. Holmes-Letherman Co., Box 6, Canton, Ohio.

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Fruit Trees, Small Fruit Plants, Grape Vines, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Climbing vines.  
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### FRUIT TREES

Seeds—Berry Plants—Ornamentals  
3-4 ft. Apple, 25c; 3-ft. Peach, 20c each post-paid. 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.  
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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.

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Order all lumber and material now for your house, barn, shed, etc. Take advantage of these savings while this stock lasts. A small deposit will prevent disappointment. Shipment later. Positively lowest prices ever made on brand new good quality building material.

**GET OUR PRICES!**

Send your list of material for freight paid prices on lumber, doors, windows, roofing, wallboard, mouldings, etc. We have branch yards near you where you can see these bargains with your own eyes at Camden, N. J., Camp Meade, Maryland, and Rockford, Illinois.

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Without obligation send me your free catalog and Lumber price list.

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### HORSES

**REGISTERED** PERCHERON STALLION for sale, cheap or trade for other stock. C. L. PALMER, Chesaning, Mich., R. 2.

**\$350.00** buys a nice Reg. Percheron mare, three years old in foal by a top horse. Other mares at the right price. E. A. BOHLF'S, Akron, Mich.

## State Capitol News

By Our Lansing Correspondent

BACK from their junketing trips, lake ports in the state of Michigan will become ocean ports. The legislators opened up with a regular barrage of bills on Wednesday of last week. The representatives proposed nineteen new measures, while the senators ran them a close second with eighteen new bills.

There is every indication that progress will be rapid in the Legislature from now on. Both branches are well organized, the members have become acquainted with each other, and a fairly definite understanding is being worked out as to what is to be enacted at the present session.

There can be little question as to where the Michigan Legislature stands on the matter of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway. On the same day that the lawmakers received a special message from Governor Green on this subject, they passed a resolution through both the House and the Senate, under suspension of the rules, urging the Michigan members in Congress to support this project.

Governor Green, in his special message to the Legislature, said, "With the improvement of this river by the building of dams and locks so that ocean-going boats drawing twenty-five feet of water or less, can come up into the Great Lakes, we will have an ocean lane from Duluth to Liverpool, a distance of 4,500 miles, and all of the

lake ports in the state of Michigan will become ocean ports.

"I know of no one proposition that will be presented to the people for immediate solution, that means so much as the improvement of the St. Lawrence River. When we take into consideration that the relative cost of transportation by water is only one-tenth of that by rail, it takes no stretch of the imagination for us to realize the importance of increasing the water haul and shortening the rail haul whenever it is possible for us to do so."

Another tax measure, not so spectacular in character, but one which will interest a great many farmers, has been introduced by Representative Douglas Black, of Twining. This would postpone the last day for paying general property taxes without penalty from January 10 to February 10. A bill of this kind was passed by the House two years ago, but died in the Senate committee on taxation.

A new combination of gas and weight taxes made its appearance in the House of Representatives during the past week. A bill by Representative C. Jay Town, of Jackson county, proposes a four cent gas tax. A companion bill by Representative Strauch, of Shiawassee county, provides for a \$5.00 permanent license for passenger cars, and the present schedule of annual weight levies for commercial vehicles, including trucks and buses. According to the terms of these two bills the counties would receive \$8,000,000 instead of \$6,000,000 annually from the revenues so raised.

A new measure which will undoubtedly raise both strong support and determined opposition among Michigan farmers is Representative Snow's bill relative to a county superintendent of schools. This new official would take the place of the county school commissioner. He would not be elected directly by the people, but would be selected and hired by a county board of education. The members of this board would be nominated by petition and elected by ballot. They would serve without pay.

Some say this would remove the management of local rural schools farther from the people. Others maintain that it would remove the office from politics, lessen the domination of cities over rural educational affairs, and result in better supervision of the country schools.

The alarming crime conditions in Michigan are being reflected in legislative halls where all sorts of crime deterrents are being offered to stem the tide of lawlessness. Various bills providing the death penalty by lethal gas, electrocution and hanging have been introduced, while the "cat o' nine tails" and the whipping post are suggested in other measures.

A bill sponsored by Senator Seth Q. Pulver, of Owosso, would prohibit the granting of a parole in the case of a person convicted for first degree murder.

Senator Peter B. Lennon, of Genesee county, has introduced his much-discussed tobacco tax. It provides a levy of ten per cent on chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco, cigars and snuff, and \$2.00 per thousand on cigarettes. The bill definitely provides that the resulting revenue would reduce by that amount the tax which would otherwise be levied upon general property for state purposes.

Senator Lennon has figures to show that this new tax would produce about \$10,000,000 per year. He plans to in-

troduce a constitutional amendment to entirely abolish the state general property tax. Other specific taxes which he announces he will sponsor are on bonds, land contracts and mortgages.

Senators and representatives are hearing from their farm constituents about the necessity of passing a bill to require hunters to obtain the farmer's permission before entering enclosed or occupied land. One senator and two representatives are known to be preparing bills on the subject, and there is every indication that some measure along this line will be passed at the present session.

A constitutional amendment to empower the Legislature to classify real estate and personal property for tax purposes, and to impose a state income tax, has been introduced in the House by Representative Wilbur B. Snow, of Comstock. Representative Snow declares that the purpose of this amendment is to authorize the Legislature to completely revise and overhaul Michigan's, sadly outgrown tax system and to include a state income tax in the scheme of taxation.

In addition to the two death penalty bills already introduced in the Legislature, Representative Charles Culver, of Detroit, has sponsored a whipping bill which would permit the trial judge in his discretion, to penalize prisoners convicted of murder, attempted murder or assault, by imposing ten to twenty strokes of the lash on the bare back, well laid on, at the end of each six months of imprisonment, the total not to exceed 300 strokes.

Despite increasing interest on the part of Michigan farmers in favor of the McNary-Haugen bill, the Senate committee on agriculture has refused to report favorably Senator Lennon's resolution urging Congress to pass this farm-relief measure.

The Senate committee on rules has reported favorably upon a restriction to debar all persons lobbying for or against a measure pending in the Legislature, from the floor. The Senate has adopted this anti-lobbying rule.

### BIOLOGICAL SURVEY IMPARTIAL.

THE biological survey of the department of agriculture is not influenced by outside interests in its dealings with wild fowl, declared Dr. E. W. Nelson, chief of the survey, in reply to criticisms at hearings before a sub-committee of the Senate committee on agriculture. It follows recommendations of the advisory board, which favors setting aside migratory bird refuges, but opposes proposed bag limits to game birds as an impractical approach to the problem of conservation.

### FARM MUSCLE SHOALS OFFER.

IN presenting the offer of the American Cyanamid Company for the lease of Muscle Shoals before the House military affairs committee, W. B. Bell said the offer of his company was the first from a corporation actually engaged in the manufacture and exporting of commercial fertilizer. The American Cyanamid Company is now manufacturing ammonium phosphate which is the combination of elements most favorably considered by farmers over the country. It is planned to establish a urea plant on the Muscle Shoals site, urea being one of the most concentrated forms of fertilizer.

State Grange Master Farmer, of New Hampshire, and President Putnam, of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau, appeared before the committee in favor of the American Cyanamid Company's offer, as did E. A. O'Neal, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau, and other farm organization representatives.

# Smut

of Wheat, Barley and other Cereal and Forage Crop Diseases

wiped out with

## SEMESAN

The Organic Mercury Disinfectant for Dust or Liquid Application

As long as there's a possibility of a better way of fighting disease there's always a possibility that you're not getting the most out of your acres and your effort. Read what Powell Fullerton of Idaho Falls, Idaho, says about Semesan:

"I found your Semesan treatment for wheat to increase germination and stand decided over formaldehyde treatment on the same ground and under the same conditions. While I did not harvest the two treatments separately, I noticed, when cutting, a much heavier stand on the Semesan side of the field. From this I judge I had an increased yield. I intend to again use Semesan on my wheat and Semesan Bel on my potatoes."

In Delaware, according to the Bureau of Plant Industry, "One grower disinfected his seed with Semesan and reduced covered smut from 22% to 0.5%. One field of spring barley where seed had been treated with Semesan showed only a trace of loose smut while untreated seed showed 1%. Spring barley treated with Semesan showed complete control of stripe while check contained 0.5%. In a field of winter barley treated with the same substance only 1% leaf blotch was found on the lower leaves while 20% was found on the check."

Send this coupon for crop-help booklets

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.  
Dyestuffs Department  
Wilmington, Del. M. F. Feb.

Please send me the following booklets:

☐ Cereals ☐ Potatoes ☐ Vegetables

Name \_\_\_\_\_

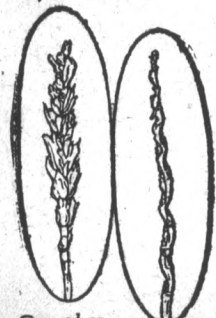
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City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

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DU PONT



Covered or stinking smut of wheat. Loose smut of wheat.

### EXPERIMENT

Stations, Agricultural Colleges and large-acre farmers have found Semesan the most effective, most economical disinfectant for the following diseases:

**Smut Diseases**—Bunt or stinking smut of wheat; covered smut of barley; stem smut of rye; flag smut of wheat; loose and grain smut of sorghum; head smut of millet and smut of cheat.

**Leaf Diseases**—Stripe diseases of barley and glume spot of wheat can be effectively checked. The spot and net blotch of barley have also yielded to treatment with Semesan.

**Stem and Root Diseases**—Anthracnose of wheat, rye, oats, blue grass, orchard grass and timothy, "take-all" and seedling blight (Fusarium) of wheat; leaf spot of red clover; leaf and pod spot, and brown spot of soybeans; and numerous other diseases may be effectively checked by Semesan seed treatment.



## RECORD OAT CROP.

The oat crop grown by William Schweitzer, of Bay City, made the record in the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. The crop amounted to 964 bushels on nine and one-half acres, or a little better than 101 bushels per acre. Statistics show that Mr. Schweitzer grew as valuable a crop on his nine and one-half acres as the average farmer grows on twenty-nine and one-half acres. The variety he grew was the Worthy. This is the third successive year his crop averaged over ninety-five bushels per acre.

## FARM ORGANIZATIONS CONFER.

THE second conference of the executive officials and Washington representatives of the National Grange, National Farmers' Union and American Farm Bureau Federation,



F. D. Busha, Shiawassee County, Plant- ed this White Cap Yellow Dent on June 12. It was from Fourteen to Sixteen Feet High, and Went 115 Bushels to the Acre.

was held in Washington on January 24, to agree upon a national legislative program for the rest of the present Congress and extending into the Seventieth Congress.

In a statement issued by the farm leaders it is said that with only one day to devote to this conference, more progress was made than has heretofore been evident after years of effort. National Grange Master Taber said it was a big day for agriculture.

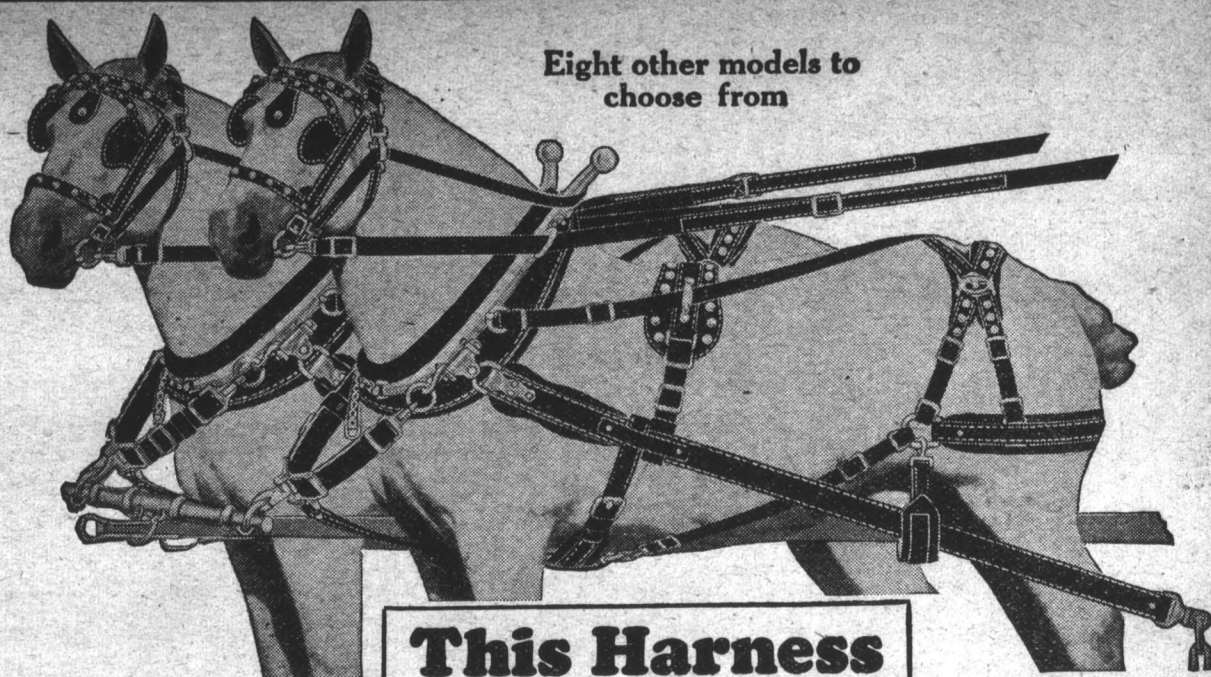
## GIRL LEADS POTATO CLUB.

AN Iron county club girl, Anna Flaschberger, has been county champion in potato club work each year that she has been a member of the potato clubs. In order to prove that a championship in potato growing did not use up all of her energy, Miss Flaschberger won second place in a third-year sewing club. Two trips to the State Fair have been awarded to this girl as a reward for the work which she has done.

## BOYS TEST SEED CORN.

BOYS in the agricultural classes of the Milford High School, are running germination tests on all the seed corn which will be used on their home farms. Last year the boys tested enough seed corn to plant nearly a thousand acres. Of the seed tested last year, only forty-five per cent had a germination high enough so it was fit for seed. Part of the corn tested had been field selected. Of the field selected corn, ninety-four per cent passed the germination test. The Milford school board bought a hot water seed corn tester for the boys to use in their work. With this apparatus the boys can test ninety ears in five days.

Stefansson, the explorer, says that in the course of almost twelve years spent in the arctic regions, his diet was 100 per cent meat the greater part of the time.



Eight other models to choose from

**This Harness**  
**FREE for 30 Days!!**

We want you to see Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal Harness and use it—without the slightest obligation to buy unless you want to. So we will gladly send you a set free with the understanding that it belongs to you for thirty days! Then, if not satisfied send it back at our expense. Work it every day—put it to every test. We want you to prove to yourself by actual use that it is the finest, strongest, most durable and dependable

harness you ever had on your horses. See how the use of metal-to-metal at every point of wear and strain has added years and years of life to a harness that was already famous for its strength and durability. Note how much strength has been added by using at vital points the Olde Tan "Buckleless Buckle" which stands the utmost strain and positively cannot slip. Read facts in our free catalog!

If You Decide to Keep Olde Tan—  
**Don't Pay for 4 Months**

Not only do we send you Olde Tan Harness on Free Trial. If you decide to buy you need pay nothing until 4 months after you received it. Nothing could better show our complete confidence in Olde Tan Harness than our willingness to let you use it for 4 months before you pay us one cent! We also continue our easy payment offer of \$7.50 a month, after 30 days' trial, for those who wish to buy on our easy payment plan.

**"If I Were to Buy 100 More Sets, They Would All Be Olde Tan"**

That's what Lewis Hunter, of Prescott, Kansas, writes. And he adds: "My work is most trying on harness, such as logging and strip pit work. In my 3½ years of use, I have not been out a cent

for repairs and my harness still looks like new. I bought another make at the same time of a local harness shop and they are now pretty well shot to pieces."

**New Olde Tan Models at New Low Prices**

Write for Complete Information

**Send for Free Book!**

Mail the coupon NOW! Don't wait until your old harness breaks down—and remember that a poor harness is dear at any price! The delay caused in your spring work by a broken harness may easily cost you many times the price of good Olde Tan! Get it now and save trouble later! Remember—30 days' Free Trial—and nothing to pay for four months! But act quick! Write for free book today.

**Babson Bros.,** 2843 West 19th Street, Dept. 31-02 Chicago, Ill.

**Olde Tan Harness**

**"Not One Penny for Repairs"**

Olde Tan has been in use 5 days a week on the same team ever since I bought it. I have used it nearly two years and have not paid out a penny for repairs. I bought another make of harness the year before I bought one from you, and it went to pieces, so I had to do something.

—Clyde Mellinger, LaGrange, Ind.

**"4 Years and No Repairs"**

My Olde Tan has been in use 4 years and I have never spent a cent for repairs.

—R. H. Grady, RRI, Wall, S. Dak.

**BABSON BROS., Dept. 31-02**  
2843 W. 19th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me free your Olde Tan Harness Book telling all about your Free Trial and your Don't Pay for 4 Months offer on Olde Tan Harness.

Print your name and address plainly

My Name—

My Address—

Your banker knows what a garden is worth

**Planet Jr.**

HE KNOWS that the farm which raises its own food is a self-sufficient farm. He knows that a good home garden is the best paying crop on the place. He knows that the cash saved by a garden is a big step to financial independence.

Just think, too, of crisp, juicy lettuce; tender, melting peas; smoking, buttered corn! That's what a garden gives you. And for so little work when you plant and hoe with Planet Jr. They make gardening so easy, they save so much time, they cost so little and last so long, there's no excuse for paying big prices for inferior vegetables.

Write for some seed catalogs—and the Planet Jr. catalog of garden drills, wheel and horse hoes. Free with our useful booklet, "Home Gardens—How to Grow What You Eat!"

**S. L. ALLEN & CO., Inc.**

For 55 Years Largest Manufacturers of Specialized Field and Garden Implements in the World.

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5th & Glenwood Ave.  
Philadelphia



Planet Jr. No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe

**STANDARD GARDEN TRACTOR**

A Powerful All-round Tractor for Small Farms, Gardeners, Florists, Truckers, Nurseries, Estates, Fruit Growers, Suburbanites, and Poultrymen.

**DOES 4 MEN'S WORK**

Handles Field Work, Dusting, Outfit, Belt Machinery & Lawnmower. Catalog Free.

**STANDARD ENGINE COMPANY**

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Eastern Sales Branch—145 Cedar Street, New York

**HIDES TANNED**

All kinds of hides tanned and manufactured into coats, robes, scarfs, chokers, rugs, etc. In any style and exactly as ordered. Best linings and furnishings. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**

Write for Free Catalog and Price List

**READING ROBE & TANNING CO.**

READING, MICHIGAN

CUSTOM TANNERS FOR OVER FORTY YEARS.

**DON'T WEAR A TRUSS**

**BE COMFORTABLE—**

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters.

Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to Mr. C. E. Brooks.

prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.

Brooks Appliance Co., 307 State St., Marshall, Mich.



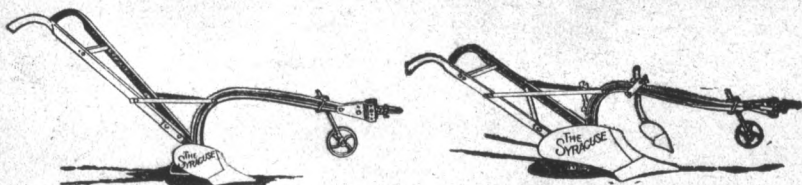


## Plows that Last Longer and Do Better Work

John Deere-Syracuse Chilled Plows are preferred by particular farmers wherever chilled plows are used, because they last longer in sandy soil, shed better, run steadier, handle easier, are built stronger and do better work all around.

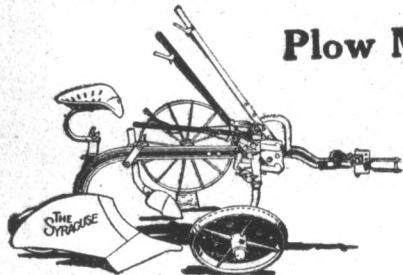
Moldboard is smooth and regular for good shedding.

Shares are chilled to uniform depth, underside as well as top—one Syracuse Chilled Share will outlast two similar shares of other makes.



The John Deere-Syracuse No. 1459 is a small, light-weight plow, but having the same substantial construction and good working qualities as our bigger plows. Rib on lower edge of landside insures steady work. Three-piece reversible clevis allows ample adjustments. Beaded steel beam. Full horn share.

John Deere-Syracuse Plows of the No. 1341-1441 Series take either chilled or steel bottom parts, adapting them to any soil condition. Built strong. Good penetration. Durable. Heavy malleable frog. Rolled foot beam of standard John Deere type. Bottom parts interchangeable on sulky and tractor plows.



### Plow More Acres in a Day

The No. 210 Sulky is the lightest-running plow of its type. Rolling landside eliminates dragging friction. All weight is carried on wheels. Front furrow caster wheel, controlled by lever, governs plow on turns, causing plow to cut at uniform depth even when turning square corners.

Write today for folder describing the Syracuse chilling process and the line of Syracuse plows. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for Folders SI-722

**JOHN DEERE**  
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Mention the Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

**"I made \$2600 extra profit from \$800 in fence"**

**RED STRAND**  
*The Triple Life Wire*  
**Galvannealed**  
**Fence lasts much longer**

"IN 1921 I started farming here in Russell, N. D., on a half section that former owner said was worn out.

"In the Spring of 1923 we bought 400 rods of woven wire fence and started raising hogs.

"In the Fall of 1923 we bought a band of sheep. In the Spring of 1925 we bought 1200 rods more fence and this year we ordered 160 rods.

"This fenced and cross-fenced our half section at a total cost for new fence and rebuilding old fence of \$800.

Our 'worn out land' produces as high as 28 bushels of durum wheat per acre and turned off last year \$2600 worth of mutton, wool and hogs.

"Woven wire fence will buy the car, build a good house and pay off the mortgage. Diversified farming and woven wire fence will give an income during crop failures as well as during good years. Woven wire fence pays for itself many times over and is by far the best investment on any farm." Carl Schultz, Russell, N. D.

### Red Strand "Galvannealed" Fence Lasts Much Longer

It can't help but last longer—for more copper in the steel and heavier zinc "Galvannealing" on the outside resist rust better and longer than any method ever used before in making woven wire fence. "Red Strand" has picket-like stays that hold it straight; wavy strands that keep it trim; can't-slip knots that hold it firm; full gauge wires; honest weight. This longer lasting, finer fence costs no more

per rod than any other standard make. But it costs less per year because it lasts much longer.

5 booklets free: (1) Cost of Fencing Farms; (2) Making More Money From Hogs; (3) What 17,000 Farm Folks Said; (4) How to Test Fence Wire; (5) Keystone Catalog. All interesting, instructive, profitable. Ask your dealer for "Red Strand" price or write us. Send for 5 free books today.

**KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE COMPANY**  
4983 Industrial Street Peoria, Illinois

## OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

### PARENTS' LIABILITY FOR WAGES.

I am twenty-three years old. I have worked for my father all of the time. Can I collect any wages? Last spring he bought a car which he promised to give me if I worked for him until fall, and he also promised to pay me wages besides. However, he did set a price and now refuses to pay me or give me the car. What can I do?—A. P.

The father is liable on his contract to pay the wages and assign the car. There being no agreement as to the amount of the wages he is liable to pay what the services are reasonably worth, which is a question for the jury.—Rood.

### LICENSE FOR TRACTOR ROAD WORK.

Is it necessary for one to have a license on a tractor hauling on a state road? The tractor makes three or four trips a day and hauls sleighs with loads. Is one supposed to have license on the sleighs, as trailers, and head and tail lights? They also buy gasoline with the 2c tax for agricultural purposes. What can be done about this?—J. P.

Public Acts 1915, Section 4,797, and following, as amended by Public Acts 1919, No. 383, provides, that every owner of a "motor vehicle" driven upon the highways of the state, shall obtain a license from the Secretary of State, and pay as required by the act, and it is declared that motor vehicles as used in the statute shall include all vehicles impelled by all power other than muscular power, except motorcycles operated by policemen or firemen on official business. The statute requires license on trailers drawn on motor vehicles, but does not specify whether the trailer is upon wheels or runners.—Rood.

### RATE OF INTEREST.

Is there a law governing the amount of interest that a state bank can charge? If so, how much? I am paying \$70 a year besides 7% interest on \$600. Please advise.—R. E. P.

The highest legal rate banks can charge is 7% in advance.—Rood.

### LIABILITY FOR SHOOTING.

A party of five went out hunting and were all walking east from four to eight rods apart. From north to south they were A, B, C, D, and E. B started up a bird which flew between D and E, C and D both shooting at it. C's shots went above and a little ahead of E, while D shot straight at E knowing he was in that direction. Can D be held for the doctor bill and time that E was unable to work?—F. R.

The statement shows a case of negligent injury for which the wrong doer is liable.—Rood.

### RIGHT TO TRAP.

What is the law regarding trapping on a public lake? The farm bordering part of the lake is privately owned, also part of lake comprises part of the farm. Has a person the right to trap along the lake using a boat without trespassing on another man's property? Has the owner of the farm a right to prohibit trapping along his shore?—W. E. E.

Only the owner of the land over which navigable water flows has the right to set traps upon the bottom and he may remove any traps placed by any other person.—Rood

### FAILURE TO PAY.

A buys a house and lot (city property) from B on contract. A fails to keep up payments and pay taxes until arrears equal nearly \$300. What recourse does B have aside from taking property? A earns wages about \$40 per week and gets paid by the month. Can B garnishee A's wages? If so, what part? Also, can A assign his wages to some other party? If so,

would this form be legal? "I do hereby assign my wages from.....Co. to J. V. for year 1927.—signed :A."

Must this form be made by an attorney? Also, A has livestock but no real estate. Can B get possession of any live stock? If so, how?—S.

The purchaser is liable on the contract and upon suit, and judgment against him for any unpaid installments. His wages are liable except such as are exempt by law. If the debtor is head of the family his wages are exempt to the extent of 60% not exceeding \$30.00. If he is single his wages are exempt to the extent of 40%. Wages to be earned may be assigned; no legal form is necessary. The live stock not exempt may also be levied upon to satisfy the judgment.—Rood.

### SELLING FISH.

If a person buys fish from the fish companies in Green Bay, Wis., has he a right to sell same at a fair profit? Is he compelled to have a license to sell same in town or country.—J. T.

Compiled Laws 1915 Section 6975, provides that a peddler's license shall not be required of a peddler of fish. The statutes of Wisconsin and Michigan are not entirely alike regarding what fish may lawfully be taken and sold.—Rood.

### HOUSE PART OF LAND.

A buys a house and moves it on a piece of land that has been bought on a contract. In case A should not make his payments on said land regularly and B wanted to take the land, can B hold the house also? If A puts the house on blocks instead of stone can B hold it?—M. S. C.

The house put upon the land by the purchaser becomes a part of it and could not be removed without the seller's consent.—Rood.

### STORM WINDOWS PART OF HOUSE.

A bought a cottage from B. When B moved out, he took the storm windows along saying that they were not nailed onto the house and belonged to him. Has B a right to claim these windows when they were used on the cottage several years?—J. T. B.

If the storm windows were fitted to the frames they are a part of the house as much as if they were nailed in. On the theory stated by the seller he would be entitled to retain the keys also for they are not nailed in neither.—Rood.

### DIVISION OF STRAW.

E let S have a piece of ground for oats. E was to have one-third of oats. The oats were threshed and straw put in E's barn. Later, S demands two-thirds of straw. Is S entitled to straw or does the land hold the straw?—S.

Land does not hold straw. Straw is a part of the crop same as the grain. A practice by many landlords is to make an agreement to the effect that straw remain on the farm for fertility purposes. The understanding at outset should decide as to the disposition of straw.—F. T. Riddell.

### RIGHTS OF WIFE'S CHILDREN.

A woman and a man marry. Both have children by previous marriages. Can the husband cut off her children from inheritance? What share of the personal property can a woman hold? What share of real estate?—H. K. G.

The wife's children by a prior husband would not inherit any share of the estate from the second if he made no disposition of it. They could take only in case and to the extent that he give it to them by properly executed will or disposition during his lifetime. The second wife would take one-third of his estate.—Rood.



## Cloverland News

### BETTER CROPS' TRAIN FOR CLOVERLAND.

LATE in March and early in April a "better crops" train will be run on the railroads of the Upper Peninsula for the purpose of interesting the Upper Peninsula farmers in crop improvement. The principal Upper Peninsula railroads have already accepted the plan. The train will carry crop improvement demonstrations and these will be accompanied by a group of crop specialists from the Michigan State College, who will address the farmers on various problems of crop betterment. It is planned to have the train stop at about forty stations to meet gatherings of farmers. This train will inaugurate a year of activities looking to the growing of better varieties of grain, potatoes, sugar beets, hay, alfalfa and their more scientific handling throughout the peninsula.

There will be follow-up work in each county. The Development Bureau will offer prizes in each county to the farmers who make the best showing in crop improvement, the bureau and local business men cooperating in providing the prize money. This will be an individual, not a county contest. It will be required as a condition of this contest that at least two crops be grown in each county. Crop combinations are being worked out, including peas in Ontonagon, flax in Chippewa, sugar beets in Menominee county, barley in Houghton county, potatoes in Schoolcraft, wheat in several counties, alfalfa in Marquette county, with some other crop in combination. One of these crops is selected with a view to secure a good cash crop, while the other will be a good forage crop.—Chase.

### DANGER OF LOSING PYROTOL ALLOTMENT.

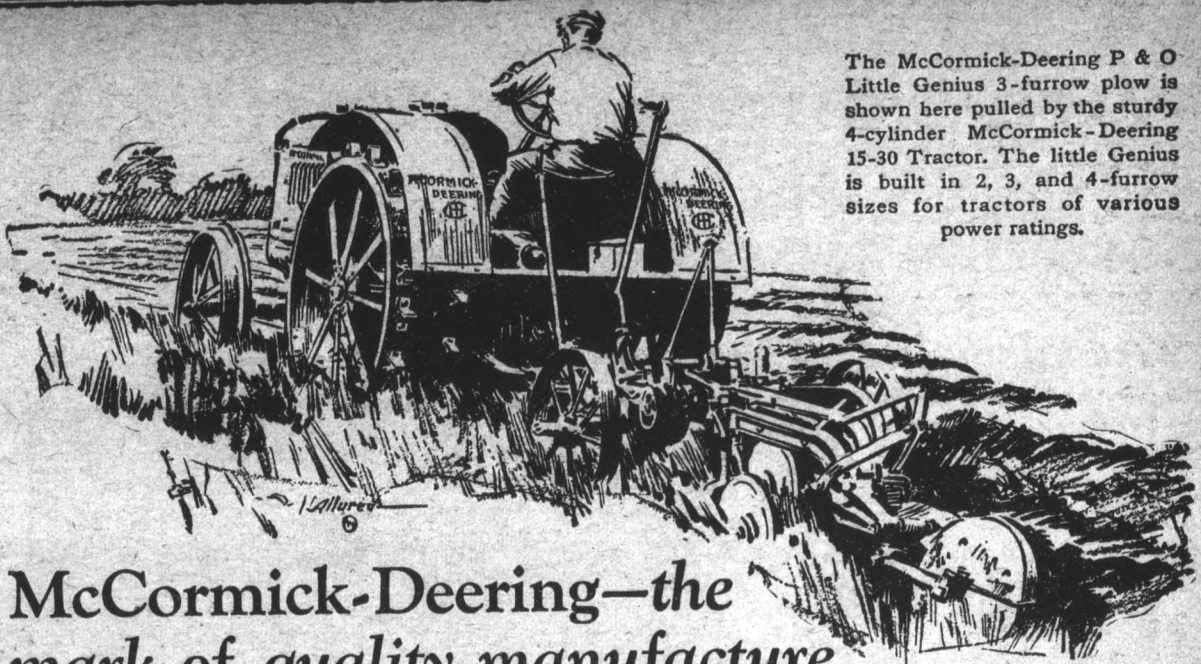
UNLESS farmers send more orders for pyrotol explosives this spring, the state will lose its free allotment in succeeding years, according to Larry Livingston, state agricultural engineer. The federal government allotted 1,000,000 pounds of this explosive to Michigan at no charge except the freight and boxing. Since this allotment should be exhausted by June 3, 1927, and further, since seven hundred pounds of this amount remain to be used, the chances are, unless farmers who are interested hurry their orders to the county agents, there will be a scarcity of the explosive for the coming year. The farmers of the Upper Peninsula have been taking fully half of these allotments.

### COUNTY AGENTS PLAN FOR CROP CONTEST.

COUNTY agents from every part of the Upper Peninsula recently met in a two-day session at Marquette to consider details in the better crop contest made possible through the generous offers of the development bureau. The contest in each county will be under the direction of a crops committee and the county agent. Any farmer in the Upper Peninsula can compete by making application to his crops committee.

### INTERESTED IN ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY.

CLOVERLAND farmers and business men are deeply interested in the favorable report of Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, in advocating the construction of the St. Lawrence deep waterway. Delegates to the Muskegon meeting will lend their enthusiastic endorsement to the slogan, "Finish the Job in 1927." By this they mean, the preliminary clearing of obstacles so that active operations might be undertaken.



## McCormick-Deering—the mark of quality manufacture

THE McCormick-Deering dealer in your community offers you tractors and tractor plows developed by one builder for your satisfaction. The dealer, who is expert in gauging the machine needs of his community, has chosen his stocks from the McCormick-Deering line with your soil, crop, and climatic conditions closely in mind. If you are interested in turning your soil in the shortest possible time and with the smallest expenditure of man labor, we urge you to study the McCormick-Deering combination of power and plows.

McCormick-Deering Tractors are sturdy, modern, 4-cylinder units, built in three types,—10-20 h. p. and 15-30 h. p. regular tractors, and the two-plow Farmall designed for planting and cultivating row crops in addition to doing all regular tractor work. All three embody the same basic 4-cylinder engine design and are built according to Harvester quality standards for long years of economical, labor-saving operation.

McCormick-Deering P & O Tractor Plows—moldboard and disk types—are up-to-the-minute in every detail. Designed to plow with minimum power and to operate with minimum human effort. Power lifts, accessible levers, quick adjustments, easily removable shares, etc., are features.

Ask the local dealer for specific information on tractors and plows for your requirements.

### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Ill.  
(Incorporated)

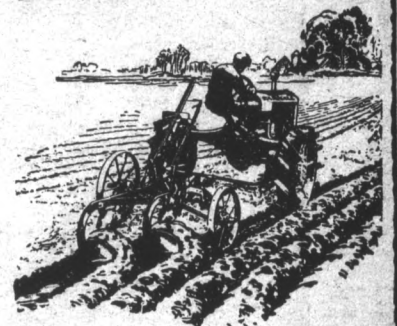
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Michigan Farmer territory—  
Detroit, Grand Rapids, Green Bay, Jackson, Saginaw

# McCORMICK-DEERING TRACTORS and P & O PLOWS

The McCormick-Deering P & O Little Genius 3-furrow plow is shown here pulled by the sturdy 4-cylinder McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractor. The Little Genius is built in 2, 3, and 4-furrow sizes for tractors of various power ratings.

## P & O

For more years than most of us can remember, the name P & O has meant absolute plowing satisfaction. Today, the McCormick-Deering line of tractor plows bearing this name upholds the P & O tradition with incomparable tractor moldboard and disk plows for open field, orchard and vineyard use. Built by the makers of the famous 4-cylinder McCormick-Deering Tractors for every kind of soil and power. Also, a complete line of horse-drawn gangs, sulkies, and walking plows.



### McCormick-Deering 4-cylinder FARMALL


The new all-purpose tractor for planting and cultivating corn, cotton, and other row crops. Leads the way to real horseless farming.



### SAW YOUR OWN LUMBER

with a Howell Portable Saw Mill. Turn your standing timber into high price building lumber at the mere cost of sawing. Big demand for lumber, lath and shingles. Keep your engine busy the year round making Big Money in Custom Sawing for your neighbors. Howell saw mills are made in several sizes suitable for tractors of any size. Also Edgers, Planers, Lath and Shingle machines. Write for free Catalog, B-8

**R. R. HOWELL & CO., Mfrs.** Minneapolis, Minn.



### The Riddle of Seed

FEW men can tell the real value of a given lot of seed by its appearance. No one can tell definitely by the appearance of most lots of seed from what part of the world it came. Furthermore, it is very hard to see all the weed seeds that may be hidden in the seed.

The removal of such uncertainties surrounding seeds is one big service rendered by the State Farm Bureau. We will not sell our farmers seed which is unadapted to their conditions. To further protect our customers, Farm Bureau Brand Seeds are packed in sealed and branded bushel, half-bushel and peck sacks which are delivered to the customer exactly as they left our warehouse. On each bag is a tag plainly stating the purity, germination, and origin of the seed, together with a guarantee. Send for instructive folder "Take the Uncertainty out of Seed."

**Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service**  
Lansing, Michigan

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

### LEADCLAD FARM FENCE

THE LONG-LIFE FENCE THAT CUTS TWO-THIRDS FROM THE COST OF FENCE REPLACEMENT AND REPAIRS ON THE FARM. WRITE FOR NEW 1927 CATALOG

LEADCLAD WIRE CO. 1213 PLAINFIELD AVE. HOUNSVILLE, W. VA.



### Get My New CUT PRICES

**DON'T BUY A ROD OF FENCING** Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal or Ready Roofing, Paints, etc., until you get my new Cut Price Catalog. I want you to see the big savings I'm giving this season. Write today for my Big 112-page Bargain Book. Get my cut prices before you buy. I pay the freight, guarantee the quality. — Jim Brown.

**THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 2804, Cleveland, O.**

### KITSELMAN FENCE

**FACTORY TO YOU** FREE CATALOG FENCE. STEEL POSTS. GATES. BARB WIRE. PAINT. ROOFING

Now Low Prices Now Ready Big money-saving values in Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Steel Posts, Gates, Barb Wire, Paints, Roofing. Buy now while prices are down. Prompt shipments. Factory to you. Satisfaction guaranteed. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. "I saved \$23.50" says Geo. Arney, Daviess Co., Indiana. You, too, can save. Don't delay, write for our new FREE Catalog.

**KITSELMAN BROS., Dept. 278 MUNCIE, INDIANA**



# Are You One of the 30,000 Readers

who have purchased *Federal Travel Accident Insurance* protection as offered the members of our Michigan Farmer family. The accompanying reproduction of letter and check shows what *Travel Accident Protection* meant to Andrew Schut, R 4 Zeeland, Michigan

who received \$150.00 for 15 weeks disability as the result of injuries received by being struck by a passing automobile.

## Federal Life Insurance Company

Office of  
E. JENSEN  
Assistant Secretary  
A. W. PETTIT  
Claim Adjuster  
E. FREEMAN  
Assistant Claim Adjuster

ISAAC MILLER HAMILTON  
PRESIDENT

150 NORTH MICHIGAN AVE.  
CHICAGO, ILL. December 16th, 1926.

The Michigan Farmer,  
1632 Lafayette Blvd.,  
Detroit, Michigan.

Gentlemen:-

In re: Andrew Schut,  
Route # 4  
Zeeland, Mich.  
Policy F-268414 - Cl. 74722

We are pleased to enclose herewith our check in the amount of \$150.00, which is in full and final settlement of the claim presented by the above assured for injuries he sustained on August 30th, when he was struck by an automobile.

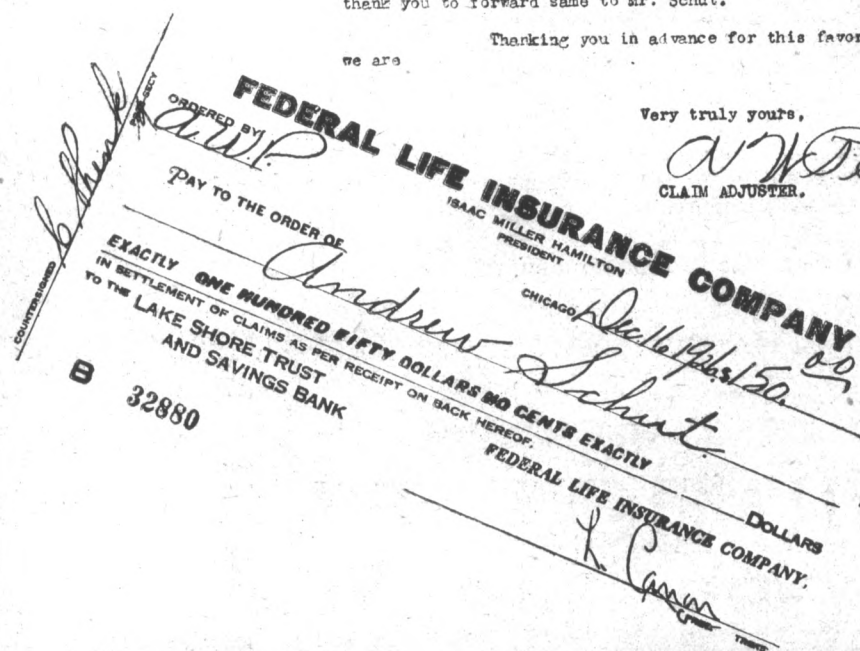
This check covers a period of total disability from August 30th to December 3rd, and we would thank you to forward same to Mr. Schut.

Thanking you in advance for this favor,

we are

Very truly yours,

CLAIM ADJUSTER.



## The Michigan Farmer

offers you this *Insurance Protection* against the loss of life or limb as the result of *Travel Accidents*.

**\$1 Per Year**  
is the total cost

This policy carries five clauses, paying for loss of life sustained under clause No. 1, \$7,500; clause No. 2, \$3,000; clause No. 3, \$2,000; clause No. 4, \$1,000; clause No. 5, \$10 weekly indemnity for fifteen weeks for injuries sustained in the manner described in the policy.

John A. Thurman of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, R. 6, Received Check for \$78.57 for Injuries Sustained on July 16, 1926

### This Policy Covers You Whether on Business or Pleasure

You can be engaged in hauling or trucking, as was Mr. Thurman, or you may be on a pleasure trip with the family—Our *Travel Accident Insurance Service* Protects You at a Cost of Less than 2c Per Week for Yourself or Each Member of Your Family who are over 10 and under 70 years of age, provided each individual carries a policy.

### Our Family Offer

This protection is available to each member of the Michigan Farmer Family, who is a paid-in-advance reader of Your Own Home Farm Weekly for the period of time the policy is in force.

### \$1.00 Per Year is the Total Cost

If you are not a paid-in-advance reader, \$2.00 will give you Michigan Farmer three years, or 156 issues, and cover the cost of your insurance policy, giving you protection for one year. Michigan Farmer has been regularly one year \$1.00. Three annual subscriptions would have cost \$3.00. Remember, this Family Offer gives you Michigan Farmer 3 years and one year insurance protection. Note the saving. You can renew your policy each year that you are a paid-in-advance reader for \$1.00 renewal premium, as long as you desire to keep the insurance in force.

### Fill out application and mail today

(Send Along Your Address Label on This Paper)

### APPLICATION

for \$7,500 Travel Accident Policy issued by the Federal Life Insurance Company as a service by The Michigan Farmer.

I certify that I am a paid-in-advance reader of The Michigan Farmer, more than 10 years and not over 70 years of age, that I am neither deaf nor blind, and that I am not crippled to the extent that I cannot travel safely in public places, and hereby apply for the \$7,500 Travel-Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Company, issued through The Michigan Farmer.

Full Name ..... (Print Name in Full).

Post Office..... State .....

R. F. D..... Occupation .....

Date of Birth ..... Age.....

I read Michigan Farmer ..... Expiration Date.....

addressed to .....

Write below the name and address of person to whom you want insurance paid in case you are killed; otherwise it will be paid to your estate.

Beneficiary ..... Relationship.....

Address .....

NOTICE:—Not more than one policy will be issued to one person, but any or all members of the family between the ages of 10 and 70 years can secure one of these policies.



## THE COMMUNITY SPIRIT.

## Ladies' Aid.

We certainly have a fine community spirit here. One of our neighbors lost everything in a fire which destroyed their home. Neighbors took them in and cared for them until they found a house. We also had a shower for them, consisting of things to eat, wear, and for housekeeping.

We have no church in this community, but we have a large Ladies' Aid. It gave them money, and also helped to make them quilts and clothing. Another farmer's barn burned. The men had several bees to help cut and saw timber for a new barn, and to erect it, and also gave him money.

Our Aid gives fruit and flowers to the sick, helps the poor; on one occasion gave a poor crippled boy money to help him through school. We also help to keep up a church in another community.—Mrs. Bert F. Judd.

## Why They Love Their Neighbors.

During the first week of November, Reuben Lee, while picking apples, fell about twenty-five feet from the tree, causing concussion of the spine. He had to lie in bed for one week, after which he began to walk on crutches—gradually growing stronger, until now, (December 30), he can walk almost normally.

It happened, as he is a grower of alfalfa and uses much lime, that a carload had been ordered, and arrived the day after his injury. A carload of potatoes also was sacked and ready for shipment.

The neighbors came with teams and trucks, and not only drew home the lime from the railroad, three and one-half miles away, but spread most of it as well. They also drew the potatoes to the waiting car and with the help of the eldest son, who is only ten years old, the chores were well taken care of. During that time, Mr. Lee sold twenty tons of alfalfa, all of which was loaded and drawn by friends and neighbors.

The lights in the home were waning. A neighbor drove to Grand Rapids (twenty miles away), got a can of carbide and set the lights in order.

Where the potato sorter had been used in the yard, a big pile of dirt was formed. Two neighbors came with team and road scraper and removed the dirt before it could freeze on the lawn. These are the big tasks which were done in such friendly and helpful spirit. Many little daily kindnesses were added, and within a radius of several miles (in this thickly populated section of Ionia county), only two families failed to telephone or come and offer services.

Is the Golden Rule community spirit dead? No! a thousand times no! Is it any wonder that we love our neighbors?—Mrs. Reuben Lee.

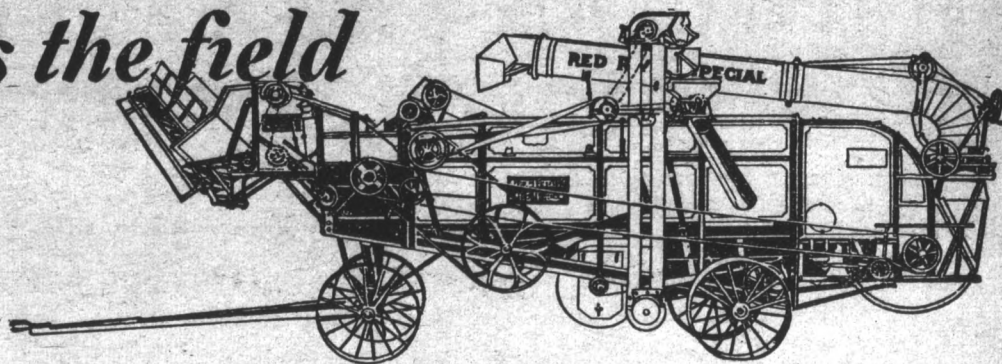
## HOLLANDERS SUCCESSFUL IN COOPERATION.

FARMERS in Holland are successful cooperators. The American consul at Amsterdam reports that upwards of 250,000 Dutch farmers belong to some cooperative association. This includes 130,000 dairy farmers. Last year there were 243 cooperative butter factories in Holland, compared with seventeen private factories; fifty-nine cooperative cheese factories, and four non-cooperative; 147 cooperative butter and cheese factories, and forty-five private factories. There are 156,000 farmers grouped in 1,590 societies that make extensive purchases of fertilizers and farm supplies. There are also seven cooperative sugar beet factories.

The chief causes of accidents in farm communities are carelessness, overwork, and child labor, according to a study of agricultural hazards.

## ~it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

## Again — Red River Special leads the field



## Armco Ingot Iron For All Sheet Metal Parts



## THE Red River Special Line

## Threshers

22x36  
28x46  
30x52  
32x56  
36x60

## Tractors

Lauson Built  
16-32  
20-40

## N &amp; S

25-50

## Red River Special Combine

15' cut  
20' cut  
Prairie Type

## Nichols &amp; Shepard Steam Engines

In 1925, Red River Special Threshers were built with roller bearings at every main bearing point.

In 1926, Alemite-Zerk Lubrication was added.

Now for 1927 comes another great improvement.

Nichols & Shepard Company is building all sheet metal parts in the Red River Special Line with Armco Ingot Iron—the great rust resisting metal.

The Hyatt Roller Bearings eliminate the expense and trouble of reabbtting, give the machine an even steady motion, and cut the power required for threshing and the fuel cost to the bone.

Alemite-Zerk Lubrication saves many minutes of the bright threshing days that other machines throw away on "Oiling up."

Armco Ingot Iron will save dollars in the longer life of the machine and in freedom from troublesome rust. Armco Ingot Iron makes the long lasting Red River Special Line still more long lasting.

This 3rd great improvement makes the sides, deck and all other sheet metal parts—as safe from rust as all steel construction

made the machines safe from fire and rot.

With these three great improvements are the famous 4 Threshermen, the greatest combination of machinery ever devised for getting the grain from the straw. They save dollars for the farmer in clean, merchantable grain, sent to the wagon box, not to the straw pile.

The Speed and Straw Governors control the N & S Hart Special Feeder, so that it feeds the Big Cylinder steadily, evenly, under all conditions of the straw. It is also a tilting feeder, making the cylinder quickly get-at-able.

## Get the Facts!

However you thresh, we have two new books that will interest every farmer. "The Book of Successful Threshing," deals with the methods of threshing, the farm owned machine, the farmer company, the co-operative ring, custom threshing, etc. The other book—"Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines," will give you the complete details you need in selecting the machinery to use. Both are free to farmers. Just send in the coupon.



Nichols & Shepard Company,  
286 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.  
Please send me the books on threshing.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

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

My tractor is a \_\_\_\_\_ size \_\_\_\_\_ make.

## NICHOLS &amp; SHEPARD

In Continuous Business Since 1848

## The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line

THE WORLD WORKS IN CROWN OVERALLS

## SUPER CROWN SHRUNK

## The Million Dollar Overall

GUARANTEED NOT TO SHRINK AND NOT TO FADE

The Only Overall On Earth With This Iron Clad Guarantee



## THE MASTERPIECE OF ALL WORK GARMENTS

The most durable, comfortable, economical and best appearing Overall ever produced. Big, strong pockets and countless special features. Made of extra heavy, super strength, deep dyed, highest quality, 8 ounce indigo denim; shrunk and prepared by a secret process in the great

Crown Denim Mills. From the cotton fields to your dealer every step in the manufacture of the denim and garments is owned and controlled by the CROWN ORGANIZATION. This eliminates all extra profits, therefore:



SUPER CROWN SHRUNK  
SEND FOR THIS BOOK  
CROWN READY REFERENCE  
A gold mine of valuable and interesting information.  
Nothing like it ever published before, MAILED FREE.

Costs No More Than Ordinary Overalls  
UNION MADE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS  
DEMAND SUPER CROWN SHRUNK  
—The Million Dollar Overall. Look for the CROWN TRADE MARK.

Ask Your Dealer—If He Cannot Supply You—Write US.

ADDRESS  
DEPT.  
A18

The CROWN OVERALL Mfg. Co.  
LARGEST IN THE WORLD  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## Gift Prize of Michigan Nursery Stock TREES BERRIES GRAPES SHRUBS ROSES BULBS

We give away annually thousands of hardy and healthy Michigan grown trees and plants (thrive everywhere) as an appreciation of your orders. Buy the Catalog Way at Big Bargain Rates and Save Half or More. Special discounts if you order now. Write today for free copy of New Big Bargain Catalog and information about Gift Prize with every order.

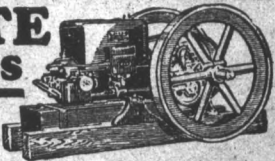
CELERY CITY NURSERIES, Dept. 26  
40 Seasons Direct Selling Kalamazoo, Michigan

## Oats

SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 Bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Send for sample and circular.

Theo. Burt & Sons, Box 175, Melrose, O.

## WITTE ENGINES



200,000 in daily world-wide use.

DIRECT From Factory—Wholesale Prices—Easy Terms—No Interest. 57 years proves WITTE most durable, economical—burns almost any kind of fuel—Semi-Steel Construction—Valve-In-Head Motor—WICO Magneto—THROTTLING GOVERNOR—LIFETIME GUARANTEE.

FREE CATALOG Describes New Improvements, New Low Prices and Long Terms. Also Log Saws and Pumps.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

2191 Witte Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

2191 Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

2191 Witte Building, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



# Isbell's Seeds DO Yield More

For forty-eight years our customers' successful money-making gardens and bumper crops have proved Isbell's Michigan grown seeds more hardy, better yielding and more dependable. Isbell's seeds yield more for the same reason that thoroughbred stock pays better—breeding tells in anything that grows.

## For 48 Years

For nearly a half century Isbell's has been improving seeds—developing better strains, increasing hardness and yield and improving cleaning methods. Every ounce of Isbell's seed is grown under strict supervision, sorted and cleaned in our perfectly equipped plant and then tested for germination. Every precaution is taken to make certain that all the seed we ship is true to strain, dependable and of high germination.



## Pure Bred Seed

Be sure of your seed. If you are to have big crops and make more from garden and field, seed must be pure bred. This year there is a shortage in several kinds of seeds. Order early. Beware of imported seed not adapted to your soil and climate. Do not take chances—be certain by planting only Isbell's Pure Bred Seed. Then you know you have the best seed that 48 years of selection, experimentation and development can produce.



This Book FREE

## Isbell's 1927 Seed Annual is Ready for You

This book—which has become the buying guide for more than 200,000 of America's most progressive farmers—is even more helpful this year. It tells you how to determine what crops are best for each purpose—what strains are best for your soil—how to prepare the soil—how to plant for best returns—how to care for the different varieties. It tells you how to select seed. And it quotes you money-saving, direct-from-grower prices, on Isbell's Pure Bred Seeds.

## This Book Means More Money for You

Send for your copy today! It's Free! Over 400 true-to-nature illustrations—20 pages in natural colors. This book aids you to plan your crops. It means less money for seed and more profit from your farm and garden. It costs you nothing but may add many dollars to your income. Send the coupon now.

## S. M. ISBELL & COMPANY

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A MICHIGAN FARMER  
Liner is a good investment. Try one.



## BIG ALMANAC 104

WORTH \$3. CONTENTS—BEST FISHING-DAYS, BEST BAIT, HOW TO PLANT BY THE MOON, WEATHER FORECAST, HOW TO MAKE MEDICINE FROM ROOTS AND HERBS, HERBALIST P.O. BOX 5 HAMMOND, IND.

# The Cat Came Back

So Did the Dog and the Pig

HERE are a few of the responses to our request several weeks ago for incidents of how animals find their way back home after being taken to strange surroundings. Although the writeups of these incidents do not explain the homing instinct and the sense of direction animals have, we believe you will find them interesting.—Eds.

## How Do They Get Back?

Yes, how do they? In the year 1892 we lived in a town in Indiana, and my father-in-law lived six and one-half miles away, and in the month of September he brought us a pig, weighing about a hundred pounds, in a crate, in a new wagon with double wagon box. It was impossible for the pig to see out. Five turns were made on cross roads. One evening, about a week later, the pig got out and started for home, going through a woods the first mile, after which we lost track of it. But in about two days we found our pig at home and back into the field with its mates.—Mrs. N. Lantz.

## Cat Visits Old Home.

When I was a young girl, 14 years old in 1873, my father moved from Franklin, Oakland County, to Farmington. Father nailed the mother cat, with two little three-day-old kittens, in a box which he put in the bottom of the wagon in front of the driver. It was all covered up with the lap robes. The cat was a tortishell cat with three or four colors on it. It was a bright intelligent cat.

We drove seven miles to Farmington and got there about 12 o'clock. We kept the cat in the box until evening, then we let her out and put the box in the woodshed. In the morning, we could not find the mother cat, but the next day she came and went in the box with the little kittens and she never went away any more.

In a few days, father went back to Franklin to get the rest of the goods. The family that moved in the house

said our kitty came in one morning and looked all over the house, and then went out and they never saw her afterwards.—Subscriber.

## The Cat and the Dog.

I was born in Ottawa County on a farm nine miles north of Holland, Michigan. In the spring of 1900, when I got married, my parental family moved to the city of Holland, Michigan. I rented and occupied the farm.

During the summer, I hauled some twenty cords of stove wood by wagon to the folks in the city. My mother wishing to have one of the cats from the old farm, I put a cat in a box with closed sides and slats on top but not so wide apart that the cat could get its head through and look over the country. I placed this box on top of a load of wood, hauled it to town, and delivered it to mother. Just one week later the cat was back on the farm in a very run down condition. It must have walked back, but how did it find the way? Considering that no less than eight turns had been made from the starting point to its destination, it is remarkable that it did not lose track of directions.

At that time relating this experience to someone, another story was brought out, about a dog being carried by boat from there to Chicago and after some time was back home presumably coming back by land.

I had another peculiar experience, though of a different nature than you inquired for.

I saw a white hen sitting on the center of a potato hill of which the vines were now broken down from maturity about 20 feet from a foot path. Walking up to her the hen flew off the nest and to my surprise I found three or four eggs and an equal number of small wild rabbits in a downy nest just beneath.—D. H. Brot

## Not Easily Disposed Of.

This is an incident which occurred about forty-five years ago. My father who lived 4½ miles west of the village of Portland, had too many cats to suit mother. So father concluded to dispose of some. He was going to town so he put the old cat with five kittens in a grain bag, tied them up drove four miles until he came to the road that branched off to the right, down a big hill, through thick oak grubs. Then he untied the bag, dumped them out and drove fast for a half mile. He came home another way.

They were rid of that bunch for three days. Then father went to the barn in the morning and, lo and behold,—there was his old cat and all her kittens.

We can never imagine how dear old father felt when he saw them. He came in the kitchen and said, "Mother, give me a milkpan." Then he went back and filled the pan full of milk and set it where all the cats could get their fill. Father said, "henceforth, I'll feed them at the barn." After that, mother was not bothered with cats and kittens.—Libbie Walker.

The attitude of the present administration toward lobbyists is far from cordial. Governor Green, in his message to the Legislature, threatened, "If some of the notorious lobbyists of the past put in an appearance at this term of Legislature, I will call your attention to them by name." The governor made good this threat when, on January 18, he sent a special message to both the Senate and House in which he called attention to a certain lobbyist and declared, "You are entitled to have your deliberations unhampered by the presence of lobbyists. If your rules are not adequate, permit me to respectfully suggest that they be made to cover this point."

# PLOW This Shadow From your Fields!

There can be no compromise with the European Corn Borer.

Either you must win the battle or he will.

Clean plowing, authorities agree is the best practical way of killing this pest.

Therefore, Oliver has developed a special plow to control the corn borer. It plows deep. It turns the ground completely. It buries stalks and stubble entirely.

This new plow is furnished in two models—for tractor and for horse power.

See your Oliver dealer at once. He will be glad to show you, in your own fields, how this new plow protects your crop.

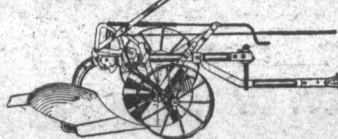
Write for our latest literature on the control of the European Corn Borer.

# OLIVER

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS  
SOUTH BEND • INDIANA



Oliver No. 134XX  
for general tractor use



Oliver No. 81

Oliver No. 34XX  
for the Fordson

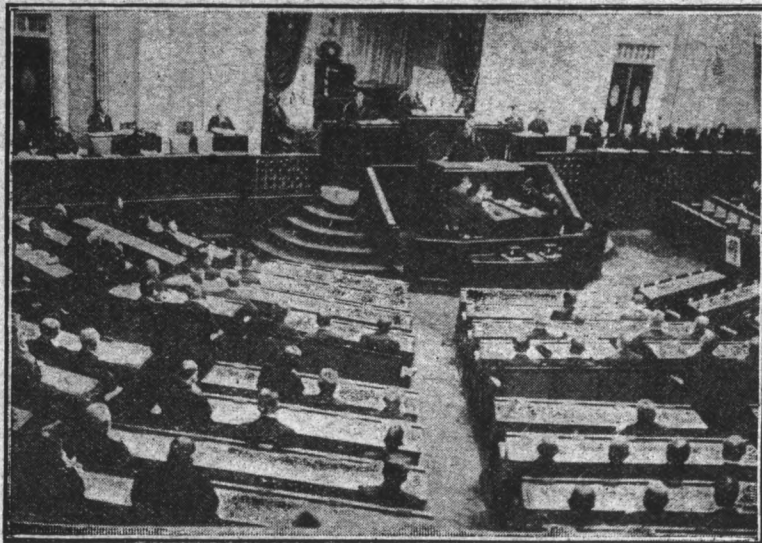




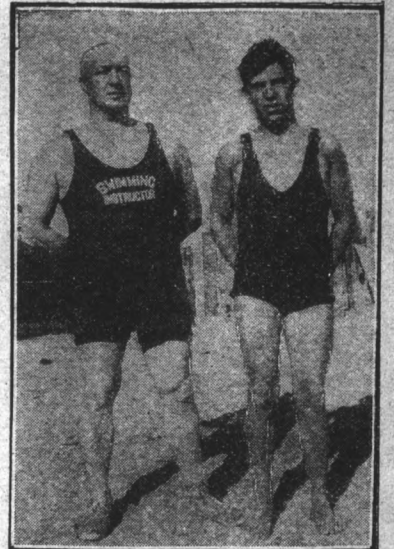
# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



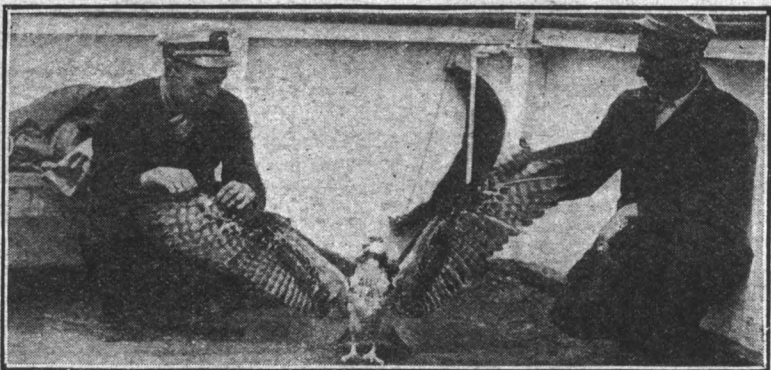
Andrew Summers Rowan may be promoted to rank of Major-General for bravery in war of 1898.



After its formal opening, the first important business of which the fifty-second Imperial Diet of China disposed, was making an adequate appropriation for funeral expenses of the late emperor.



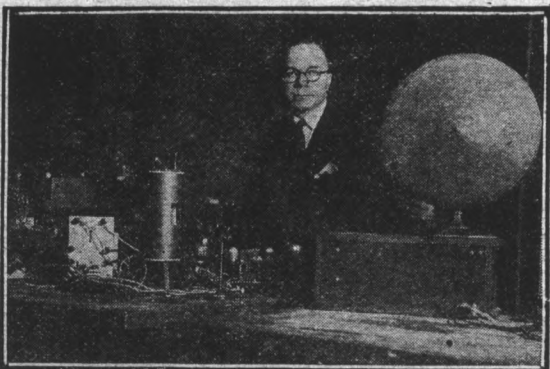
George Young, 17-year-old Toronto boy, won \$25,000 for swimming the Catalina Island channel.



A black and white eagle with a five-foot wing spread, fell exhausted on the deck of the steamer Sulanierco after following the ship for fifty miles.



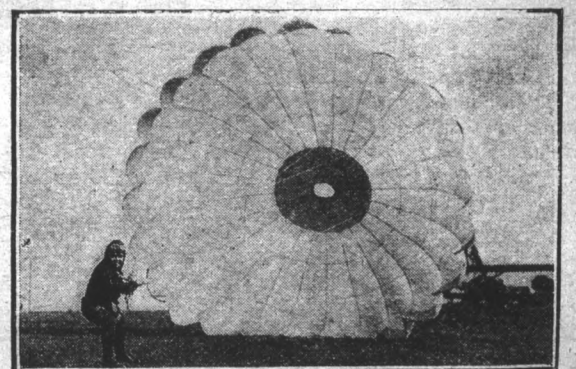
The little red schoolhouse in South Sudbury, Mass., made famous by Mary and her lamb, was purchased by Henry Ford, repaired and is now used for school purposes.



An invention by Dr. Stockbarger that will transmit sound and pictures on beams of "dark light" will be of great importance in war.



Dan Moody succeeded "Ma" Ferguson as Governor of the Lone Star State.



China has recognized importance of parachute jumping in aviators' training by sending Capt. T. K. Ching here to study our methods.



An anti-toxic serum for the treatment of acute rheumatic fever, which it is believed may also be used for prevention of heart disease, has been developed by Dr. J. C. Small, of Philadelphia.



Weddings have been celebrated in all sorts of places, but it remained for this Tulsa, Oklahoma, couple to select a place entitled to a prize for being unique. They chose a modern barber shop.



PETE sat there, a solid grin, rubbing his stomach. "When I stop or bus' Julie come an' set on my knee an' tell me what he been up to. You see, eet was dem she lady paper that I give her Christmas. Dey stuff her head full of dis woman right talk. She tink she was abuse. So she an' Rosie Le Clair an' Josie De Long was meet dat afternoon to mak one woman politic club. Dey try to elec officer an' each one want to be president. Den Rosie say dat Josie lie an' Josie say that Rosie lie an' Julie say de both lie, so de meetin' an' some of de furniture was bus'."

Pete acted it out and nearly fell off his box laughing. "Den Julie jump up off my knee an' burn dem she lady paper on de fire. 'Pete,' she say, an' put her arm roun' my neck, 'I rather have you dan anything.' Uhhhhhhhh! Dat my Julie. 'Julie,' I say, 'when you birt'day come on nex' week what you want for present?' 'Pete,' he say, 'I want for to tak music lesson on dat ol' piano I fetch from Canada when I marry.' 'All right,' I say for I feel ver' good at de tam."

He threw out his hands and rolled his eyes. "So now ten tam a day Julie say, 'Where dem music lesson?' Ba gosh, dat tak money. I got to sell dem liddle dog for ten dollar each one. Dat de reason, boy."

I don't know how much truth there was in that, but I do know they had a piano in the house that Julie brought with her when she was married. It was an old timer built something like a dining room table and by the looks of it it must have been the cat's eyebrows in its day. Whatever it was or had been, it knocked our dog trade galley-west, so that was that.

BUT we weren't resigned to our fate, not by a jugful. We couldn't have been if we had wanted to be, and we didn't want to be. Our dog fever grew worse and worse until we were delirious part of the time. A person with sense can't help having dog fever any more than he can help having measles. We read about dogs and talked about dogs and listened to radio talks about dogs and dreamed about dogs and got prices on dog collars and dog medicine and dog biscuit and learned to whistle tunes about dogs and tell dog jokes and sing dog songs until, dog gone it, we weren't satisfied with the weather unless there was a sun dog in the sky.

This kept up for some time and was just about at its height when one Saturday, Rupert's piano showed up from Boston and we went down to the depot with the deacon and Cash to get it. Fact is, the deacon was there ahead of us and when we ambled in he and the station master were having an argument that would have boiled water. The trouble was that one of the piano legs was damaged. The piano itself was an old square one, the twin of Julie's, and in order that it might be better packed the legs had been removed and separately wrapped in burlap. That was easily done for each had been fastened to

## The Piano Leg Complex

By Merritt P. Allen

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

the piano with four big screws which, of course, were out of sight when they were in place. But for some unknown reason, the wrappings had been cut from each of the legs and one of them had been hacked as tho someone had tried to split it open. So its appearance was spoiled and the deacon would not accept it. And what was more, he wanted a hundred dollars damages on the spot. The depot master admitted that a piano should

"A piano leg, sir, and a very valuable piece," and the deacon pointed to the leg where it lay on the floor.

Mr. Fitzhugh looked at it and nodded. "That's it." He smiled. "You may wonder what I know about it."

"That's just what I was figurin' on myself," the depot master said.

It was cold in the car and the stranger spoke fast. "Two days after this car left Boston it was broken open at night on a siding. The thug was



"I am Assistant Claim Agent for this Railroad," the Stranger Said.

have four good legs, even if it spent all its life standing in a corner, but he had no right to settle the bill, tho the deacon, unreasonable as usual, said he had. All of which made a nice conversation to watch and listen to.

Then happened what the story books call a coincidence. A train pulled in and when it was gone a stranger was standing on the platform. He and the depot master talked a minute and then walked over to the freight car where we were. He was snappily dressed, rather tall and slender and dark, with good teeth to back up a smile.

"Mr. Fitzhugh, Mr. Brown," said the depot man.

"I am very glad to meet you, Mr. Brown." Mr. Fitzhugh put out his hand and the deacon took it with a stiff bow and a stiffer, "And I you, sir."

"I timed my call about right," the stranger said easily. "I may explain that I am assistant claim agent for this railroad. It is my work to adjust damages and so forth."

"Then I have business with you at once," said the deacon.

"Regarding the damaged table leg?"

frightened away by the yard watchman and a check-up showed that nothing in the car had been stolen. It seems certain that the thief, if that is what he was, only unwrapped the four piano legs and battered one of them, apparently with a hatchet."

"For what reason was that done?" asked the deacon.

"That is a mystery," Fitzhugh answered.

"It sure is dumber queer," the depot master grunted.

"When this was learned by the railroad officials," Fitzhugh hurried on, "I was ordered to be here when the car arrived, to look things over and take the damaged leg back with me. It is possible some of the powerful microscopes in our shops may reveal some clue. It is an unusual case and our detectives must have a chance at it."

"And in the meantime what about the damages?" the deacon spoke up.

Oh, yes; incidentally I am to settle with you. What is your bill?"

"One hundred dollars, sir."

"Impossible."

"A man in your position must realize that a piano is useless, without its full equipment of legs. Also that

it is difficult to replace a leg on such an old piano." The deacon was something of a dickerer when he was working for the deacon.

"Ye-es." Fitzhugh picked up the leg that had made all the trouble. It was round and partly hollow, the hole being about three inches wide and going half the length of the leg. I had poked in it with a stick a few minutes before. "Machine turned, I imagine," he said. "It should be easily duplicated in the city." He thought a minute. "This is my proposition, Mr. Brown: I will give you fifty dollars for your trouble and if I can't get a perfect match for this leg within a month I will have it repaired and send you another fifty with it. I call that fair, don't you?"

"Extremely so," the deacon said, anxious to clinch such a good trade. "I appreciate your intelligence."

"Don't mention it," Mr. Fitzhugh smiled. "It is my business to satisfy people." And at that he gave the deacon fifty bucks, adding, "I won't ask you to sign the usual papers until the deal is finished."

SO everything was honey pie. He did up his leg, that is, his piano leg, in the burlap and we wrapped up the other three so they wouldn't get scratched on the way home, taking care to keep them separate from his. Then Gilly Cabbins, who does trucking and had been hired by the deacon to be on hand an hour before, mugged down the road, his old horse half asleep and his sleds creaking in the cold. In the course of the day he got backed up to the car door and all together we loaded the piano.

"You ca'culate to go on the next train?" the depot master asked Fitzhugh.

"Yes."

"That'll be in ten minutes. I wish you'd step over to the freight house and see one of them payten washin' machines that come to El Turner all busted to smithereens. I've sent in a claim but ain't heard nothin'."

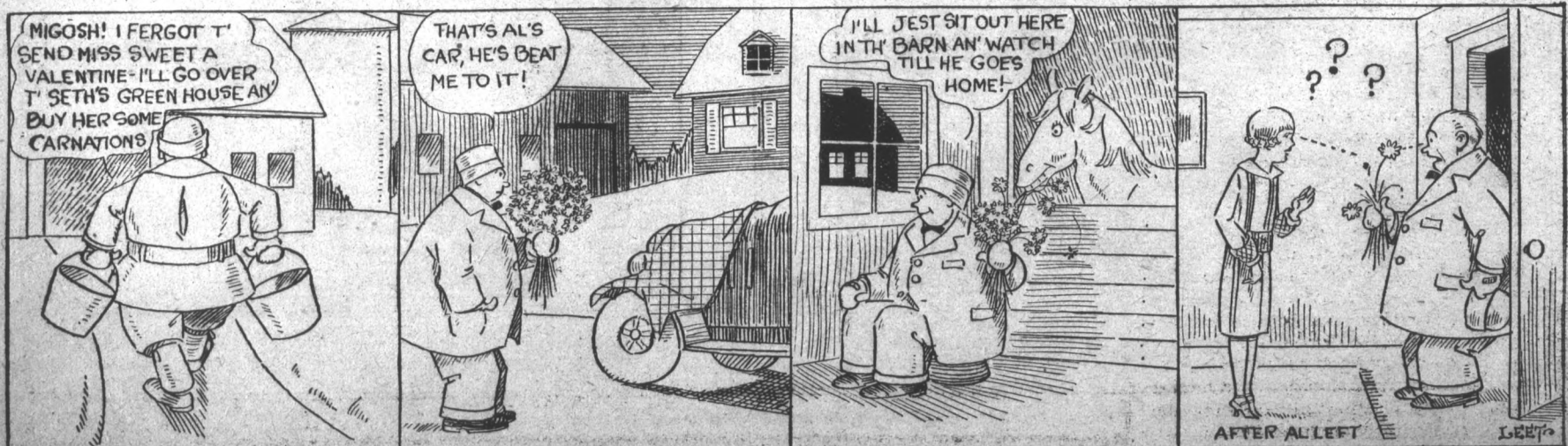
"Certainly," Fitzhugh said. "Might just as well see to it while I am here." He laid his piano leg in one corner of the freight car and went out.

The deacon stepped over to the depot to pay the freight bill and leaving Gilly pattering around his sleds Bill and I climbed up on the freight to warm our toes and watch for the coming train. After a while Gilly navigated his horse into the road and the deacon climbed up beside him on the seat. The train was on time and as Fitzhugh got aboard with his leg under his arm—his piano leg—he waved his hand to us.

It was not until several days later that we smelled anything fishy about him. The next Tuesday the deacon got a letter from the railway company saying that a package addressed to him had been found in one of their coaches and would be sent to him if he would pay the express. He told them to send it, and when it came it was a piano leg. The deacon, supposing it to be one Fitzhugh had sent him, unwrapped the other three, which had not been undone because the piano

Frank R. Leet

\* Activities of Al Acres—Slim's Flowers Were a Surprise All Around





was not ready to set up, and found it was one of the original four, but not the damaged one, for that was there with the others. Still, that could be accounted for thinking that Fitzhugh had taken the wrong leg with him. And that was exactly the case, for Gilly admitted that after we left him at the car he had put all the legs in his sled, then remembering that he was to leave one for Fitzhugh he took out what he supposed was the right one. Of course, he got the wrong one, he wouldn't have been himself if he hadn't, and Fitzhugh took it along. Then, it seemed reasonable to suppose he had left it in the passenger coach by mistake and, as the deacon's name was painted on the wrapping, they had known who it belonged to.

That was easy enough to see into, but there was a jolt ahead, for when the deacon wrote to Mr. Fitzhugh, in care of the railway company, the letter came back marked, "We never heard of this gink," or something to that effect. That had a queer look. The deacon sent a special delivery to the railway people telling the whole story, and back came the answer that, while the freight car had been broken into as Fitzhugh said, they had sent no claim agent to look it up, much less a man by that name. They were sure that the one who called himself Fitzhugh was a crook and, while they could see no earthly sense in a person going to all that trouble to steal a piano leg, as long as he had acted in their name they would do their best to find him.

That certainly was "a dark and sinister mystery," as Bill said. Why in the name of Moses the man, or anyone else, wanted to steal a piano leg was beyond us? Was he crazy? Perhaps. You read about such things in the papers. A short time before a man had been arrested for stealing radiator caps, and another for pinching door mats. It is a disease. And still, such things don't sound reasonable when they happen near home.

"Bill," I asked, "what do you make of it?"

"A peculiar case," he said.

"What a wonderful mind!"

But it was a peculiar case, and I don't mean maybe.

IF Rupert Brown hadn't been the sort of kid who would rather play the piano than play ball, we would probably never have run into any excitement that winter. In a way, it was our good luck that his Aunt Addie decided to send the old piano down to him from Boston, so he could take lessons. Queerly enough, that started the fireworks. Things began to happen as soon as the piano hit town. The deacon's celluloid collar began to sizzle a little when he found that one of the piano legs was damaged. The legs were wrapped up separately, and one of them had been hacked as though someone had tried to split it open. Naturally, the deacon wanted as much as the piano was worth, or perhaps a little more, in damages.

The argument might have gone on all night at the station, if a stranger on the platform had not stepped up and introduced himself as assistant claims agent for the road. He explained that the car had been broken open in Boston, that he had been sent down to find out the details on the case, and take the damaged leg back with him. To prove he meant business, he gave the deacon fifty dollars on account and promised to pay another fifty if he didn't send back a new leg just as good as the old one.

It wasn't until several days later that we smelled anything fishy about this fellow. The next Tuesday the deacon got a letter from the railroad company, saying that a package addressed to him had been found in one of their coaches, and would be sent to him if he would pay the express. When it came, it was a piano leg. At first, the

(Continued on page 209).

## Scientifically Designed BALLOON TIRE TREAD



THIS type of tire rides more directly on the wide rider strip at the center of the tread. That is where the weight and wear come, so that is where extra rubber is needed. The walls and tread of this tire are thick and stiff, making necessary the use of large tread design for high pressure tires.



THIS type of tire—low pressure Balloon—carries the load on a wider surface, therefore grooves are cut directly in the center of the Firestone Tread to permit easy flexing. Greater amount of Rubber is placed at outer edges of tread where most of the load is carried. Instead of large, heavy rider strips and projections which retard flexing and cause skidding, the Firestone Tread is provided with small projections and narrow rider strips which increase flexibility and give greater safety and skid-protection.

### Another Reason why— Firestone Tires are Better

When Firestone engineers were developing the Balloon Tire they found it necessary to design a tread altogether different from that which is required by High Pressure Tires.

The Firestone tread was not designed with large, massive projections for appearance or to make plausible sales argument. On the contrary, the projections of the cross-and-square tread are small and the rider strips narrow permitting the tread to yield to irregularities and cling to the road, giving the greatest non-skid surface. This tough, pliable tread has the wear-resisting qualities that give thousands of extra miles of service.

The tread, however, is not the only important part of the Balloon Tire. Such a tread as this, designed to yield to every depression of the road, must be placed on the carcass that also has the qualifications to withstand the terrific flexing that this design tread permits. Firestone provides this extra strength and endurance by dipping the cords of the carcass in a rubber solution. By this process, every fiber of every cord is saturated and insulated—to withstand the extra flexing of the Firestone tread.

If you want the economy, comfort and safety of Gum-Dipped Tires—see the nearest Firestone Dealer. He will gladly explain the many features that make Firestone Tires better.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR



# Firestone

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER *Harvey Firestone*

### "ME AND THE BOY FRIEND"

YOU know them, bless their hearts. A pair of youngsters, really, in spite of their self-reliant air and their fast-vanishing teens. The girl—slim, clear-eyed, merry; the boy—flippant, a bit arrogant, full of secret, earnest plans for success.

They like each other. They go to the movies together, dance, quarrel a bit. They don't believe in early marriages. But her eyes shine when she speaks of him. "Me and the boy friend."

One of these days, suddenly, they'll be grown up. Man and wife, those fear-

less youngsters. A home to plan, life to face. A budget, a savings account, economies.

They'll make mistakes, but they'll learn quickly. She'll begin to be canny in the spending of money—to question prices and values. She'll begin to read about the things she plans to buy, to find out all she can about them. She'll become a regular reader of advertisements.

They'll help her to become the capable, wise housewife she wants so much to be. They'll tell her what clothes are best and what prices to pay for

them. They'll tell her about the foods to buy, the electric appliances, the linoleums and draperies. They'll help her, as the advertisements can help you.

And she'll meet her responsibilities and fulfill her duties easily and well. She won't become a tired, flustered, inefficient drudge. Because her home will be modern, attractive, well run, she'll keep young—through the speedy years she'll retain much of that shining-eyed, merry freshness. She and the "boy friend."

*Advertisements are wise counselors for housewives—young and old*



## If your name were stamped

on every piece of produce you sell, would you be proud or ashamed? Are your crops of the quality that brings good prices and repeat orders or must they be sold wherever possible for whatever you can get?

Quality is not a matter of luck. Every season brings fresh proof of the great benefit in both yield and quality that result from proper fertilization.

Potatoes that are mealier and better flavored; beets, carrots and onions that are sweeter and larger; bigger, firmer heads of cabbage or lettuce; celery that is more crisp and tender—all these quality improvements that bring better prices have been secured by including plenty of potash in a sound farming plan.

Potash improves the shipping and carrying qualities of produce, is essential to big yields and helps crops to fight off disease and frost injury.

The following fertilizers have been profitably used by many successful muck soil farmers and are highly recommended.

**For non-acid muck**—500 to 1800 lbs. per acre of 0-10-10, 0-12-12, 0-8-24, or 0-8-32; or 100 to 400 lbs. of 0-0-50.

**For acid mucks**—0-12-12, 2-8-16, or 3-8-24. For both types of muck the smaller amounts of 600 to 800 lbs. are used for such crops as potatoes and beets, while the heavier applications of 1000 to 1800 lbs. may be made to celery.

**FREE**—A new, illustrated booklet, "Better Muck Crops", is being prepared for the press. If you will send us your name and address we will gladly mail you a copy as soon as it appears.

Potash Importing Corporation of America  
10 Bridge St., Dept. K41 New York, N. Y.

**Genuine German POTASH**

Sweet Clover Seed, White Blossom—Northern Grown.  
Dist. Holmes-Letherman Co., Box G, Canton, O.

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New FREE book quotes Reduced Factory Prices. Introduces sensational Five-Year Guaranteed Bond on Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, 200 styles and sizes. Beautiful porcelain enamel ranges and combination gas and coal ranges. Mahogany porcelain enamel heating stoves. Cash or easy terms, 24 hour shipments. 30 day free trial, 800 day test. Satisfaction guaranteed. 26 years in business, 600,000 customers. Write today for free book.

**A Kalamazoo Direct to You**

**\$1800 from ONE ACRE of STRAWBERRIES**

This is George Beaudette of Michigan, who made \$1,800 from only one acre of Kellogg's Thorobred Plants grown the "Kellogg Way." Big profits from Strawberries come easy when you know how. Jacob S. Rodgers of Pennsylvania, made \$1,700 on one acre; H. M. Hansen, Wisconsin, \$1,400; G. M. Hawley, California, \$1,600, and H. A. Wyong, Indiana, \$1,200 on a half acre. You make more money from one acre of Strawberries than from 40 acres of common crops. Our Free Book tells how. Also tells how to make \$100 to \$800 cash profit from small gardens. This book is FREE. Write for it.

R. M. KELLOGG CO. Box 3840 Three Rivers, Mich.

**Write for FREE BOOK**

## Making our Homes Christian

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

NOT a great while ago there was an interesting picture of the old-fashioned American family. Most of Sunday was spent in church. The piano was closed. Only religious books were read. The girls were taught housework by mother. When they went out, they were chaperoned. Most of this has been shed by modern custom, like an old coat. As money has become more plentiful, companionship between the boy and his parents is less intimate. The "grandfather worked, the father worked and played, the boy only plays." When the auto came, the chaperon went. There was no place for her except the running board, and that was too windy. Then came the roadhouses, jazz, hotel dances, unrestricted association of the sexes.



The parents gave the boy and girl all this, but forgot what it had taken from them, "the four walls of a home, their own companionship, the faith of the fathers, and the tradition of labor." Life was easier than in former days, doing wrong was easier, satisfying one's unregulated impulses was easier, which included the impulse to break up the home. Divorce has become an industry.

Naturally, much of this is not true of farm homes, but country and city are so bound up together that what affects one influences the other.

It is impossible to go back to the old-fashioned family, to any great extent. We cannot go back to the two-seated surrey, and Dobbin, and telephoneless, wirelessless homes. We must build for our day as our fathers did for theirs. It is not surprising that many folk are alarmed. They may well be. Says a commission of the Protestant Church to the National Episcopal Convention, "It is paralyzing to think of the average American family going on from the rising of the sun to the retiring hour as if God had no existence. If American children are not taught of God in school, and He is unnamed in the home, what can we expect, but that at this moment the United States is actually developing into a non-Christian nation?" But then the commission strikes this very hopeful note: That as certain vast social abuses have disappeared in the past as a result of agitation, so the non-Christian home can also be brought under Christian dominion.

Prayer has much to do with the Christian home. The child that never hears a blessing asked at his father's table, has missed much, at the very start of life. Andrew Murray, of South Africa, was the father of seven or eight sons, and of these all but two became ministers. They were brought up in that atmosphere. It was natural to them. Cardinal Vaughn was one of eight sons and five daughters. His mother used to spend some time each day, praying that God would call all of her children to serve Him. All five of the daughters became nuns or sisters, and of the eight sons, six became priests.

Example counts big. Some homes are the centers of the most uncharitable conversation. Mean things are said about many people, and particularly mean things about others. This has a blighting effect on children. Children are to be pitied who are reared in such an acid, censorious atmosphere. If parents must repeat gossip, they had better do it after they retire, or when the children are gone. Little souls ought not to be sprinkled with this refuse. Charles Kingsley, a great English country pastor, would never

permit parish gossip of a criticising nature, at the table.

Church-going counts up, in the long run. And it's the long run you want to think of. Some judges require husbands and wives who think they want divorce, to attend church for so many weeks, and very often it heals the breach. Others require church attendance for youths who have been paroled from prison.

Children. A Boston terrier is good company, in the home, or a Persian cat, but a baby is better. Get the dog after the baby comes, to keep him company, and to protect him. The Hebrews were fond of children. They felt they were blest of God when many sons and daughters were born. "As arrows are in the hands of a mighty man, so are the children of youth. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them." The little boy in Sunday School quoted it, "happy is the man that hath his flivver full of them," but the idea is the same. It gives the parent a chance to introduce the children to the Bible. What stories are there, for reading, or for telling! What giants stalk its pages and what heroes appear and vanish! What questions are asked by these little people! The parent lives his childhood all over again.

Home religion, home happiness cannot be built on selfishness. The trouble is, that that expense is continually tried, and it does not work. When things are normal, children do not get into the juvenile court, as a rule. We are told by an authority on juvenile crime, that no child ever gets into child crime who has enjoyed a normal home life. Says Professor Ellwood, "the problem of crime is bigger than the lawyers evidently think it is. It is not a problem for the lawyers so much as it is for the churches; for the first place to attack the problem of crime is in the home life. If we want a law-abiding society, to say nothing of a Christian civilization, we must put Christianity into the home and family relations." Professor Groves, of Boston, adds, that we are more successful at housekeeping than at homemaking. Consider the golden text for this week: "Let us love one another, for love is of God."

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 13.

Making our Homes Christian, Ephesians 5-25 to 6-4.

### "By the Way"

#### BY THE WATCH.

Lazy Loiterer—"What time is it?"  
Full of Pep—"Just twelve."  
Lazy Loiterer—"I thought it was more than that."  
Full of Pep—"It's never more than that by my watch. After twelve it begins at one again."

#### NOT SO NEW.

"I'm a father," shouted the young salesman as he burst into the office.  
"So's your old man," replied the boss, "get to work."

Hobo—"Won't you give me a quarter?"

Able—"Bizness is hard, I hain't got no quarter."

Hobo—"Then give me a dime for a bed."

Able—"Now you're talkin'. Where's the bed?"

Man is the only animal that can be skinned more than once.

*Feed your skin when you wash it with PURE PINE TAR*

THE more you are exposed to sun and wind, the rougher and dirtier your work, the more you need to feed and restore your skin with the bland, healing qualities of virgin Pine Tar, Nature's greatest skin remedy.

Since '78 millions of people have obtained this valuable skin food through the use of Grandpa's Wonder Pine Tar Soap, which is genuine pine tar and rich coconut oil.

Try it 10 days and see how it relieves smarting, chapping, tenderness. See how it clears and nourishes the skin. Mild and soothing yet so thorough, so antiseptic, that it kills body odors. It gives life and vigor to hair and scalp.



Start now to improve your appearance with this wonder soap. At your dealer's, or

Send 10c for Big, Full Size Cake.

**GRANDPA'S WONDER PINE TAR SOAP**

Beaver Soap Co., Dept. C Dayton, Ohio

## Free: New Garden and Orchard Book

Hardy fruit and shade trees, berries, roses, shrubs, vines, plants, flower and vegetable seeds—from America's oldest and largest departmental nursery. Established 73 years. Highest quality, low prices. Send for catalog today. Supply limited.

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Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

## GOOD RECORD FOR 1926

**Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.**  
State-wide Service

The company started in 1915 and has built up a state-wide business, specializing in automobile insurance, and has more cars insured than any other company in the state. The following shows the increase in assets during the past five years:

Dec. 31, 1922	\$226,499.45
Dec. 31, 1923	375,945.95
Dec. 31, 1924	565,225.96
Dec. 31, 1925	704,152.41
Dec. 31, 1926	840,845.24

The company made a gain in assets during the year of \$136,692. 83. Automobile owners are pleased with the state-wide service and adjusting force to deal promptly with all claims.

Call on your local agent or write to

**THE CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.**  
HOWELL, MICHIGAN



## PIANO LEG COMPLEX.

(Continued from page 209).

deacon thought it was a new one, but when he unwrapped the three he had, he found that the damaged one was with the others. Evidently the claims agent had picked up the wrong one. More than that, the railroad wrote they had never sent any agent down to our town. It looked queer, but we figured it was all for the best. The deacon had fifty dollars that he would not have had otherwise, and Bill had a new mystery to solve.

## CHAPTER III.

ANYONE who didn't know how tough Bill was might have worried about him after that, for in addition to dog fever he had one of his attacks of detectivitis. He was almost as bad off as Jimmy Sells' first wife, who died of typhoid fever and pneumonia. Jimmy said she might have stood one fatal disease, but two at once were too much for her. Speaking of myself, I still had the dog fever good and plenty, but the detective bug never troubled me as it always did Bill. He couldn't go within a mile of any kind of a mystery without getting infected; then there was no peace on earth until it cleared up.

Everybody must admit that that Fitzhugh piano leg business was queer. There was no dodging it, it was enough to kink anyone's thinker. What in the name of the Seven Sacred Shrimps that fellow had been up to was more than the average bean could get away with. Anyway, he hadn't done what he had tried to do, for the deacon had the four piano legs safe and sound, except that one of them was damaged. That worried the Brown family to a frazzle, for their high-toned sensibilities couldn't track with the idea of having anything in their parlor that wasn't just so. So they wouldn't set the piano up until it had four shiny legs to stand on, though Rupert was peaking and pining to begin his music lessons so he could have some means of expressing his innermost thoughts, as Mrs. Brown said. I've nothing special against Rupert, but, all the same, if his innermost thoughts are like his

outermost ones he needn't bother to express them, they would go by mail for two cents.

So the next day the deacon was going to the city in search of a leg that could be shown in a parlor without giving a genteel family cold chills.

That afternoon in geography class we were studying the products of Asia, and the teacher asked each of us to name one and tell what it was used for. Bill had been in one of his trances for some time, and when it came his turn he said that cork was used to make wooden legs. Naturally we laughed, and he got as red as his hair and slid down into his seat with his eyebrows in a pucker. The others thought he was fussed, but I knew by that far-away look in his eyes that he had hooked an idea. When school was out, he gave me the high sign and legged it down the street.

"What's up?" I puffed after him.

"Business," he answered over his shoulder. "Stick around."

We hit the Brown place and found the deacon in the barn oiling the lawn mower. He is one of those model people who are always fore-handed. I wouldn't be surprised that when he was a boy he had the stomachache months before there were any green apples.

"Nice day, Mr. Brown," Bill said.

"The weather conditions are not unpleasant." The deacon looked down over his collar at us.

"I suppose you know," Bill began in his most pious tone, "that I always have your interests at heart."

"I must say, William, that there have been times when it seemed otherwise."

"That's because you don't understand me," Bill explained. "Now, for instance, that piano leg deal knocked me for a row of Egyptian ash cans."

"For what? It did what?"

"It upset me. But now I've got a dome light."

"You have what?"

"A bright idea in my head."

"Yes, yes."

"Would you be willing to give the damaged leg and the fifty dollars you got from Fitzhugh for a new leg, if it was what you wanted?"

(Continued next week).

## The Romance of a Land Title

By John R. Rood

Of the Detroit Bar

(Concluded from last week).

A person not experienced in real estate transactions might conclude from the preceding articles that the purchase of land is as much of a gamble as a throw on the roulette wheel. This is a mistake. While dishonest persons do deal in real property occasionally, as in other things, it seldom happens that a pretense of sale of land is made by one who has no title. Ordinarily, the seller who is told that his title is not good, is more surprised than the buyer. Most of the risk in buying land is in paying a price disproportionate to the value or getting property not adapted to the proposed purpose. All things considered, and a reasonable amount of common sense being used, there is no safer investment than the purchase of land in an amount not exceeding the ability of the purchaser to use it and pay for it. Nothing gives a greater sense of security, nothing attaches the man to the community and gives him an interest in public affairs more than ownership of a piece of land.

Because land ownership makes good citizens; and because all wealth is based upon it, land titles should be made as simple and secure as possible.

Today the best security of land titles is the statute of limitations. Most defects are cured in a few years by adverse possession. Without it every transfer would multiply defects and risk.

Our present system of land titles is

merely the public recording of the written evidences of title and making those records notice to all persons. Recording the conveyance does not make a good title, does not make the conveyance good. It merely charges the public with notice of it.

What we would have is a system whereby the title to the property would be guaranteed by the recording; in other words, a system in which the record is the title instead of being merely evidence of it.

Such a system is the Torrens system. To obtain a Torrens certificate of title there must be first, an absolute determination of the title in the grantee as against the whole world. On each succeeding transfer the old certificate is surrendered and a new one issued; and when the new certificate is issued, the prior history of the title may be safely forgotten. The certificate is incontestable title. This system has worked with increasing success and popularity in all other states and wherever tried. It has stood the test of time now for over a generation in the United States, and for a longer period abroad. Why not in Michigan?

A recent study of 445 factories made by an Illinois professor showed that less than ten per cent had excellent lighting, thirty-two per cent had good illumination, and the rest were graded from fair to very poor.



The producer of milk will now have available the same clean power, as the manufacturer of dairy products has long used.



## Rural electrification

—a matter of business cooperation

ALL FARMERS want to enjoy the comforts and convenience of electricity. How to get it is the question still to be answered by most of them. Yet rural electrification is merely a problem of business cooperation.

Electric service cannot be sold to isolated or occasional customers, as merchandise can. For electricity—like milk—cannot be stored to any practical degree; it must be consumed as produced.

Thus the cost of building transmission and distribution lines, and of keeping a supply of power ready for instant use, can only be met by having on every mile of line a sufficient number of

consumers whose needs for electricity are many and varied.

That is the principal condition which governs complete rural electrification.

Lines can be built where groups of farmers will use enough power to make the extension of service a practical business undertaking, just as maintaining a milk route requires customers, not widely scattered, who use a steady supply.

So, to get electricity for your farm, get together with your neighbors and make your light and power company a cooperative business proposition. Ask your power company for information and cooperation.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, Amer. Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Amer. Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Ass'n., National Ass'n. of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

## NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

Ford's Glad Gardener's 46th. Annual Announcement of **Things You Like** in Superior Strains of old and new varieties. Garden, Field & Flower Seeds, Bulbs & Perennials.

### Ford's Sound Seeds

Are backed by our 46 years in this business. Ask for catalog, it's different from all others. It gives prepaid and wholesale prices, plain descriptions, cultural directions. **Real bargains on every page.** We give **FREE** seeds or plants with all orders. A root graft of the delicious Ford Pear **FREE** with a \$5 order. Liberal discount on Club orders. **FORD SEED COMPANY** Box 19 Ravenna, Ohio



### Before You Build a SILO or Any Other Building

Send for our **FREE** Book on Modern Farm Buildings and learn how thousands of far-sighted farmers are putting up permanent, fire-safe, Kalamazoo-lined buildings at no greater first cost than good frame construction. **THE OLD RELIABLE KALAMAZOO SILO** Wood stave or glazed tile. Kalamazoo tile silos are fire-safe, frost-proof, moisture-proof, and acid-proof. The biggest profit-paying opportunity for your farm offered anywhere today. Pays for itself in one year. Don't wait. Prices are low—right now. Save money. This **FREE** Silo Book tells how. Write for it. **KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO.** Dept. Q 7 Kalamazoo, Mich.

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer when writing to advertisers.

## FISH

Guarantee Finest Quality and safe delivery via express. 100 lbs. Bayfish or Mullet, medium dressed \$4.35; large round \$6.35; Large Herring or Bluefish \$5.35; Pickered, 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 1/2c per lb. higher. Write for complete price list. **JOHNSON FISH CO., GREEN BAY, WIS.**

## FISH

New frozen fish. Herring round, loose frozen 5c lb., dressed 5 1/2c; yellow large perch 5c. Skinned fish 12c; pickered round 8c; headless dressed 10c; yellow pike 13c; mullets or suckers, large 6c; whitefish dressed 10c; codfish 12c; salmon 14c; halibut 20c; flounders 10c; trout 20c; whiting like pike 7c; package charge 35c extra. Order from this ad or write for complete price list.

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



# The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

## Results from Mother's College Course

### Surprising Number of Improved Practices Adopted

By Julia E. Brekke

ONE hundred and eight thousand, five hundred and two improved practices in housekeeping have been adopted and reported by the women of the state, who studied the business of housekeeping and the art of homemaking through the Home Economics Extension Service of Michigan State College. These improved practices were reported by 21,498 women, representing 14,544 different homes, who have been connected with this work during the past year.

What do these improved practices consist of? To mention a few, we find such items as: Twenty-three thousand six hundred fifty-six changes in sewing equipment; 1,876 sewing machines cleaned and adjusted; 70,325 other improved practices in sewing adopted, such as making of garments, patterns, dress forms, selection of materials, and others too numerous to mention, making a total for clothing of 95,859.

#### Home Management on the Job.

The home management group also tells an interesting story. It shows that mother is taking an inventory of

Ninety-four service wagons have been purchased.

One could go on and enumerate the various changes made and improved practices adopted to the extent of 3,562 in this project alone.

#### Nutrition Has "Healthy" Report.

But, the story is not yet complete. The nutrition group has also made outstanding achievements. The mothers who have given time and thought to this subject, find that the health of their families has been improved.

One thousand one hundred forty-eight report improved health. The improvement in health has without doubt come through the adoption of the following practices:

Three hundred fifty-four report better home gardens.

One thousand three hundred eighty-five report using whole wheat breads.

One thousand two hundred seventy-eight report using more fruit.

One thousand four hundred seven report using more greens or leafy vegetables.

One thousand three hundred seven report using more milk.

So one could continue to the extent of 9,083 improved practices reported by 5,156 different housewives who have been studying nutrition during this past year.

"It is difficult to estimate the real value of last year's accomplishments," said Louise H. Campbell, State Leader of Home Economics Extension, "a vision has been gained in many cases which has placed the business of housekeeping on a professional basis."

Mother is no longer hampered by traditions, she is forging ahead, and

applying the very best principles that science and art can contribute to homemaking. This work has been made possible because of a thorough and extensive cooperation on the part of many people. It has taken the entire time of five specialists from the college, Carrie C. Williams, Agnes Sorenson and Marion Hoffman, clothing; Edna V. Smith, home management, and Martha Mae Hunter, nutrition, who have had charge of the subject matter and have organized the various courses presented. It has taken the entire time of five home demonstration agents, Muriel Dundas, Oakland county; Amanda Hill, Allegan; Lois Corbett, Wayne; Ruth Morley, Ottawa, and Gladys Hoff, Marquette, who have presented the work to the people in their respective counties.

It has taken much time on the part of approximately 1,500 local leaders. These leaders represented 634 different communities which made it possible to multiply the efforts of the specialists and home demonstration agents many times. Dividing 21,498, the entire number of women reached, by 634 gives 35.4, or the average number in each community.

It has also taken the entire time of the state leader, Mrs. Louise H. Campbell, and her two assistants, Margaret Harris, of the Upper Peninsula, and Julia E. Brekke, Lower Peninsula. These three people are responsible for the plan of organization, and supervision of the work.

The county agricultural agents, and county club agents have also helped in the organization of the work within the counties. In short, "It is the ever-

lasting team work of every blooming soul" which makes such a report possible.

#### KITCHEN KINKS.

RUB loaf sugar over an orange skin and serve with tea. The novel flavor is appreciated.

I keep my mixing bowl from slipping around on my smooth table by placing a towel, a newspaper, or rubber jar rings under it.

I pour a few tablespoons of salad oil over the yolks of raw eggs to protect them from getting hard. They can be used for salad dressing, cup cake, muffins or for any other purpose.

I make my own dustless dusters by washing squares of cheesecloth, flour sack or old crepe de chine in a bowl of hot soapy water containing half a



Small Hats with High Crowns will be Worn this Spring.

cupful of kerosene and a tablespoonful of liquid floor wax. Dried indoors quickly, not allowing the kerosene and wax to escape in the open air, is the secret of these dusters. When soiled rinse in several clear waters, but use no soap.—Mrs. A. S.

#### CREAM CARAMEL CAKE—WITHOUT EGGS.

THIS is a recipe that recently originated in my own kitchen, and I like it because it uses cream instead of butter, allows a saving on eggs when eggs are high, and is just as delicious as it is different. All measurements are level.

Boil together one and one-half cups of brown sugar, two tablespoons cocoa and half a cup of water, until sugar is dissolved. While cooling beat one cup of cream (sweet) until thick. Then add the cooled syrup, and one teaspoon vanilla. Stir in two cups flour with which has been sifted four teaspoons baking powder. Beat well, turn into greased and floured tins and bake in a moderate oven.

This may be baked either as a layer or a loaf cake. I use caramel frosting on it. Nuts or raisins may be added if desired. If you do not have brown sugar, white sugar may be used by browning it lightly. Sour cream may be used instead of sweet, by using soda instead of baking powder, though, of course, less soda will be required, depending on the sourness of the cream. A spice cake may be made by the addition of spices to the recipe.



Mrs. Louise Campbell. She Has Helped to Put Homemaking on the Professional List.

her time and energy, as well as of her material resources.

"Probably the outstanding feature in the kitchen project," writes Edna V. Smith, Home Management Specialist, "Has been the number of persons who have been made to think about their kitchens and have completely rearranged them as a result. Two hundred ninety-five kitchens were rearranged for convenience, or the entire kitchen completely made over. Nine hundred sixty smaller changes were made, such as extending of water pipes over the reservoir in order to fill it directly from the faucet."

Nine hundred eighty-eight pieces of small equipment were purchased.

One hundred thirty-six, working heights were adjusted, which means fewer backaches.

Four hundred two report time for short rest periods as a result of more efficient management.

Two hundred and thirty-four report changes in the color of the wall covering, which shows that the kitchen is fast becoming a place of beauty as well as an efficient place in which to work.

One hundred sixteen report using improved methods in the treatment of floors.

One hundred fifteen report using improved methods in dishwashing.

## Stack 'Em---Just Once

PERHAPS you, too, have read of the marathon dishwasher out in Iowa who, for thirty-four consecutive years has washed her dishes promptly after every meal. What a record!

I thought as I read the appalling item—thirty-four years! Three hundred and sixty-five days in a year! Three meals a day!—and never, never a skip in the all-important regime of dishwashing.

Confidentially, I would hate to own such domineering dishes. I like the superlative feeling that I am captain of my dishes, lieutenant of my silverware, and the commander-in-chief of my culinary equipment.

Indeed, it is an accentuated achievement to always have the kitchen table devoid of soiled dishes and eating utensils. It is a sight in a million, a panamora for the most discriminating.

There is an unparalleled pride and sense of joy to awaken in the morning knowing that the adage of your kitchen is: "A place for everything and everything in its place."

But somehow, I would hate to live my allotted three score and ten, go through this life of pleasures, brilliant dawns and jubilant sunsets, and know that I was missing much of its abundant joys because a dishpan of dishes figured that it was President, Congress and Supreme Court.

When, out of the invisible somewhere, the radio is heralding messages of which one hates to miss a word, when the soul is hungry for things of the world without, and the heart strings are completely out of sympathy, there comes a moment of supreme satisfaction just to say to yourself, "Let's stack those dishes."

Often there are little jingles of poetry, or brilliant editorials you have laid aside for weeks, hoping to snatch the time to read them, and you could not find a loophole in a whole working day that seemed to justify you in "taking a five." Where is there a woman in the broad scope of the universe who will not emerge from the entertainment a little more intelligent, with a new incentive and a different view for the tasks of tomorrow?

Of course, it would be disastrous to always dodge the ordeal of dishwashing; it would break the rhythm of time-budgeting; it would be disastrous for the mother of the human race to always "stack" her dishes. On the other hand, who can rightfully blame a work-worn soul who once in a blue moon forgets her lowly dishes?

When I have reached the evening tide of life, there are epitaphs which I would rather have versed about me than: "Her dishes were always washed." And besides, there is a voluminous "kick" in the expostulation alone, "Ah! let's stack 'em."—H. B. Girard.



## Bottled Sunshine

By Doris McCray

IT is providential that we can buy at the drug store a substitute for sunshine—yes, really too good to be true! Of course, real sunshine is best if you have it, but there are long rainy days, when little folks cannot play outdoors, and do not get real sunshine to make them strong and healthy. Then custom says they must wear clothes which shut out the rays of the sun, and damp ground and rough stones make it impossible to go barefoot much of the year.

The cod fish has stored in its liver an oil, which supplies just the same growth-promoting elements that are in real sunshine. Fresh, bottled cod liver oil is best. In tablets, dried or deodorized form, it loses its potency.

The purpose of giving cod liver oil to children is three-fold: (1) It aids the process of growth and development by supplying vitamin A; (2) It increases the child's resistance against respiratory infections, especially the common cold and tuberculosis; (3) and it prevents rickets, a disease which we all know is caused by too little vitamin A in the diet. Rickets is so common, in its mildest form, that doctors prescribe cod liver oil for every child, no matter how strong, so as to aid in correct bone development in the spine, ribs and legs.

Among authorities, there is no question that cod liver oil should be given, beginning with five drops a day when the baby is a month old, increasing to ten drops at the age of two months, twenty drops at three months, and a half teaspoonful twice daily when the baby is four or five months old, then a teaspoonful daily up until school age, unless the child is unusually robust, and more if he is undernourished or subject to colds.

The question for us mothers is how to get the youngsters to take it. When I broached the subject, my boy made violent protests. We held his nose, and held him, and poured as much down as possible, making allowance for what was spilled and wasted. Probably we did not begin young enough. He never objected to his spinach juice and all the good vegetables which he took as a matter of course at six months.

I don't know how it happened, but he decided he liked it. I now keep the bottle sitting on the window sill, and he must be a good boy and say "please." I pretend that it is very precious, and let him have only three-fourths teaspoon twice a day. I tell him if he is a good boy he can have some more tomorrow. He always gets one cracker afterwards. He is two and a half years old, and says he "likes cod liver oil."

I tried mixing it with orange juice, then adding a pinch of soda to make it "fizz," but he disliked this, and as I did not want to spoil his taste for orange juice, hence give it plain. He does not catch cold as easily as when he was a tiny baby. His cod liver oil, cream, butter, and green vegetables, as well as outdoor play have made him strong and happy.

### VARIETIES OF MEAT LOAF.

Nearly every time I eat meat loaf it tastes different. Please tell me some of the variations that may be used. Most always I use beef for the foundation.—Mrs. P. W.

For a foundation recipe use one and one-half pounds of ground beef, one-quarter cup of fat, one egg, one teaspoon salt, and one-quarter teaspoon of pepper. For variation use one-half pound of salt pork ground, instead of fat. Or omit the egg, add one and one-half cups of bread crumbs, moistened with milk and increase the seasoning. If you have cream use one-half cup of cream instead of fat, and add one-quarter cup of bread crumbs. One-quarter cup of minced onion and the

same of minced pepper may be added to any of these variations.

### CHILD'S ROMPERS FOR SPRING.

THESE cute styles of rompers will appeal to the mother. They are completely made up and require but a few moments' time for the completion of the embroidery design as shown. They are made in two and four-year sizes.

No. 1631 is made on fine quality Indian head, and No. 1651 on cream weave oyster crash. A complete in-



1631

1651

struction sheet as to colors and placing of the designs is furnished.

Either of these styles in rompers will be forwarded postpaid on receipt of ninety cents. In ordering be sure and give number of romper desired. Address your orders to the Stamped Goods Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

The most satisfactory glass towel I have is of cotton crepe. It polishes beautifully because of its slight roughness, and it never leaves a particle of lint.

### CHATS FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

THE language of the Bible, as you know, is quite a bit different from the language we use as we talk to each other every day, because it is the language of three hundred years ago. Some great Bible scholars are spending their lives in putting the Bible into words we can better understand today.

It is interesting to do a little of this ourselves. Suppose we take the First Psalm. This psalm has a special meaning to the dweller in the country, which it can not have for one who has had the misfortune to live always in the city.

Here it is in our own words, verse by verse:

1. Happy is the person who does not act as wicked people tell him, who does not spend time with those who do wrong, or have friends who make fun of holy things.
2. But who is glad to do what God has commanded him, and who studies the Bible to find out these commands.
3. He is like a tree planted by a beautiful stream, which bears much fruit. Its leaves never wither, and it gives comfort and shade. Everything the good man does will prosper like this beautiful tree.
4. But a wicked man is like the chaff and husks which fall away from the grain, and which the wind blows away. They are of no use to anyone.
5. The wicked shall therefore be separated from the good.
6. For the Lord knows those who are truly good, but the wicked shall perish.

Take your Bible and compare these six verses with the ones you find there. The hidden meaning can be found by careful study.

The answer to last week's chat is Naaman, the Prophet Elisha.—II Kings 5.

A traffic post which is flexible and swings back if hit by an automobile has been patented.

Hermit monks who live near the foot of Mt. Everest consider the mountain holy.

## That rheumatism may be only bedspring pains

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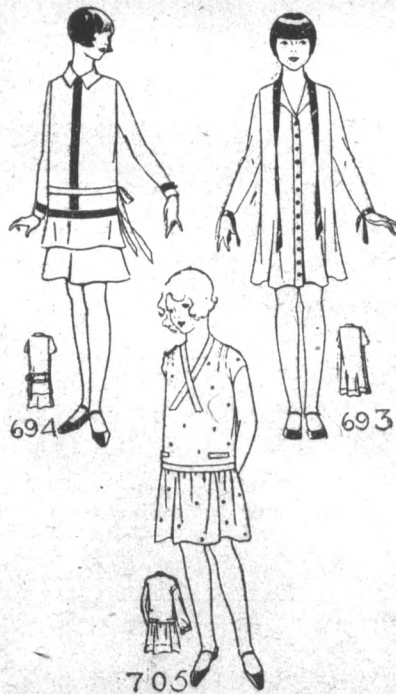
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No. 705—Dainty Junior Frock. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 1/4 yard of 40-inch contrasting.

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No. 686—Slenderizing Lines. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material, with 1 3/4 yards of 27-inch material contrasting.



No. 700—One-piece Sports Dress. Cut in size 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch material. The 36-inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 5/8 yard of 27-inch contrasting.

All patterns 13c each. Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.





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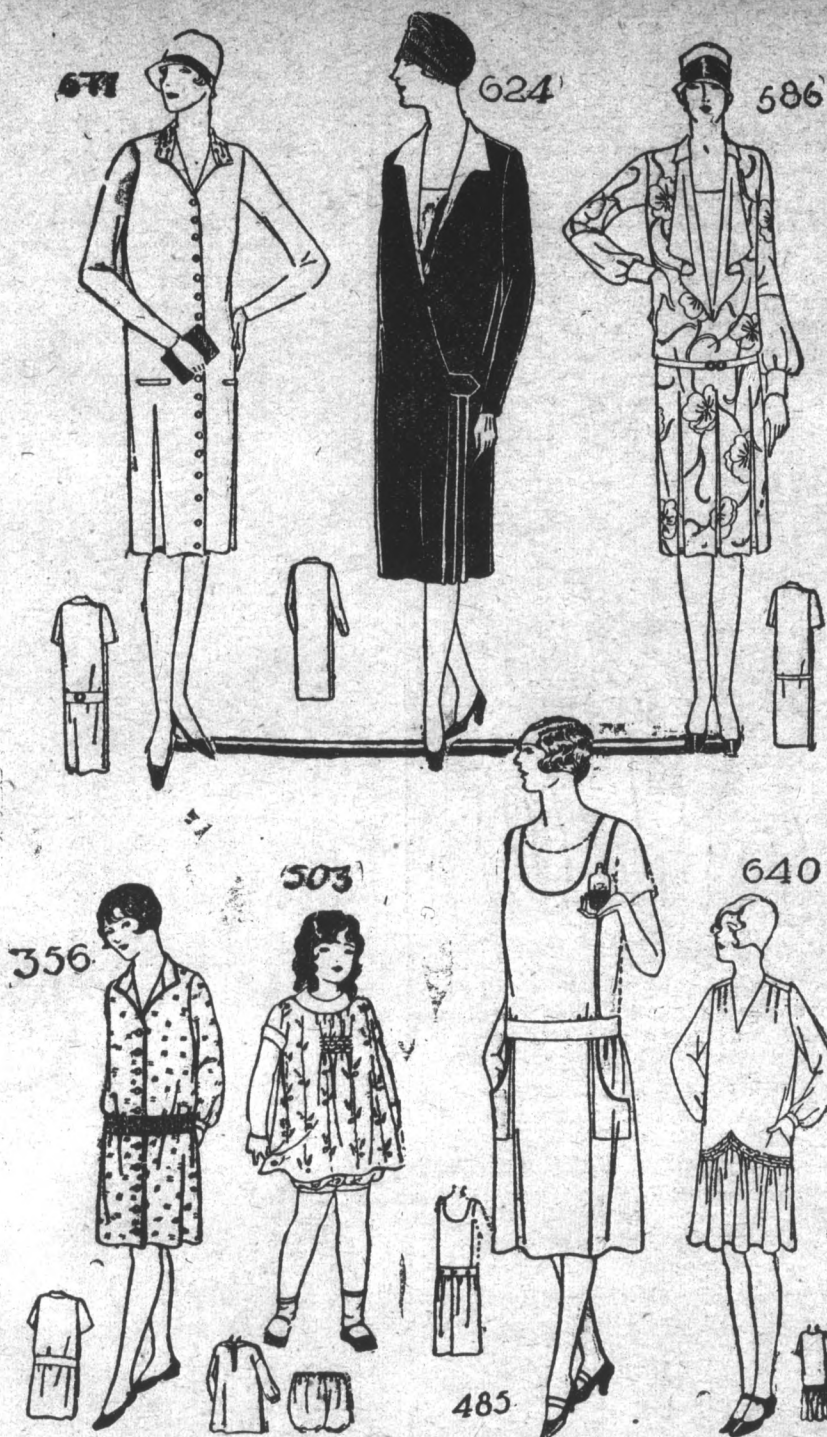
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## Simple Silhouettes of Spring



No. 624—One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 40-inch material with  $\frac{1}{8}$  yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 586—Jabot Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 40-inch material with  $\frac{1}{8}$  yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 485—Practical Apron. Cut in sizes, small, medium and large. The medium size requires  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 40-inch material with 4 yards of binding.

No. 671—Coat Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 40-inch material with  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard of 22-inch contrasting.

No. 356—Junior Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 54-inch material with  $\frac{3}{8}$  yard of 27-inch contrasting.

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No. 503—Cunning Bloomer Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. The 4-year size requires  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 36-inch material with  $\frac{3}{8}$  yard of 36-inch contrasting.

The price of each pattern is 13c. Our new Spring and Summer Catalog is also ready, price 13c. It will help you plan your summer sewing if you get your copy early. Address all orders to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

### FOR WINTER APPETITES.

#### Blushing Apples.

POOR apples may be used for this dish as they will be finely flavored and so pretty. Mellow apples will not do. Peel and core as many apples as you have persons to serve. For six good-sized ones, put one cup of white sugar and two cups of water on to

boil, adding two tablespoons of little red hot candies—cinnamon drops, which you can get at your grocery. When this begins to boil, drop in the apples and boil them until tender, but not until they drop to pieces. Turn them over so they will be red on all sides. Put the apples into individual dishes, boil the juice until it jellies, and pour it over them. Serve with whipped cream or plain cream, although neither is really needed.

#### Stuffed Spareribs.

This is an unusual way to serve this meat, and meets the approval of most men. Take two sheets of spareribs and put them on to boil in cold water. When about two-thirds done, take them up, spread one layer with a dressing of bread crumbs made as you would for roast chicken, cover with the other layer and roast until brown. Do not put any water in the pan when roasting. Use a cup or two of broth they are boiled in to make the gravy after taking up the ribs.

### A HINT ON MAKING HOOKED RUGS.

EVERYONE admires the hooked rugs with their quaint, home-like air, and everyone who is fond of this sort of work is watching for new ideas and patterns. We find the yarns quite expensive, but much more attractive than rags. I have learned that old silk hose make up quite as prettily as yarn, and as hose are now worn in such a variety of shades and colors, many delightful combinations may be made. Light colors may be dyed to supply the bright shades you are lacking.

Many women sew their rag rugs by whipping the ends together in a tiny seam. Very little sewing is required where stocking legs are used, as they may be cut around and around, thus making very long rags.—Mrs. N. D.

### A VALENTINE DATE.

FOR the young people a valentine date stunt creates fun. Each guest is given a heart on which the days of the week are written. They then proceed to make a date for each day of the week. When dated up, each finds his Monday partner and they play a game for Monday, and so on through the week. For Sunday each girl ceremoniously presents her partner with her "heart," which consists of a package her hostess has previously wrapped. This may consist of a heart of celery, heart lettuce, or a heart cut from an apple.

### FROM THE HOMEMAKER'S BAG OF TRICKS.

HAVING a number of fancy linen towels, for which I had no immediate use, I remodeled them into practical aprons. I used the embroidered end of the towel for the bottom of the apron. Corners were cut from the other end, shaping it into the form of a bib. The two corners were used as pockets. A tape was sewed to the bib to go around the neck, and two tapes at the side tied in the back.—Mrs. H. C.

Am not much of a carpenter, but I was determined to have some arrangement to hide unsightly swill pails. The grocery man was consulted, and he saved me the first large wooden box that came to his store. To this I hinged a cover, painted the whole a dark gray, and placed it on the back porch. Now the swill pails are kept out of sight. In the summer I find it most effective in keeping the flies away, for disinfectant is more effective when confined in the box than when scattered about the porch.—Mrs. H. K.

### MORE TEMPTERS.

#### Butterscotch Cookies.

1 cup butter	1 cup chopped nuts
4 cups brown sugar	1 tsp. cream of tartar
4 eggs	1 lb. soda
1 tsp. cinnamon	$\frac{1}{2}$ cups pastry flour
1 tsp. cloves	

Cream butter and sugar thoroughly, then add well beaten eggs and continue creaming; sift flour with soda, cream of tartar and spices and add to first mixture to form a soft dough. Add nuts last. Shape mixture into a loaf and put into ice box. Whenever needed, cut off one-eighth-inch slices and place on a baking sheet. Bake in medium hot oven.

#### Corn Chowder.

1 pt. corn (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups)	1 tsp. salt
3 cups potatoes cut in $\frac{1}{4}$ slices	1 cup milk heated to scalding point
1 cup tomatoes	1 lb. sugar
4 ct. boiling water	Pepper
2 oz. salt pork, diced	Crackers
1 small onion, sliced	

Pan-fry the pork in a hot sauce pan. Add the onion and cook slowly, without browning, for five minutes. Add the potatoes, corn and tomatoes in alternate layers. Sprinkle with salt, sugar, and pepper, then add water and cook slowly until potatoes are tender. Add mixture slowly to milk. Serve at once.

### WHEN BIDDY STRIKES.

WHEN eggs are scarce, this is one recipe that is a regular favorite with my folks.

#### Sour Milk Cocoa Cake.

2 cups brown sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup lard	1 tsp. baking powder
1 cup sour milk or buttermilk	1 tsp. soda
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup cocoa	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup water

Cream lard and sugar. Sift dry ingredients, except soda. Add milk and dry ingredients alternately to the sugar mixture. Lastly, dissolve the soda in hot water and add the batter. Bake in three layers in a moderate oven.—Mrs. C. E. P.



# Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

## BEWARE OF PNEUMONIA.

WHEN a cold, a cough, a bronchial attack "runs into pneumonia," we know that matters are serious. Pneumonia may begin in such manner, or it may strike a perfectly well patient suddenly and without warning. Studying some of the causes of deaths in this country for the year 1924, I found that pneumonia took 108,700 people in that one year. In the same time, smallpox which alarms us so much, only took 900, scarlet fever 3,109, typhoid 7,212, measles 8,370, whooping cough 8,385, and diphtheria 9,756. So you see that pneumonia killed three times as many as all of them put together.

From such a deadly foe we must study our means of escape. We must recognize its virulence. We must realize that it is contagious. Yes, contagious! Folks who would walk around the block rather than pass a house in which a typhoid fever patient lies, will go calmly into the very presence of a pneumonia patient, to their mutual harm. Pneumonia is contagious and must be avoided. When this is thoroughly understood, our heavy death rate will begin to drop.

Next to avoiding contagion, the most effective way to prevent pneumonia is to keep in good physical condition. Pneumonia loves to wreak its wrath upon the weak and helpless. It delights in snatching babies from the mother's arms, and hurrying the aged into their graves. If it finds you run down from overwork, poorly nourished, scarcely getting enough sleep, anxious and worried, it simply cuts another notch in its gun and your name is marked off the books.

But if you are strong, well-nourished, of good circulation, and carrying a chest that expands in every dimen-

sion; if it attacks you at all, it will probably reach a favorable crisis on the seventh or ninth day, run sharply away, and leave you to get back your strength.

If this "Captain of the Men of Death" does sneak into your home, remember that it is of first importance to put the patient in a comfortable bed, in a quiet room, absolutely removed from the traffic of the household, so as to give complete rest of mind, body and spirit. Careful sponging with tepid water will give comfort and reduce temperature. Water should be given freely, and liquid or light diet, as seems most desirable. But pneumonia is very dangerous. Be sure to get a good doctor at once.

## TROUBLED WITH DANDRUFF.

I would like to find a cure for dandruff.—Miss G. S.

A good prescription for dandruff is sixty grains of sulphur mixed with one ounce of plain vaseline. Shampoo the hair once a week with warm water and tar or sulphur soap, rinsing quite thoroughly in clear water afterwards to remove all soap and loose dandruff. Brush the hair vigorously—say one hundred strokes—night and morning.

## RUPTURED EAR DRUM.

Please tell me if it is possible to hear after the ear drum is ruptured, or if that ear becomes entirely deaf?

The rupture of the ear drum does not necessarily destroy, though it always impairs the hearing. In many cases a ruptured ear drum will heal in good shape if it gets no meddlesome treatment.

Belgium has 636 inhabitants to the square mile. Great Britain 391, Japan 295, and Canada only two.



## Twenty Tales From Timberland

Chief Black Bear Helps Big Beaver—No. 7

BIG BEAVER, Mrs. Beaver and the Little Beavers lived down by the creek. One day, a long, long time ago, Big Beaver was basking in the sunshine, but looking very sad, when along came Chief Black Bear.

"Why so sad on this sunny day?" asked Chief Black Bear?

"Because the creek has run away with our house again," said Big Beaver. "Every time we build it higher

solve and wanted to find its solution. "Ah, I have it," Chief Black Bear said after awhile. "Why don't you build your house on the land? That would be a good way to fool the creek."

"I don't want to live on the land," complained Mrs. Beaver.

"We don't want to live on the land," chimed in the Little Beavers.

So Chief Black Bear scratched his right ear and then scratched his left ear and tried to think of another plan.

"I have a fine plan to fool the creek this time," said Chief Black Bear.

"To really fool the creek?" questioned, Big Beaver, Mrs. Beaver and the Little Beavers. "Do tell us how."

"My plan is to make a dam," said Chief Black Bear. "Then the creek cannot run so fast and will not carry your house away."

"A fine idea," said Big Beaver, "we will start at once."

So he called Mrs. Beaver and the Little Beavers, and together they set to work to make a dam. First they cut down a willow tree that grew by on the bank of the creek. They had no saws but with their sharp little teeth, they took a bite here and one there until "Kerplash" went the tree into the creek.

Then they cut little branches here and there and carried them and wove them in among the branches of the trees. They filled it in with branches of the trees. It wasn't long before they had a very good dam.

Now the creek could not run away so fast. And in the little pond that formed Big Beaver, Mrs. Beaver and the Little Beavers built their house. They were always happy now, for never again could the creek run away with their home.



The Beavers Set to Work to Make a Dam.

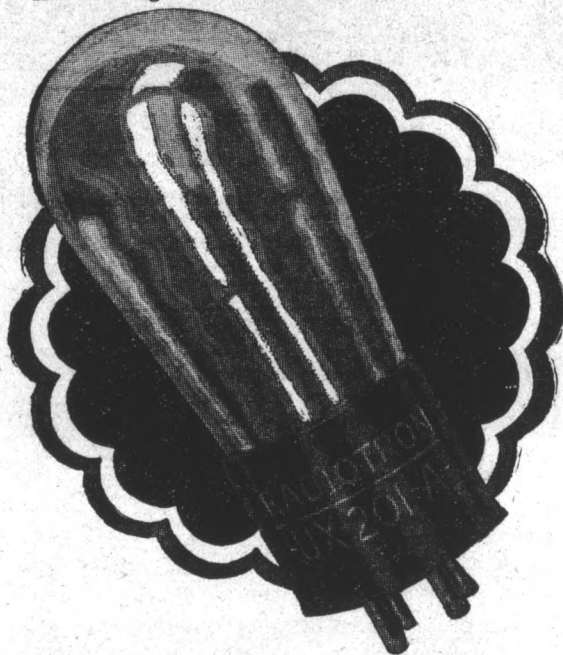
and stronger, the creek runs away with it just the same," and the corners of his mouth turned down and he looked even more sad than before.

Although Big Beaver lived in the water most of the time, and Chief Black Bear lived on the land all of the time, the two were staunch friends.

"I will help you," said Chief Black Bear. So he sat down on an old stump to think of a plan to fool the creek. He scratched his right ear, then he scratched his left ear, just as he always did when he had a problem to

# look inside your radio set

WHEN you buy a new set, look inside at the tubes. To get real value, you should have RCA Radiotrons—nothing else. Their performance is so much better . . . and they have a long life!



RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA  
New York • Chicago • San Francisco

## RCA Radiotron

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOLA

## IF YOU ARE LOOKING

for an investment that is going to make you rich in a short time, we are not the kind of institution you are looking for.

But if you want to invest your money where you can know it will be safe, earning a reasonable return, and at the same time is available in an emergency, we believe you will find our Semi-Annual Dividend Certificates to be just the kind of investment you have been looking for. They are the kind you would recommend for the folks at home, your widow, perhaps, or your mother—parents, grandparents, sister or favorite aunt—who could depend on the income being paid to them regularly each six months, Jan. 1st and July 1st.

That's the kind of investment they have been for 38 years.

## They earn 5% and 6%

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Resources  
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## The National Loan & Investment Company

1248 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Detroit's Oldest and Largest Savings and Loan Association  
Under State Supervision





## 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.

### Free 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.

**Huber's Reliable Hatchery, East High Street, FOSTORIA, OHIO**

## WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

**BABY CHICKS** Michigan Accredited



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.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY, 2501 GEDDES ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MICH.



## Michigan SILER'S PULLED CHICKS Accredited

Stock 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**

Write for free catalogue and prices.

**SILER HATCHERY, Dundee, Michigan**



## DUNDEE MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

Every breeder approved by State Inspectors under supervision of Michigan State College. Blood tested for White Diarrhea for the past three years. Three leading breeds, B. P. Rocks, R. I. Reds and English and American Leghorns. 100% live delivery. Write for free catalog and price list.

**THE DUNDEE HATCHERY**

Box A DUNDEE, MICHIGAN

## SUPERIOR BRED CHICKS

Superior Leghorns are those Mich. Accredited Leghorns that have demonstrated their "superiority" under practical farm conditions. \$5.00 worth of eggs per hen per year secured by one of our customers. Big Discount Now.

### GET OUR NEW CATALOG—IT'S FREE.

Our big illustrated 32-page catalog shows our modern breeding and trapping plant. 600 pullets are entered in R. O. P. work. Every breeder banded, inspected, and passed by authorized state inspectors, supervised by Mich. State College. Hanson, Tancred and Barron Strains. SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS, INC., Box 359, ZEELAND, MICH.



## Town Line POULTRY FARM

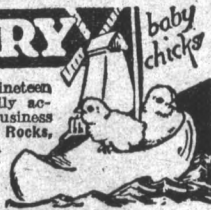
INSPECTED AND ACCREDITED—Our breeders, our hatchery, our business methods, by State Inspectors supervised by Michigan State College. Our Leghorns are the result of 14 years' careful breeding on our 100-acre farm. Foundation of Tancred, Hollywood & Barron—Big discount now. Get our New Free Catalog. BUY OUR MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS—The strongest proof of the quality of our chicks is that we have doubled our hatchery 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.



## 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 brooders 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

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. BRUMMER-FREDRICKSON POULTRY FARM, BOX 20, HOLLAND, MICH.

## 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 stove 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.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., Box 42,

GIBSONBURG, OHIO.

## MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHIX

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	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$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.

## ROYAL EGG BRED LEGHORNS

CHICKS FROM CONTEST WINNING BLOOD LINES. Our White Leghorns won the 1925 Michigan Egg Contest. Contest average 176 eggs. Our pen averaged 241 eggs. You get same blood lines as produced these winners in Royal Chicks.

303 EGGS AT AMERICAN EGG CONTEST.

This year our hen No. 251 laid 303 eggs at the American Egg Contest. Is it any wonder "75% of our business is from old customers?" In spite of heavy demand as a result of these winnings, our price remains the same. Order early and be sure. Money refunded if order can't be filled when specified. Free literature.

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

## Our Pure Blood

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

**LAWRENCE HATCHERY, Phone 76761, Grand Rapids, Mich.**



# POULTRY

### COST OF PRODUCTION.

FEED cost is too often used in computing the cost of eggs without considering other factors in the cost of production. This often misleads beginners in figuring the profits from the business.

A poultryman with a thousand hens must spend a large part of his time with the birds. If his time is worth \$6.00 per day working in a factory, he must really consider that his labor cost of taking care of the birds is also approximately \$6.00 per day.

Fire insurance, cyclone insurance, interest, taxes, and general upkeep costs due to depreciation, should also be counted in the cost of production. The mortality rate is a factor to be considered. Every time a hen dies the loss must be made up by the remaining layers.

In a town of 1,000 people, somebody is apt to be sick, and somebody is apt to die at almost any time. Poultry is naturally short lived, and it is not unreasonable to believe that some mortality rate must always be expected regardless of the skill of the owner. This is a factor in the cost of production.

The expense of reproducing a fine flock of pullets is considerable and cannot be disregarded if the poultry accounts are placed on a business basis. City buyers of eggs should be informed that feed cost is not the only cost of producing eggs and then they will be more willing to use plenty of eggs on their tables, with the feeling that the price is reasonable and that they are obtaining their money's worth.

The city buyer who pays fifty or sixty cents for eggs and hears that the feed cost is sixteen to twenty cents per dozen, should be made to realize that the labor cost with poultry is also a very large item in the cost of production.—K.

### PROFIT IN EARLY CHICKS.

BROILER prices have recently been so high that it has paid to raise chicks throughout the entire year in most localities. The high prices have made early chicks especially profitable, as they reach the market before the great bulk of farm-raised poultry comes on. For the past year or two, the early broiler prices have been so attractive that in many instances the surplus cockerels alone have paid for raising the flock, pullets and all.

The early hatched chicks, if the pullets are kept for egg production, are most likely to make good egg producers. The reason for this is that the good laying hen is laying early in the season, and the early chicks are most likely to come from these good producing hens.

Early pullets are the most profitable because they begin to produce eggs in the fall and lay through the winter season. As everybody knows, the fall and early winter eggs always bring profitable prices.

Then, too, the early chicks appear to inherit more vitality with the ability to grow off rapidly. The cause of this better growth in the early chick is possibly due to the extra vitality inherited from the hen before she becomes run down through a season's heavy egg production.

One disadvantage of the early chick is the cold weather, making extra heat necessary for chicks. With modern brooder stoves and other brooding methods that produce strong heat, this handicap of winter weather is easily overcome.

Another disadvantage urged against early chicks is the fact that, if the

weather is cloudy and chicks cannot get sunshine, they are likely to take leg weakness. It is now known that sunshine is the best chick grower. The early chicks should have every possible minute of sunshine available.

The sunshine should be allowed to shine on them direct, not through glass. However, because there are dark days is no reason to fear leg weakness. In the last few years it has been amply shown that chicks can be grown, even in a dark cellar, by feeding high vitamin "D" foods, such as cod liver oil.

Just what is an early chick will depend upon your location. In the south, January and February are none too early. Through the middle section of the country, February to March 15 to March 20 is called early. Much also depends on the weather conditions, as some seasons are more advanced than others.

Suggestions about the best date to buy the different breeds for your own locality can be given by your hatcheryman.

It is well to order chicks you are going to buy, some weeks, or even months ahead. This will enable you to get chicks on the exact date you desire, and not be disappointed when the time comes to brood them.

The present chick season shows a most remarkable demand for baby chicks. Already many hatcheries report that they are sold out for months ahead. The reasons for the increased demand this year is the general farming conditions and that poultry is showing good profits on the farm, especially in the one-crop farming districts, as well as in live stock sections.

### SELECTING THE BREEDERS.

(Continued from page 193).

American breeds, (Rocks, Reds, etc.), one male to about fifteen females is advised.

If one wished to change males during the breeding season, at least three weeks should elapse from the time the first male was removed until the eggs were saved from the second male.

There are different methods of mating, such as (1) large flocks, (2) small flocks, and (3) alternating males. In the large flock method a number of males are placed with a large number of females—sometimes as many as several hundred. There is very little fighting, providing they have sufficient floor space, and a sufficient number of hens. This method saves much time, labor, and housing.

The small flock is used when one single male is mated with a few choice females, or when only a few breeders are needed. If the small flock is used such a group requires a special house or a special portion of the large house. This means added expense for housing, labor, equipment, etc.

### Mating the Breeders.

Alternating males may be used when one male allows the other males little or no chance for service, or where one male shows a preference for certain hens, with the result that some of the eggs are infertile. In such a case it is advisable to coop up one male for two or three days for rest, and then alternate. This works out very nicely on small-sized flocks where one has but two roosters.

In mating the breeders use the method that best suits your conditions to enable you to obtain a high percentage of hatchability at a reasonable cost.

### A HINT FOR HATCHERIES.

IF hatcheries would place a tag or sticker on chick boxes telling the earliest hour at which the chicks



# ROUP SANKER

## B-K saved me \$3000

"B-K is used exclusively in our poultry house. Last year, as a result of having shown our Buffs at the leading shows of this country, they contracted chicken pox, and later on roup, and it looked as if we would lose every bird.... We dipped them in a solution of B-K. We also sprayed each bird's mouth and cleaned up the entire flock and saved the day. B-K in this one instance saved me \$3,000."—W. D. James of the well known James Farms.

**Give B-K in Drinking Water**  
Use as directed to spray and disinfect. Will prevent and stop roup, canker, "poultry flu" and other dread poultry diseases. B-K is a safe, non-poisonous germ killer for roup and other respiratory diseases of poultry—also for white diarrhea, dysentery and similar diseases of baby chicks.

B-K is clear and clean. Leaves no odor. B-K is concentrated—costs about 1 1/2 cents per gallon of dilution ready for use. Buy a jug at your dealer's. Money back if not satisfied.

**Write for FREE Book**  
on treatment and prevention of poultry diseases. It may save you many dollars in losses.

**General Laboratories**  
Dept. 146B Madison, Wis.

Costs  
Little

# B-K

Mighty  
Reliable

## BOWERS Colony Brooder

### Save \$5 to \$8—Lowest Prices

Get a SAFE brooder that raises more chicks and healthier chicks. Stoves are tight, self-regulating. Best in the world to hold fire—14 to 24 hours on one filling. Burns SOFT coal better than any other brooder. Also hard coal, wood, etc. Automatic regulator holds uniform heat night and day. Canopy spreads heat evenly, keeps chicks cozy, gives pure air. Backed by 10 years' success. Guaranteed.

We pay express E. of Rockies. Blue-pipe outfit sent FREE with brooder. 500 and 1000-chick sizes. Write F. M. Bowers & Sons 1423 W. Wash. St. Indianapolis, Ind.



## OHLS

**BIG  
VALUE  
BABY  
CHICKS**

**2 are  
OHIO ACCREDITED**

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG AND MATING LIST  
**OHLS POULTRY YARDS & HATCHERY**  
DEPT. 12 MARION, OHIO

## GLASS CLOTH

Est. 1916—Pat'd  
**for Wonderful  
Success with  
Baby Chicks**

Never keep chicks behind glass. It stops the sun's ultra-violet energy rays, causing rickets, leg weakness and death loss. Build a GLASS CLOTH scratch shed onto your brooder house to admit these rays. Put GLASS CLOTH in the windows. Produces amazing health and growth. Experts everywhere recommend it. In a test at Ames College 25 percent of the chicks under window glass died, while all under GLASS CLOTH lived and grew very rapidly.

**Ideal for Hot Beds**  
GLASS CLOTH is the cheapest and best covering for hot beds. Violet rays make plants grow stronger and harder. They transplant better, mature earlier and yield bigger crops. Holds heat. More than pays for itself.

**Patented—Accept No Imitations**  
Genuine, durable GLASS CLOTH is made only by Turner Bros., under exclusive patents. No other concern can copy our process. No other has the same weather resisting formula. Avoid imitations. Real GLASS CLOTH is a strong fabric specially treated to make it transparent, water-proof and weatherproof. Originated in 1916 and proven by eleven years' success. You will know it by its quality. So much cheaper than glass it has won wide popularity all over the United States and Europe.

## SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

Send \$5.00 for big roll 45 ft. long and 36 in. wide, postpaid. (Cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.). If, after ten days use, you do not find it better than glass or any substitute, return it and we will refund your money. Common sense instructions. "Success with Baby Chicks," with each order. Catalog illustrating uses on request. (Many dealers sell Glass Cloth) Bladen, Nebr. Wellington, Ohio Dept. 4214

should be fed, it would be a help to many buyers of chicks. Usually the chicks are nearly old enough for feed when received through the mail but if their approximate age was known to the buyer, it would relieve him of some uncertainty.

The distance from a hatchery by railroad does not always determine the time in transit. If you are located on a main line, the chicks might travel night and day at a rapid rate for a thousand miles and arrive as soon as a consignment which had to make transfers in making a short journey.

### ANSWERING MR. WILLIAMSON

MR. Williamson gave me a razzing two weeks ago over some statements I made regarding feeding for winter eggs.

My assertion that sugar beets should be nailed up high enough so that hens would get exercise in jumping for it, does not appeal to him and he adds that I would think it funny if I saw one of his cows jumping for her feed. Well all I've got to say is that a hen is entirely different from a cow, and in return would ask him if he would expect his hens to lay if they were tied up in stalls.

He also took issue with me when I said that hens would lay more eggs from one pound of grain fed in a litter than they would from two pounds fed on a bare floor and suggests that I take a trip to the Ohio State Poultry Farm. According to Mr. Williamson we should all be using the old Philo system—a friend of mine tried it. The hens laid alright but I had the opportunity of telling him, "I told you so," when he started to hatch the eggs. They simply refused to hatch.

Mr. Williamson uses straw on the floor for comfort only. I suggest that he use a rug as his hens might get too much exercise walking over the straw. When I see hens quit scratching when running at large, I'll begin to think that a hen doesn't require exercise but not till then.

My assertion that hot water would freeze quicker than cold also brings a wrinkle in the shape of a question mark to Mr. Williamson's brow. I was of the same opinion too when I heard it but I've tried it out and suggest that he do the same. The reason is that evaporation takes place faster in the hot water. It therefore loses its heat quicker and will freeze faster.

Mr. Williamson also made a wry face when I said that you shouldn't feed a hen anything you would not eat yourself, but he did not note that I added "on a good stiff bet." What I referred to was the general line of swill, such as garbage and peelings, that a lot of hens have to eat. He also thinks my estimate of feed cost 50c per hen per month is high. I don't know where he buys his feed or whether he grows most of it but my feed cost that much as I had to buy every grain the hens ate. It seems as long as anyone can produce eggs at that cost they should be satisfied.—R. A. Hill.

### TO HOLD POULTRY SCHOOLS.

IN order to promote better methods in feeding, housing and management of Ottawa county poultry flocks, two two-day poultry schools are being held as follows: February 15-16 at Hudsonville, and February 17-18 at Coopersville.

The industry in Ottawa county annually exceeds a value to three million dollars, yet there are great losses of baby chicks from wrong feeding, housing and management conditions, and losses in production in mature stock from the same causes and from preventable diseases. Ottawa county contains the greatest baby chick hatching center in the central west. Therefore, the meetings are of importance.

# Real Digestibility!



## In this Clean, Pure Digestible Oyster Shell~

THOUSANDS of poultrymen are getting from 2 to 5 dozen extra eggs a year, per hen, by using REEF BRAND crushed oyster shell. It helps the hen by building bone and body and furnishes the necessary lime for the shell of the egg, in easily digestible form.

REEF BRAND is completely digested and working for you in eight hours; four hours faster than any other form of lime content. This means a healthier flock, more eggs and more poultry profits for you.

**IT'S EASILY DIGESTED BECAUSE IT'S CLEAN, PURE AND DUSTLESS.**  
REEF BRAND is pure, odorless and contains from 3% to 25% less dust than any other oyster shell, because it's thoroughly washed, triple screened and kiln-dried. It comes to you in strong machine sewn 12-oz. burlap bags; no waste.

Ask Your Dealer.

**GULF CRUSHING COMPANY, INC.**  
833 Howard Street New Orleans, La.

## Reef Brand

**99.6% Digestible in 8 hours,  
PURE CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL  
for POULTRY**

How to  
get 24  
eggs  
for 5c

SEND FOR THIS INFORMATION

Send this information how I can get 24 eggs for 5c from each hen in my flock. M2

Name .....

Address .....

My Dealers Name: .....



### IT'S GOOD COMMON SENSE

It's good business to spend from 3 to 5c for an extra two to five dozen eggs per hen a year. And it's even better business to be sure you get oyster shell that's pure, clean and digestible. It doesn't cost a cent more!

It's easy for the hen to digest REEF BRAND!

Over 98 1/2%  
Carbonate of Lime



**OVER  
8,000,000  
IN  
1927**

## Buy Only MICHIGAN ACCREDITED Baby Chicks

Michigan Accreditation provides Competent Inspection of all flocks, hatcheries and chicks for 117 member hatcheries of the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association, furnishing Michigan Accredited or Certified Chicks and Eggs of known high quality. All inspection under supervision of Michigan State College.

Accredited Chicks are from Inspected flocks, hatched in Inspected Hatcheries and carefully culled before shipment.

Certified Chicks are from Inspected flocks, sired by 200 egg males, hatched in an Inspected Hatchery and carefully culled before shipment.

For Full Particulars and a list of Michigan Accredited Hatcheries Write—

**J. A. HANNAH**  
Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

## LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARMS

Buy Michigan Accredited Chicks from Lakeview. Official records up to 252 eggs, Mich. Egg Contest 1923, 24, 25. Every Breeder inspected and passed by inspectors supervised by Mich. State College.

Prepaid Prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns (Tanored)	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$120.00
Barred Rocks, S. C. & R. C. H. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00

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.  
LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. R. 8, Box 6, HOLLAND, MICH.

## BUY INSURED BABY CHICKS Insurance Covering Brooding For 30 Days

Eight Pure Breeds Production Poultry for building up farm flocks. All high quality. 100% live delivery, post paid. Send for new catalog, insurance plan, and Credit Certificate plan. Everything explained. Cod Liver Oil \$1.75 a gallon postpaid.

### STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION

MASONIC TEMPLE

KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN



## Foreman's Official Champion Layers

Official records are the safest guidance to reliable sources of better chix and stock.

### WE BREED OUR WINNERS

Write for free catalog illustrating our official contest winners and America's foremost strains of Production Barred Rocks and White Leghorns.

Valuable plan of Foreman-Improved Michigan type Laying House free.

**FOREMAN POULTRY FARM, Box 323-D, LOWELL, MICHIGAN**  
PROF. E. C. FOREMAN, Owner and Manager



# OUR PAGE

## Some Thoughts on Hunting

*A New Subject Started by Zona Amos*

THE busy men of the country are very glad when the hunting season comes, but why are they glad? Of course, it gives them a chance to leave their busy offices and other tasks, to wander and talk with nature, but is that the reason they are glad for the hunting season? No, I don't think so. In my heart, I believe it is because they are going to have a chance to kill some animal of God's making, for a thrill. Even some men,



Ruth Sturgis and Her Pet Cat Out Farming.

perhaps the most prosperous men of the country, break the game laws just to kill an animal. The game law is broken entirely too often. The following incident is true:

One day a young business man, who was hunting in the north, saw three doe deers run across a hill ahead of

him. Presently he heard three shots, and upon coming to the hill found that the three doe deers had been killed by an inhabitant of the north. The young man then asked the man of the north if he knew he had broken the game laws. Instantly the man of the north pointed his gun into the young man's face and angrily asked, "Did anyone see you come in here?"

"No," replied the young man.

"Well, you had better get out of here quick, or no one will see you get out." The young man left instantly. How often doe deers are killed because a person cannot find a buck, and hates to leave the hunting grounds with nothing to brag about in his home town.

Often doe deers are killed and bucks heads are sewed on them. In a case of this kind, the guilty man happened to be a wealthy business man and was thus released for his cruelty. Such a man is not a good citizen or an honest business man.

Yes, perhaps hunting is all right for sport but why do people insist on breaking the laws of the country and where do they get a thrill out of killing a poor, innocent doe deer of God's making, which is protected by our game laws? Many times a man comes home from the hunting grounds feeling very downhearted because he has not succeeded in killing an animal. To my mind, I should think this man would be very happy; as he has lived in the out-of-doors and studied nature and let live one, possibly two innocent, hunted, wild animals.

as the opportunities for crime are greater there. Perhaps the bad people of the country go to the city to swell the crime list. However, country living is not as conducive to crime as city living. I am glad you like geometry. It is good training.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I suppose that the very first thing I should say is that I am very sorry that I haven't written, but that I've been too busy. Well, I'm not sorry. I think the whole thing is silly. Everybody is writing in to say that their grandfather looked like a monkey, or that their papa gave them five chickens and they sold them and papa let them keep the money, or that they use powder and rouge and don't care what Guilford thinks about it.

Guilford Rothfuss is the only one that ever writes who knows anything, and he thinks he knows everything. I'm not trying to be egotistical. I'm just stating facts. Why don't you start something? These read-and-win contests are a snap, but it takes real brains to win a prize for an essay or a short story.

Yours for better looks and nicer boys.—"Hank."

You know the old Quaker said to his wife, "Everybody is queer but me and thee, and sometimes thee is a little queer." That is the way you must have felt when you wrote this letter. Even Guilford is N. G., according to your estimation. But I know that the sun is still shining, and that there are still quite a few bright young folks among the M. C.'s, even if you don't think so. You must be a girl, because you want nicer boys.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been reading what "Michigan Boy" and the rest said, and I think those that like the city best are crazy. I've lived on both, and if it hadn't been for the farm, I'd been dead I guess. No fresh air or anything, in the city. I don't see what they are thinking about.

Dimples, when you speak about wading to school in the mud, I never saw mud over three or four inches at the in the country all my life and it never happened to me.

Yes, why do the hicks, as you call them, go to the city? They go for the novelty or excitement, but I think most of them go back to the farm. As for the girl scouts and such organizations, aren't they in the country, too? What about the county agents, 4-H Clubs, and so forth?

Where would your garden stuff come from if it wasn't for the farmers?

## From Merry Circle Poets

My Little Home.

In a green and quiet valley,  
Where the cooling brooklets play,  
The thrush so gayly singing,  
Its song all the day.  
I want to have a little home,  
With sunlight on the floor,  
A fire-place with a rosy hearth  
And violets by the door.  
With windows looking east and west,  
And a lovely apple tree,  
And a trellis by the garden fence,  
For roses to be.  
A kind and loving husband,  
And a few children dear,  
To fill my home with happiness  
And my heart full of cheer.

—Anna Hoyt.

Artie.

I hate to see a little lady going down  
the street,  
With her arties all unbuttoned, flop-  
ping round her feet.  
If I were her dear mamma, I want you  
all to know,  
I'd have her button up her arties be-  
fore on the street she'd go.  
It's all done for attraction, but be-  
tween you and I,  
When I meet these little ladies, I'm  
looking toward the sky.  
There's one thing more I'd like to tell  
you,  
It is a shameful sight with their feet  
in such a plight.

—Otto Bailey.

Flapperisms.

I paint my pretty lips,  
And also my knees,  
I roll my stockings  
And do as I please.

From low-pulled hat  
Saucy blue eyes peek,  
As I powder my nose  
And ride with my sheik.  
Oh, yes, and they accuse us  
Of naughty things we never do,  
But do we ever kick? Not us,  
Oh, ain't we a misused bunch? Boo,  
Hoo!

If I don't stop bawling  
Our sad, sad fate,  
To ride with my sheikie  
I'll be late.

—Lil' Flapper Flossie.

## OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been an M. C. for nearly two years, but have not been a very active member. I agree with Bernice Ball about the signs for M. C.'s. What do you think would be a good sign for M. C.'s? I am sure I can't tell. I certainly feel sorry for those who are bidding farewell to the Merry Circle, don't you, cousins?

Why not talk about homemaking, or something that will help the cousins in the future? Maybe some of you know a lot about homemaking, but then, why not tell others what you know? That's what I do when I can think of anything to tell. I know a girl who helps her father a great deal out of doors. He has no boys old enough to help, so she helps, and she is greatly repaid. It sure pays to help. Why not help your mother in the house, boys and girls? I think we might help make our home a little neater and easier for mother, don't you, Uncle?

By the way, Uncle Frank, are the children at the sanitarium enjoying their radios? Are you still planning to get another radio for some other institution?—Beatrice West, Dryden, Mich.

Home-making is a good subject for girls, and perhaps for boys, too, as they are part of a home. At least, it won't hurt them to know about it. The Howell children still enjoy their radios. We have decided on no new project for the fund, but want sugges-  
tions.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Some letters which recently appeared on "Our Page" brings from me some comment. First, my friend, "Ex-Michigander," made some statements to which I disagree. My opinion is still that the city children go more to the bad than country children, which

can be proven by the population in cities, and per cent of crimes committed by city people. Only forty-three per cent of the United States population live in cities, while the crimes committed by city "ginks" greatly exceed that per cent.

I dare say our school system in Michigan is as good as any other state. I live seven and one-half miles from Honor, Benzonia and Thompsonville schools but attend the Thompsonville High School. I am now a senior and dare say I enjoy my school career as well as any student.

"Ex-Michigander" made a mistake when she said that farmers do not engage in sports. Since attending high school, I have been a member of the track, baseball, and basketball teams, and, as a matter of fact, this is my second year as captain of the high school basketball team.

Well, Elsa Vannatter, you will likely find later the uses of geometry. I took geometry and passed it under the supervision of the greatest mathematic teacher I ever had, and after I got started I liked it. I see its uses now.

—An M. C. Enthusiast, George Nichols.

Crime will usually prevail more in centers of population than elsewhere



Achievement Day of 4-H Club at the Barton Club.



## VALENTINE CONTEST

VALENTINE DAY will be here next week, so, it seems, it will be appropriate to get you busy on something along that line. It is some time since we have had a word contest, so I am asking you to make as many words as possible from the letters in the word "Valentine." Do not use a letter more often than it appears in Valentine.

Please write your papers neatly, and number each word you make up. Put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the paper, and if you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

Five prizes will be given to girls and five to boys. The two girls getting the largest number of words will be given nice boxes of stationery; the next three, beads. The two boys getting the best list of words will be given flashlights; the next three, handy combination of pencil and pencil sharpener. All who send in good lists will be given M. C. button and card, if not now members of the Circle.

This contest closes February 18. Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

## READ-AND-WINNERS.

THE Read-and-Win Contest brought a nice lot of replies, as such contests always do. From the neat and correct papers five girls' papers were picked and five boys'. The lucky ones are as follows:

## Girls—Fountain Pens.

Dorothy Rasner, Wallace, Mich.  
Esther Elwood, Tipton, Mich.  
Clutch Pencils.  
Bernice McCurdy, Chief, Mich.  
Dorothy Unterkircher, R. 3, Coldwater, Mich.

Mildred Week, R. 1, Box 70, Reed City, Mich.  
Boys—Fountain Pens.  
Howard Benjamin, R. 1, Fowler, Mich.  
Robert Bale, Fennville, Mich.  
Pencil Sharpener Combination.  
Lester Sipe, Marshall, Mich.  
Norman Ludlow, R. 5, Albion, Mich.  
Leonard Garlick, Willis, Mich.

## READ-AND-WIN ANSWERS.

- 600.
- Boys' and girls' clubs as members.
- Ralph Connor's.
- Goose feathers.
- Combine.
- Four cents lower.
- Six.
- July 4, 1847.

## SOME PIG—SOME PRICE.

THE grand champion barrow at the Junior Stock Show, South Saint Paul, last November, was a pure-bred Duroc and was shown by Henry Ronningen, Pelican Rapids, Minnesota.

This pig sold to Armour & Company for \$1.25 per pound, netting this pig club boy \$415 for his fat pig, which we think is a record price for a barrow. This shows that it pays a boy or girl to be an enthusiastic member of a pig club.

## PIG CLUB CHAMPION PICKED.

JACK MILNER, of Walkerville, Michigan, has been selected by state and local club leaders as the champion pig club member of Oceana county. Jack belonged to the Duroc-Jersey Pig Club. His pig won first at the county fair. Points considered in deciding the championship were the report of labor and feed costs, the story of the work, interest in project, and the quality of breeding gilt developed by the club member.

## LETTER BOX ANNEX.

Dear Uncle Frank:  
The Merry Circlers are not the only ones that are helping to entertain the boys and girls at Howell Sanitarium. The Howell Commandery gave them a Christmas tree at the Masonic Hall, and seventy happy boys and girls rendered a very interesting program. Each child received three gifts and a stocking full of candy and nuts. The happy expression on the faces of the boys and girls repaid the Commandery for their work and money, and the committee for their time.

I am a sophomore in high school and I belong to the Girls' Reserve. This year we gave a Christmas party for ten poor boys and girls in Howell, that would not have had a very good Christmas at home. The children enjoyed the party and we had as much fun entertaining as they did. This is my fourth contribution to the Merry Circle Waste Basket, and perhaps I may have the courage to come again.—Frances Walker, Howell, Michigan.

The Christmas doings you mention were fine, and I am glad the boys and the girls at the Sanatorium had such a nice time. Your Girls' Reserve did a worthy thing.

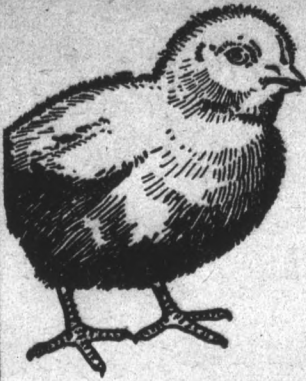
Dear Uncle Frank:

What kind of weather are you having in Lower Michigan? Gosh! but it sure is cold up here now, and lots of snow. One morning in December it was twenty below zero; it sure made us appreciate our furnaces. I sincerely hope we have an early spring.

Well, I'll put in my two cents worth about country and city life in condensed form. We live ten miles from town, and before we owned cars, we found the road pretty long, but now we have a truck for working and hauling, and a car for business and pleasure, so we enjoy the farm. As for me, I just love a farm. I don't care to live in the city, though we go to the city often for pleasure, but I'm always glad to get back. I'll stand by the song, "I want to go back to the farm with a milk pail on my arm." Ha, Ha!—Elsie Lausignant, Marquette, Mich.

We have had the mercury down to about four degrees below. Sometimes four below is felt more than twenty or thirty below. The auto certainly has brought the farm closer to the city, hasn't it?

# Give this Little Fellow an Honest Chance to Grow Up!



You make money on the chicks that grow up. You lose on those that die. You provide suitable food. Do you also provide proper temperature conditions? Temperature is just as important as food—one slip-up on either brings disaster. Give your chicks an honest chance to grow up.

The Ohio Colony Brooder Stove is automatic—keeps the temperature "right"—leaves nothing to memory or to chance.

## FOLDING HOVER

An Exclusive Ohio Feature

Most important of all Ohio features is the FOLDING HOVER. In the picture half of the hover is down, the other half folded up. This exclusive folding feature makes it easy to clean out—ashes, easy to "get close" to sweep. It also eliminates the clumsy pulley and rope arrangement usually employed to hoist other hovers.

Since your success with your chicks determines your profits later on make sure you get the "right" brooder stove. Investigate the "Ohio" with its folding hover, at your dealers or write us direct.

The Ohio Rake Co.  
Dayton, Ohio

# OHIO COLONY BROODERS

**"CHICKS WITH A FUTURE"**

MICHIGAN 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
R. I. Reds .....	15.00	72.00	142.50
S. C. White Leghorns	13.00	62.50	122.50

**100% PURE BRED**

RICHARDSON HATCHERY, Dundee, Mich., Box B

**CHICKS**

Michigan Accredited Chicks

White Leghorns a Specialty—also best strains of Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Anconas, Bk. Minorcas, and Barred Rocks. Our Leghorns are large, deep bodied birds with full lopped combs.

Expert selection of breeding stock, together with scientific incubation methods, assure husky, liveable chicks.

DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, Birmingham, Mich.

Established 1911

**\$1064 Egg Revenue From 680 Unculled Pullets In Seven WEEKS**

One customer reports this splendid return from our April hatched Grade A White Leghorn Chicks. Nov. 1 to Dec. 19, 1926. This is a fine, but not unusual record for our regular stock. 750 surplus cockerels raised from his 1600 chicks also gave him additional revenue. Our hens now leading Michigan and Oklahoma Contests are birds of similar breeding. All our stock blood-tested, and every brooder on our own farm trapped from its first to last egg. All birds have been handled, passed, Leg-banded and CERTIFIED by the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association. Write at once for Price List and FREE Catalog on Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs.

W. S. HANNAH & SON Route 10, Box M Grand Rapids, Mich.

**For a Better Flock**

**Buy Smith Hatched Chicks**

THERE is a Smith equipped hatchery near you where better chicks are hatched, where you can get the kind of chicks that grow into paying flocks because they are

**Hatched Healthy**

The Smith principle of forced draft incubation furnishes more fresh air and oxygen than any other type. No hot spots—no cold corners. Less disease among Smith Hatched Chicks than any others. If you don't know of a Smith Hatchery in your vicinity write us.

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**BRED-TO-LAY STOCK**

Michigan Accredited S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Bk. Minorcas, and Barred Rocks. Our Leghorns are large, deep bodied birds with full lopped combs.

FREE 1927 CATALOG. Describes in full, gives full details of our matings and tells how to raise Baby Chicks for Greater Profit. Write for prices. We Guarantee 100% Safe Arrival in Good Health.

Member International Baby Chick Assn.  
AMERICAN CHICK FARM, Box M, Zeeland, Michigan.

**SAVES LOSSES**

**Ross Brooder House**

No corners for cr. wing—amp. area for 4 1/2 ft. brooder—heavy ribbed glass lights. Diameter 12 ft., height 6 1/2 ft. Combination ventilator and stove flue. Special concession on orders now. Write today.

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319 Warder Street, Springfield, Ohio  
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**PURE BRED CHICKS**

FROM HIGH EGG RECORD FLOCKS. All leading varieties. America, Cert-O-Chick. 21 years' reliability. Large and small poultry raisers buy our strong healthy baby chicks which are easy to raise. Write today for free catalog and price list. Quick delivery and lowest prices, sent prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

LANTZ HATCHERY, Box J, Tiffin, O.

**Blood Tested Baby Chicks**

Selected for quality and heavy laying. Three leading breeds, B. P. Rocks, R. I. Reds and S. C. White Leghorns. 100% live delivery. Write for catalog and price list.

Carleton Hatchery, Carleton, Mich.

**MARTIN METAL**

Brooder Houses

**Stop Your Baby Chick Losses**

this year. Raise 21b. broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. You can if you have a Martin.

Monroeville (O.) Hatchery writes—"Raised 97 per cent."  
A. J. Swineford writes—"Had 21b. broilers in 8 weeks."  
Mrs. W. Leffler writes—"Expect to buy another Martin in the spring."

Brooding chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer, FIRE-PROOF, rat and weasel proof, sanitary, dry, warm—even in zero weather, stove in center, no corners—prevents crowding.

**"Ray-Glass" Windows**  
let in the Violet Ray of the sun. Ideally ventilated—no drafts. Sizes, 600 chick and up. Shipped knocked down—easy to put up. Last a life-time. Write for illustrated folder and price.

The Martin Steel Products Co., Dept. 216, Mansfield, O.

**\$1.95 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
230 Egg—21.95; with 230 Chick Size 29.95
400 Egg—36.95; with 400 Chick Size 48.95
600 Egg—49.95; with 600 Chick Size 64.95

Freight Prepaid

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

Order now or write to: Belle City Incubator Co., Box 14, Racine, Wis.

**Why Chicks Die**

Baby chicks die because of wrong feeding and lack of proper care at the start. Stop the loss! Feed Blatchford's Chick Mash to raise biggest percentage of chicks and mature them quicker. Costs less per chick raised than any other mash. Ask any user.

Send for **FREE Sample** Just a bit but enough to show quality. Write Today!

**Stop This Loss**

**Blatchford's CHICK MASH**

Blatchford Calf Meal Co., Dept. 4702 Waukegan, Ill.





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Farm buildings vary widely in character and value. However, there is a Ruberoid Roof that is practical for every kind—a roof that will give lasting service and permanent beauty.

A word of warning! Many people use the word "Ruberoid" loosely to designate a type of roofing rather than a brand name. Insist on getting *Genuine Ruberoid Shingles and Roofings*. It is the sure way to roof satisfaction—regardless of the most trying weather conditions.

The Ruberoid dealer in your section is a responsible business man. He will supply you with samples and prices or—use the coupon below.

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Name..... Address.....

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### PEARL GRIT HAS SHARP EDGES

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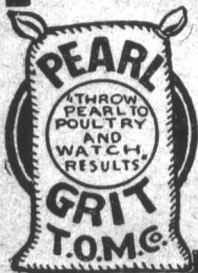
#### Pearl Grit Is Almost Pure Lime

The growing chick must have lime to make bones. The laying hen must have lime for egg shells or she won't lay. Pearl Grit supplies the lime cheaply and in proper form. Recommended by Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges.

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Send for sample bag giving the name of your dealer. Put it before poultry and see how fast they pick it up. Give them what they want and they will give you the profit you want.

THE OHIO MARBLE CO.  
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SEND  
10¢ FOR  
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Please send Sample  
Name.....  
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15 pure bred varieties of Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Single Rose Comb Reds, White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Sheppard's Best Anconas, White Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, *Mixed Chicks 9c up*. Some won 1st and 2nd prizes in production class. Won many 1st prize blue ribbons in large poultry show. Also have one flock of *Morgan-Tancred Strain*, blood tested White Leghorns of 250 to 312 egg breeding. Owner paid \$150 for 6 eggs to improve our flocks. Every breeder culled and selected for heavy production. Get free circular. Big discounts on baby chicks and brooders.

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**64 BREEDS** Most Profitable chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese. Choice, pure-bred northern raised. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's great poultry farm. At it 34 yrs. Valuable 100-page book and catalog free. R. F. Neubert Co., Box 814, Mankato, Minn.

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**MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CLASS A CHICKS** from well developed, strong, healthy layers. S. C. Eng. White and Brown Leghorns; Sheppard's Anconas; R. I. Reds and Assorted Chicks. No money down. Pay a week before chicks are shipped. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free. THE BOS HATCHERY, R. 2-M, ZEELAND, MICH.

# LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

## Hogs on the Small Farm

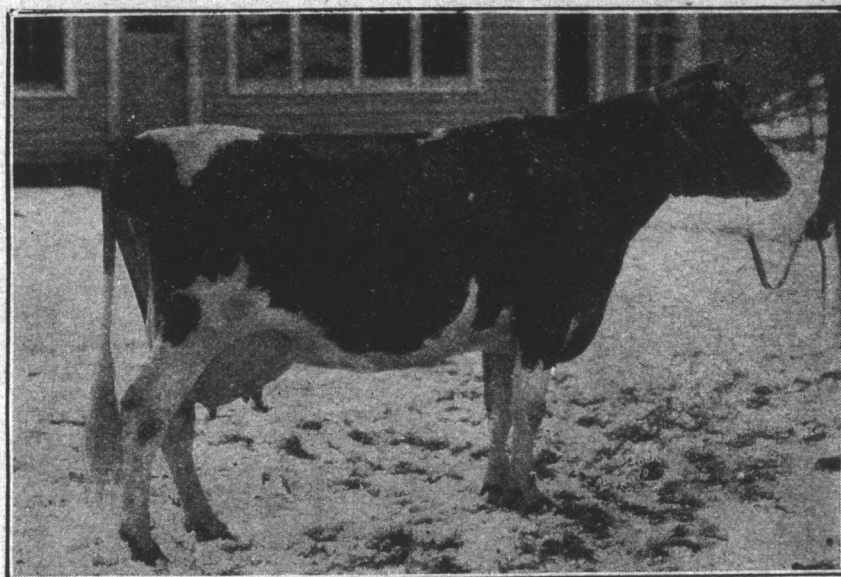
One Farmer Gives His Experiences

By W. Farver

FOR a number of years we have been directly connected with the operation of two farms, one of sixty and one of eighty-seven acres. Usually two brood sows were kept on the sixty acres, and three on the other farm. Later none were kept on the former, and from four to seven on the eighty-seven acres. These sows were carried along with the other general farming work.

Usually the sows were bred to farrow in late March and October, sometimes we would vary somewhat, but usually we would stick pretty closely to this plan. Mostly O. I. C. stock was

"flu" I lost almost an entire litter of my best pigs, because I was unable to look after them; the sow collected too much nest and laid on the pigs. There have been times when from four to six litters were farrowed with no loss and no one present, but the litters coming from February 1 to May 15 need watching. Some years ago a young sow would have lost every pig had she not been closely watched. So, to sum up, an old sow that has proved her ability to care for pigs when farrowing is about the only one I'd trust very far, and then the nesting material must be kept at a minimum. I keep



More of this Type of Cow Are Needed on Michigan Farms. She Produced 9,706.9 lbs. Milk and 503.1 lbs. Butter-fat at Four Years of Age.

kept. Sometimes a Duroc-Jersey was kept, but O. I. C.'s predominated. We tried to keep them as nearly pure-bred as possible without specializing. We do not sell for breeding purposes. It has always been impossible for us to bother on account of other farm work, but we are thinking strongly of beginning it. We never condemned specializing, but lack of time prevented it.

From the time the sows are bred we aim to feed them well. Pregnant sows require something to live on, and later to rear successful litters of pigs. I occasionally run across a farmer who advocates keeping pregnant sows thin, even up to farrowing time, for fear of disastrous results at farrowing time. This is sheer nonsense. Starve a cow or a brood mare and see what kind of a calf or colt will be the result. Why does not the same reasoning hold true in the instance of brood sows? I don't believe it pays to have sows too fat, either, but striking a reasonable average is a different matter. By using a reasonable amount of corn, and a one to ten tankage and middlings ration, the latter two in slop form, we are able to keep our sows in a condition that they will farrow healthy litters of pigs. We have never experienced any evil results from having sows too fat.

Many advocate leaving sows alone at farrowing time. Others tell us to stay by them, this to save the pigs. This, I find, requires judgment. Striking a fair average about hits it squarely. In certain cases I have found it necessary. In others it was a waste of time. But when I think over the experience of ten years at least, I find that I never wasted much time that was spent with sows at farrowing. Several years ago when down with the

an eye on the young sows, for you never can tell what sort of traits they may develop.

A week or so before farrowing we usually change the rations a bit. Less tankage and corn are used and more middlings are added. And I like to use a little oil meal. It helps produce a more abundant milk supply. We keep this up until the pigs are several weeks old, and then we gradually resume the former ration of more corn and tankage. When the pigs are from six to seven weeks old we wean them. By this time they have learned to eat well. We rarely have trouble to get them to eat, for we provide low troughs so that the pigs can eat, and if the sows show a tendency to nose them out we provide a creep where the sows cannot interfere with their eating.

This ration is usually followed up to the time of marketing. We have tried out other rations with good success, but when we have to purchase all the feed we are at a loss to find anything much better. If we had all the home-grown feed, we would use equal parts of corn, wheat, and oats and give them access to tankage. We follow this plan for both spring and fall pigs, with the exception of having pasture available for the spring pigs. The hog lot furnishes pasture, and sometimes we have late fall pasture, but this is seldom. We have pastured some vetch and rye, and during the late summer and fall months we have had good results by allowing the hogs to clean up windfall fruit, the fences being so arranged as to allow pasturing of the orchard.

For shelter we use the portable A-houses, mostly. Early farrowing, how-



ever, is cared for in the basement of barn and straw shed. The A-houses are well adapted for farrowing purposes, and can be easily taken to any field or lot, all being built on skids or runners. We have tried them without floors, but the first one of these taught us that an A-house must be used at all times of the year and one without a floor will serve only in hot weather. We can't see the logical part of wet or damp sleeping quarters for hogs. We have built them with hinge fronts so as to make cleaning easier. By placing them so as to face the sun with the front of the house, we get considerable sunlight without cutting a hole in the roof. Lowering the hinge front admits plenty of light for all practical purposes.

For a number of years we sold few pigs, practically all being fed up to maturity and marketed. Then for five years or so we sold pigs at weaning time, ill health making it next to impossible to handle the work connected with the feeding for market. There was money in both methods, but taking it over a period of years, I find there is much more in feeding to maturity. We are again feeding for the market, although we have now reduced the number of sows kept.

Experience and observation of what others are doing has shown me conclusively that a farmer need not live on a farm of several hundred acres to realize profit from hogs. With the right methods and plenty of feed, it can be done on the small farm as well.

## Use Pure-Bred Sires

*There is Plenty of Evidence Showing Their Value*

By J. P. Hoekzema

THE value of the pure-bred sires on our American farms is far greater than most people realize. When breeding males are not pure-bred, there is no standard of merit in the mind of the breeder. Herd improvement can best be secured through the use of pure-bred sires. In Europe they have long since learned the value of them, and have practically eliminated all scrub sires.

Over at Iowa an experiment was conducted trying to find the value of a pure-bred sire. Several scrub cows were bought and were given the same care, feed and shelter as the pure-breds in the herd to which they were taken.

These scrub cows were bred to pure-bred bulls and in the first cross, that is, those that had fifty per cent pure blood in them, increased the milk production 83 per cent and the fat was increased 58 per cent.

These half-bloods were then bred to pure-bred bulls making the offspring 3-4 blood. These increased the milk production over the dams of 180 per cent and an increase in the butterfat of 128 per cent. In other words the scrub cows averaged 3,688.3 lbs. of milk and 175.13 lbs. of fat per year while their daughters produced 6,747.3 lbs. milk containing 276.7 lbs. butterfat while the grade Holsteins (3-4 blood) produced an average of 10,325.5 lbs. milk which contained 399.48 lbs. butterfat.

Of course not all pure-breds would be able to show such good results though the bulls used in the above cases were not expensive ones, costing about one hundred and fifty dollars each.

At Minnesota Experiment Station, they compared the production of common cows with that of their daughters sired by grade sires and also with their daughters sired by a pure-bred Guernsey sire. The table below gives the results:

Foundation cows, 5,177 lbs. milk; 219 lbs. fat; daughters by grade sire, 5,550 lbs. milk; 211 lbs. fat; daughters by Guernsey sire, 6,091 lbs. milk; 306 lbs. fat. Increase from pure-bred sire, 914 lbs., 87 lbs. gain; increase from grade sire, 373 lbs., 8 lbs. loss.

At Nebraska Experiment Station they bought some fine pure-bred sires and by using them on the herd of pure-breds increased the production two thousand pounds per cow. This can not always be done, but on the average farm herd, the pure-bred sire can do much to increase the milk production.

A good cow in a herd will help to increase the value of the herd, but the influence of a pure-bred bull will go much further.

For instance if a pure-bred bull increased the amount of milk only one and a half pounds per milking, less than a quart, that would mean 900 pounds a year. Then a grade or pure-bred animal often is a more persistent

milker than her dam so she could easily give 1000 pounds more a year than her dam. Figuring milk at only \$2.00 a cwt. that would amount to \$20 per year and if the cow was left only four years that would be \$80 more than the dam produced. Of course, one would have to feed more grain, so only about 50 per cent of that would be gain.

Now if a bull gets about fifteen heifer calves a year (which is a low estimate for he should serve about forty or fifty cows a year) and is in active service three years, that means 45 heifers at \$50 increase or \$2,250 increase in milk production as the result of a good pure-bred bull, providing the good heifer calves were kept.

If one had to pay \$2000 for a pure-bred sire it would be a different proposition, but with the price of young bulls as reasonable as they are, it does not pay to breed to scrub or grade animals.

How many times does a person take a cow to a scrub or grade bull to save a dollar or two? If one bred to a pure-bred and the heifer from that cow produced just one pound of milk a day more (which is very, very conservative), or 300 lbs. a year—worth \$2.00 a cwt.—that is \$6.00. In other words, to save a dollar or two, six dollars and more were lost.

How many of the farmers who use pure-bred sires are complaining about not making any money? It is estimated that from 95 to 98 per cent of all who once use pure-bred sires keep on using them and never return to scrubs or grades. If pure-breds did not pay out in dollars and cents, these farmers would not continue to use them.

Did you know that the countries that use pure-bred sires almost exclusively have the highest average milk records?

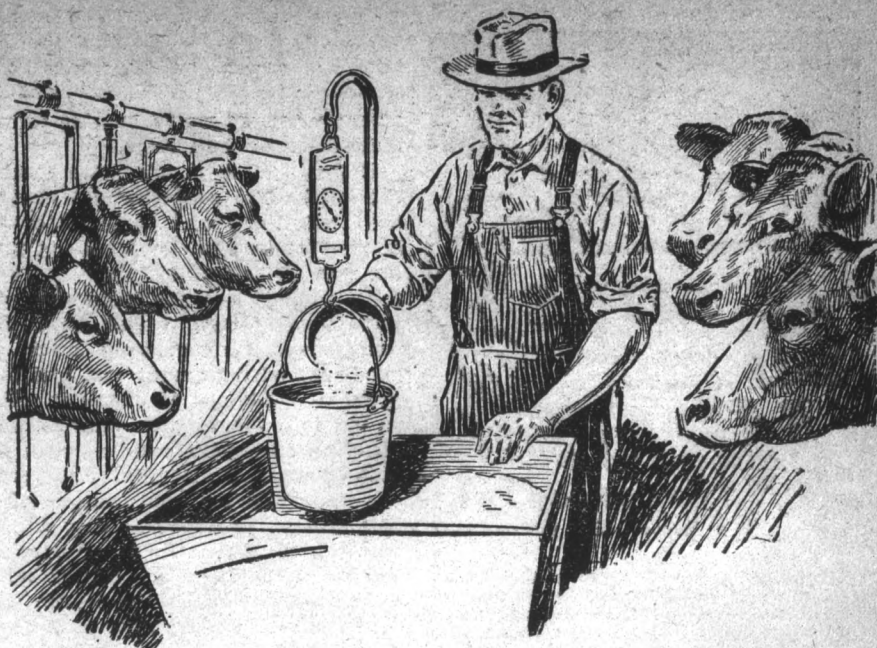
Make more profit for yourself and your community by eliminating all scrub and grade sires.

### WILL CONTINUE TESTING

THE twenty-two herds in the South Wexford Cow Testing Association showed a 50 per cent increase over the production for preceding month. reports Allan Barsen, tester for the association. The average production per cow is 432 pounds of milk and 19.05 pounds of butterfat. Every member in the association is feeding grain and 21 are feeding silage.

The Holstein herd of Sam J. Shine is leading this month with an average production of 1227 pounds of milk and 39.86 pounds of butterfat. George Rock's Holsteins are second with an average of 1137 pounds of milk and 39.50 pounds of butterfat.

The association held their reorganization meeting January 26. R. H. Addy, Dairy Specialist, from M. S. C. was present for this meeting to address the members on "Better Bulls."



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What a satisfaction to go down the line at milking time—every cow without a trace of sore teats or udder. No hard milking; no loss of milk through restlessness and discomfort.

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## In Swiss Chalet Land

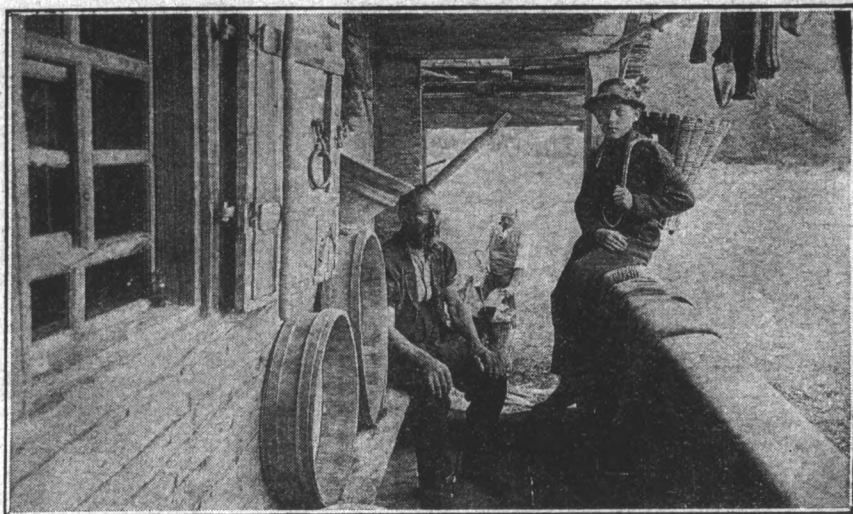
(Continued from page 189).

a time when we would be able to take them down to the village.

It was 8:45 a. m. when we reached the attractive, sunburnt dairyhut on the Bettelberg, and by way of the kitchen where the cheesemaking process was about to take place, we were first led into a combination of living and sleeping-room, where fresh milk was served. Immediately after the good-natured dairyman, who had been previously advised of our visit, called us out into the kitchen where a huge cauldron suspended over an open fireplace contained the milk of the previous night and that morning, which he had already heated to a few degrees below boiling point. After carefully testing the temperature, he now added a fluid known as Kaslab to the milk. This fluid is said to be the most essen-

rest of the supplies were again put into the knapsacks for later emergencies. The dairyman's seventeen-year-old daughter Lisbeth, anxious of showing us some hospitality, supplied a pot of good coffee and an abundance of milk and cream, these beverages, together with an occasional soup or fried potatoes, being the chief part of the dairy people's diet, in addition to the never missing bread and cheese.

Again we returned to the cauldron to find the thick substance evenly mashed up. Lisbeth now took a cloth through one seam of which her father slipped a round wooden stick, and into this cloth he scooped up a big part of the cheesy substance which he then emptied into a form. Again and again he dipped; cloths were frequently changed and very soon the mass which



Dairyman and His Son Resting on Porch of their Hut in the Swiss Alps.

tial thing in Swiss cheesemaking, and the Senn showed us some dried stomachs of calves which are cut up or pulverized, and a portion of which substance is then placed into a bottle with an addition of water. The liquid is ready for use within twenty-four hours. To our further enlightenment the good man told us that the calves whose dried stomachs are thus used have to be entirely milk-fed.

After a small quantity of the Kaslab liquid has been added to the milk the dairyman began to stir it very carefully, and then for a half hour he let it set. During this process the cauldron, which hung on a swinging device, was of course, removed from the fire.

During the half hour of waiting we were introduced to the live stock housed in premises adjoining and below the kitchen. Some fifty cows, a few calves, a small family of very pretty goats, and some prosperous looking pigs, gave evidence of the good care they enjoyed. Upon our enquiry why the cattle were kept indoors during the daytime and sent to pasture at night, we were told that this was done to protect the animals from insects, and particularly from the ever-dreaded hoof-and-mouth disease. A cool spring of the transparency of pure crystal, furnishes the water supply for the dwellers of the hut and their bovine charges.

The Senn now called us, and to our surprise we found the milk one thick mass, which he first carefully cut with a long wooden stick and which he then stirred at least for one hour with another quaintly spiked stick, always slowly and carefully. After we had watched this process for a while, our friends proposed that it would be about time for a first luncheon. We were at some 6,000 feet above sea level, and our impromptu menu, which consisted of hard-boiled eggs, bread, Swiss cheese, cold cuts and dried fruits, tasted one hundred per cent better than an elaborate luncheon at the hotel. The goats, of course, were treated with the surplus salt and the

was going to be cheese, was securely wrapped in coarse cheesecloth and pressed anew by a primitive device connected between the ceiling and the sink.

The remaining liquid was now placed over the fire, heated to the boiling point, and the thick substance left over this time, known as Zieger, serves as food for the dairy people, while the liquid is fed to the pigs. Thus, not one particle is wasted.

This alpine cheese requires two years before it is fit for the market, but five-year-old cheese is a greater delicacy still, which we later on had the pleasure to taste in finely sliced form at a tea given in our honor by our kind friends. The cheese is generally not kept longer than twenty years before it is eaten—the 100-year-old cheese one hears about occasionally being rather a myth.

One single cheese weighs about forty pounds, for the real high alpine product is made in smaller form than the generally known, and very much cheaper Emmentaler variety which is made from milk produced on lowland farms and which is consequently not as rich and delicious as cheese made on the lofty pastures where the cows enjoy a diet of the finest herbs.

After our open-air luncheon we climbed over pastures to a realm considerably above the timber line where glowing red alpine roses, yellow and dark-red gentians, and a great variety of other choice flowers bloomed, among them the so-called Mannertreu (faithfulness of men), a tiny red-brown blossom which has the odor of chocolate. It is—perhaps on account of its name—a general favorite among the ladies, but it is strongly prohibited in all dairyhuts, for its very perfume, it seems, bloats the new cheese.

We gathered several gorgeous bouquets of these lovely blossoms of the Alps, and upon our descent to the dairyhut we gladly enjoyed a second luncheon, the knapsacks then still yielding a generous variety of good things for the delighted Senn and his daughter. After bidding these good



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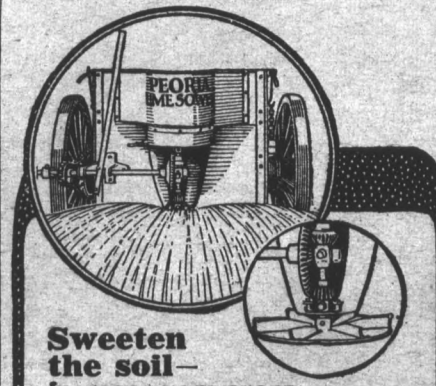
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people adieu we set out on a rather swift descent to charming Lenk, which with its restful, health-giving atmosphere, grew nearer and dearer to our hearts as each glorious summer day went by.

#### THE MICHIGAN CO-OP. EXCHANGE LEADS ON DETROIT MARKET.

THE Michigan Live Stock Exchange, who have operated a cooperative live stock selling agency on the Detroit market for the past four and one-half years, find 1926, in spite of much smaller total receipts at the yards, to have been the most successful year in their history, their percentage increasing three per cent over 1925, which makes them the leading firm on the Detroit market.

During the year they handled 4,374 cars of stock, which was 237 cars more than in 1925. Total profits, or savings, were \$16,432.66, out of which \$14,215.12 will be refunded in savings to the members, leaving \$2,217.54 to be added to the surplus, which now amounts to \$18,206.11, which places the organization in a strong and safe financial position.

Sales and service have been very satisfactory to the patrons, and a very loyal spirit exists towards the organization.

The annual meeting of the exchange will be held in Lansing at the City Hall on Friday, February 18, beginning at 10:00 a. m., eastern standard time. The forenoon will be devoted to reports of officers and the regular business of the organization, while the afternoon session will be devoted to addresses by the Hon Pat O'Donnell, of Iowa, one of the leading cooperative marketing men in that great corn belt state, and John Andrews, business manager of the National Producer.

The Michigan Live Stock Exchange during the year associated themselves with the National Live Stock Producers' Association, which operate live stock selling agencies on fourteen of the principal live stock markets of the United States. The Michigan organization ranks fourth among the fourteen. Chicago, 1st; St. Louis, 2nd; Indianapolis, 3rd; Detroit, 4th; Buffalo, 5th; Cleveland, 6th; Cincinnati 7th; Kansas City 8th; Pittsburgh, 9th; Peoria, 10th; Sioux City, 11th; Fort Worth, 12th; Evansville, 13th; Sioux Falls, 14th.—E. A. Beamer.

#### MINERALS NECESSARY IN DAIRY RATION

MINERALS are necessary for high milk production, is the conclusion of John Bosscher, Lucas, member of the South Wexford Cow Testing Association. Bosscher found that after his supply of steamed bone meal was exhausted his milk flow dropped considerably. About this time Al Barse, the tester for the association came around and tested the herd. As soon as Bosscher received his shipment of bone meal, the tester went back and tested his herd of 8 Guernseys again. After comparing the two tests, Bosscher and Barse came to the conclusion that the lack of bone meal was responsible for the decrease in milk flow. After putting the cattle back on the steamed bone meal the herd increased in production an average of 140 pounds of milk and 10.85 pounds of butter-fat per cow for the month. Not only did the milk flow increase but the percentage of butter-fat in the milk increased .62 per cent.—K. Ousterhout.

#### SAGINAW DAIRYMEN START COW TESTING

WILLIAM Hackett of Saginaw, was elected president of the Saginaw Valley Cow Testing Association. This association is similar to the hundred other cow testing associations operating in many Michigan counties.

County Agricultural Agent, A. B. Love, of Saginaw, assisted in organizing the cow testing association which contains twenty-two dairymen from Brant, Fremont, Lakefield, Thomastown, Richland, Jonesfield and Tittabawassee Townships in Saginaw County.

A. C. Baltzer, in charge of cow testing associations in Michigan and of the dairy department, M. S. C., explained the value of cow testing associations to dairymen. It is believed that through methods found successful in many other Michigan cow testing associations that benefits and greater returns will be realized by Saginaw county dairymen.

Other officers elected were Ed. Watson, vice-president; George Reynolds, secretary-treasurer; A. C. Tessin and Wm. Vaseld, directors.

#### RAISING A TON LITTER

IN raising ton litters, I consider the most essential thing is to have the right kind of pigs to feed. These which made an average of 273 lbs. in 180 days were from a registered Duroc sow, which weighs about 650 lbs. The sire is a registered Hampshire.

During the winter the sow was fed ear corn, and in the spring ground oats and corn—two to one mixture. Her trough was some distance from sleeping quarters, so she had to take some exercise every day.

The pigs were farrowed the 13th of May and weaned when eight weeks old. Then they were fed ground oats and corn until after harvest. They had skim milk to drink once or twice a day during the summer, and had the run of alfalfa pasture. When about 4½ months old, they were shut in pen and fed ground corn, barley, and wheat—a two-two-one mixture—in self feeder, and what whole ear corn they would eat.

In the spring my wheat was not very good, so sowed barley on the field and the result was about half of each, that was the sole reason the pigs had wheat in their ration.

Regular feeding and dry comfortable sleeping pens help pigs to make a better growth.—David Thompson, Tuscola Co.

#### BETTER BEEF

THE movement for better beef is gaining considerable headway. An organization of men prominent in live stock interests has been perfected for the purpose of directing this movement. The associations of breeders of beef cattle are becoming interested, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture has offered to label the carcass of the best quality if desired by the packers. Some of the pullman dining car lines have already named "Blue Ribbon" beef on their menu cards.

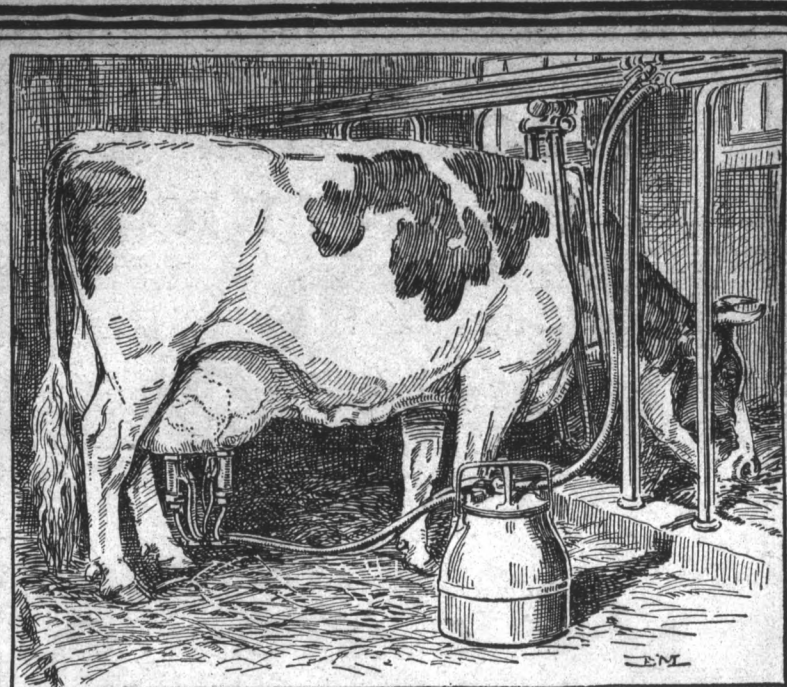
This matter should be of interest to beef cattle breeders and feeders of Michigan. The state board of agriculture, the state department of agriculture and the state association of breeders of beef cattle should get behind this movement.

No one will question the fact that there is a dearth of choice beef in the markets, nor that there are people in plenty who would like to buy choice beef if it could be obtained.

The American people have been eating thin, tough beef and reacting cows long enough. Let us have an era of choice well-fattened beef.

I hope to see in the future demonstrations of the difference in appearance between choice and common beef.—I. H. B.

Newaygo County.—Farmers are cutting wood and doing chores. Many are selling their beans in order to meet taxes. Red kidneys bring \$4@4.50 per cwt. The usual amount of live stock is being fed. There is plenty of feed and roughage. We are having a rather even winter so far. Roads are open for traffic. Taxes are high.



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Proof of the overwhelming superiority of De Laval Milkers is shown in the rapidly increasing numbers which are being put to use by progressive dairymen everywhere. With more than 650,000 cows (including some of the highest producers in the world, and many owned by agricultural colleges, experiment stations, public institutions, producers of Certified, Special and Grade A milk) now milked with De Laval Milkers, the economy and efficiency of De Laval milking is firmly established.

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Fully guaranteed against all defective workmanship and material for one year. Any part that proves defective, if returned, will be replaced free of charge.

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vaporizes kerosene or distillate, mixes it with air, producing an intensely hot, clean, smokeless, silent burning flame. Heat can be regulated to any degree by fuel controlling valves. Improves your stove 100%. Have been manufacturing oil burning devices for thirty-three years. We make this offer for a limited time only. Specify if for range or heater.

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### RAISING GOOD COLTS FROM WORN-OUT MARES

I HAVE raised colts for a good many years and have had some of them badly blemished, and my experience has been that most of the colts are blemished by having been crowded into a fence by an older and vicious horse while running in the pasture, by being wintered over in crowded quarters, or by general negligence on the part of the owner.

The horse with poorly shaped feet probably lacked care when a suckling colt. Then his hoofs should have been watched all the time and their tendencies to grow unevenly and out of true been remedied.

A short distance from me lives a horse raiser who I believe gets more out of his colts than any man in the country round about, but no more than most of us could get if we were inclined to give the care.

He studies each colt from the time it is foaled and knows every peculiarity of each, watching them closely to develop them into the best horses they are capable of making. Fortunately, this man has some extra fine pasture land which he cannot use for growing crops, so years ago he learned that there was money in buying what was considered to be worn-out mares and putting them on this pasture and breeding them. He had always made money at the business, which by the way, is just a hobby of his, because he likes good horses.

It is astonishing how one of these worn-outs will pick up after it has had some good care. I could hardly believe that some of his best brood mares, now about twenty years of age, were bought for about as many dollars.

The smaller and more trim of the mares he breeds to a Morgan horse. Those of larger size he breeds to a Belgian and Percheron. Good colts and yearlings he sells all the way from \$50 to \$150. He told me that in former years he made more money out of his small horses than the larger, but now is not doing so well on the smaller, but fully as well or better on the larger, so he is going to quit breeding the smaller horses.

Some farmer who failed to realize that the horse would come back are now buying for their own use and paying just what the seller demands. The other day a farmer came along with a nice looking mare colt, three years old past for which he paid \$150. It came from one of these worn-out mares, and he says that now he is going to keep her to raise colts. He is now getting pretty well along in years, and I just wondered why he did not have foresight enough to do this a number of years ago.

I am led to believe that there is room for many good horse breeders, and while I can't say that I would advise the general buying of these worn-out mares for breeding purposes, there seems to be promise in the plan. I have often seen mares with good colts traded around for a "song," just because their teeth were bad. Usually these mares would have several years of good breeding if in proper hands.—R. B. Rushing.

### COOPERATIVES MAKE LONG STRIDES.

DURING the ten years ending with 1925, cooperative buying and selling by farmers increased in this country on the whole, in every section, according to cooperative marketing specialists in the division of cooperative marketing. However, the development was much greater in some localities than in others, and in consequence the cooperative map of 1925 is very different from that of 1926. The greatest increase in number of associations for the ten-year period was in the five east north central states, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. There were also large percentages gain in the number of associations in New York and Pennsylvania. Thirty-five per cent of the total cooperative business was trans-

sacted through the associations in the west north central states, twenty-three per cent by the associations in the east north central states, and twelve per cent by those in the three Pacific states.

Neither the president nor any other officer of a cooperative association has any inherent power simply by virtue of his office, to enter into contracts on behalf of the association that are binding upon it. Officers of a corporation, cooperative or otherwise, says L. S. Hulbert, of the division of cooperative marketing in the department of agriculture, are simply agents and have only the authority that has been conferred upon them by the corporation. If no authority has been conferred upon an officer to enter into a contract, the officer has no such authority and any contract entered into by him on behalf of the corporation is not binding upon it by reason of the fact that the officer executed it. It is suggested that every person dealing with a corporation or cooperative of any type should ascertain if the officer who is to execute the contract for the organization has been authorized to do so.

## Veterinary.

**Skin Disease.**—My yearling cattle have skin trouble, affecting the head and neck mostly but some of them have it all over body. Applying coal-tar disinfectant fails to help them, besides it should not be put on in cold weather. It came on them when in pasture. L. C. S.—Apply one part of salicylic acid and 20 parts of vaseline two or three times a week. Watery solutions should not be used.

**Ringworm.**—On some of my cattle there comes a light colored scurf, or scum (in a ring) around the eye. The hair comes out, and then afterwards it seems to spread and comes in patches on the head and neck. What is the cause of this, and can you give me a remedy for same? L. O. F.—If you will apply one part iodine and fifteen or twenty parts lard to diseased parts of body, it will kill the germs. However, if a large portion of the body be infected, treat one-third at a time, a few days apart. If only a small patch be infected, paint it with tincture of iodine, this will prove more effective than the ointment.

**Crippled Cow.**—The toes of our cow have grown out very long. She walks on her heels and is badly crippled. She is near calving time. C. E. J.—Shorten her toes and let her stand on level floor is about all that can be done for her.

**Incurable Lumpjaw.**—I have a heifer with extensive swelling from eye to nose, which is hard, does not run, and our veterinary calls it lumpjaw. It came on one year ago. E. H.—Doubtless the bones are affected; if so, she is incurable, but she can be used for food, if the head is the only part of body involved, of course head should not be used. Not contagious.

**Chorea.**—I have a dog that has been acting sick for some time. When standing or lying down he nods and jerks, but his appetite is good. There is an accumulation of mucus in the corner of his eyes. R. K.—Doubtless he is recovering from an attack of canine distemper, and as a sequel to this ailment he now has chorea, an incurable nervous ailment. Give him from two to twelve drops of Fowler's Solution at a dose three times a day.

**Torpidity of Liver—Indigestion.**—I have a mare seven years old which is run down; seems to eat fairly well. She perspires when not exerted. Have given her condition powders, but she fails to pick up. She hangs her head and has little vim. C. R. S.—Give her one dram of calomel and one ounce of bicarbonate of soda twice a week for two weeks, this medicine will act on her liver. Also give one dram of fluid extract of nux vomica, one dram of acetate of potash, and three drams of Fowler's Solution at a dose in soft feed or in drinking water until she recovers.

**Diseased Foot.**—Have a horse that has foot trouble; the wall is not well attached to balance of foot, and the hoof is dry and brittle. J. V. S.—Apply one part coal-tar disinfectant and five parts vaseline to hoof daily. Occasionally, apply coal-tar full strength, to foot.

**Lice.**—What can I do for lice on cattle? I cannot spray them. There are several head. N. G.—Raw linseed oil applied to the skin, also powdered cedarilla or stavesacre seed, give good results. Where animals are kept in a warm barn, better results are had, if the cows are clipped before applying the medicine.



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It costs you nothing to get the facts. No obligation. Just check the information you want. The coupon will bring it to you. See how easily and how reasonably you can solve your problems for all time—whatever the size of your herd, barn or farm.

Here are up-to-the-minute improvements that quickly pay for themselves in greater milk production, in protecting the health of your cows, in saving hours of barn work, in the profit they add year after year.

## LOUDEN Labor Saving Barn Equipment

Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions give cows pasture comfort in barn. Make possible clean, sanitary conditions. Save much feed waste. Cows quickly stanchioned and released. Louden Water Bowls quickly pay for themselves in extra milk production. End the job of turning the cows out to water. And what a relief to have the ever-ready Louden Manure Carrier on the job for cleaning out the barn!

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At Deerfield, Michigan, Wednesday, February 23rd, 12:30

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**DUROC JERSEY** Gilts bred for March and April farrow. NORRIS STOCK FARMS, Casnovia, Mich.

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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 McALLA, Route 6, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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**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.

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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. Inspection 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, Saline, Mich.

**LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS** Bred gilts ready. James G. Taylor, Belding, Mich.

**L. T. P. C. SOWS** spring gilts and boars. Inspection solicited. J. E. HUMPHREYS, Casnovia, Mich.

**Spotted Poland** just five good gilts, bred for April farrow. J. R. CAMP-BELL, St. Johns, 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

### Public Sale at 1 o'clock Feb. 16, 1927

44 Reg. Oxford Bred Ewes from 1 to 4 years, due in April sired by Imported Ram No. 113650. 16 ewe lambs. 2 miles south of Rudd's Oil Station on M-16.

GEO. N. ROBINSON, Lake Odessa, Mich

**Breeding Ewes For Sale** Shropshire grades, also Lincoln Rambouillet cross breeds. Bred to lamb in April and May. V. B. FURNESS, Nashville, Mich.

**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, Wakeman, Ohio.

ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 198





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, February 8.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.39; No. 2 white \$1.40; No. 2 mixed \$1.38.  
Chicago.—May \$1.42; July \$1.35½; September \$1.33¼.  
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.38 @1.39.

### Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow 81½c; No. 3 yellow 84½c; No. 4 yellow 86½c.  
Chicago.—May at 81½c; July 84½c; September 86½c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan at 51c; No. 3, 48c.  
Chicago.—May at 47c; July 47½c; September 46c.

### Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.07.  
Chicago.—May \$1.08; July \$1.04½; September 99½c.  
Toledo.—Rye \$1.07.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment at \$4.70@4.80 f. o. b. shipping points.

Chicago.—Spot Navy Michigan fancy hand-picked, in sacks \$5.10; dark red kidneys \$5.85 to wholesalers.

New York.—Pea domestic \$5@5.65; red kidneys \$7.25@7.75 to wholesalers.

### Barley.

Detroit.—Malting 83c; feeding 71c.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$24; cash alsike \$22.60; timothy, old \$2.65; 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 are still holding most of their January gains. The increased movement out of first hands in the southwest has made the cash situation a little weaker, but the market has had better speculative support. Foreign conditions have not changed materially, but the question whether the large supplies now afloat for Europe, which will begin to arrive in volume late in February, can be absorbed without a spell of indigestion is looming up on market horizon. Since importing countries have bought in a rather listless way, heretofore, there is no reason to believe they will change their tactics and bid up for supplies when so much wheat is on its way to them, and several countries are competing to sell their surpluses. Such considerations lead to the conclusion that world prices will do well to hold through the next two months while the market is getting adjusted to this increased supply. The domestic situation is still favorable.

## RYE.

The recent advance in rye prices, which materially reduced its discount under wheat, seems to have outrun actual developments in supply and demand. Foreign demand has not followed the advance fully, and clearances remain moderate. Some of the export sales have been for shipment after the opening of lake navigation, however, and the general outlook for rye prices is quite favorable.

## CORN.

Corn prices had another sinking spell during the past week. Feeding demand in the Missouri river territory seems to have quieted down temporarily, the export demand failed to develop much volume, and receipts at primary markets increased to the largest volume since early in November. Another gain occurred in the visible supply and the limits of storage room are being reached at some markets. After another month, seasonal factors are likely to strengthen the corn market. The heavy winter movement will be over, farmers will become busy

with spring work, and supplies will be reduced in both surplus and deficit areas.

## OATS.

The slow demand for cash oats of ordinary grades has allowed prices to sag in the last week. The visible supply is decreasing quite slowly, and it is too large to permit much buoyancy without stronger speculative support.

## FEEDS.

Feed markets were unsettled last week, although prices averaged slightly higher on the whole. Wheatfeeds were marked a little lower in some markets, due to larger offerings of feed from the southwest, and milder weather.

## EGGS.

Prices for strictly fresh eggs were stronger at the close last week, as receipts at leading markets were somewhat smaller than in the preceding week, and less than in the corresponding week a year ago, for the first time in several months. The effect of the recent cold weather in producing sections has worn off, and larger collections are expected. So far, the increase in supplies of fresh eggs has come chiefly from commercial poultry flocks, but farm eggs will be more plentiful from now on. Trading in storage eggs is about over, and practically the entire demand is for fresh eggs. Prices can be expected to work lower during the next few weeks, seeking the level at which heavy spring production can be absorbed.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 35@36c; ordinary firsts 32@34c; miscellaneous 35c; dirties 26@27c; checks 25@26c. Live poultry, hens 25c; springers 27c; roosters 20c; ducks 32c; geese 22c; turkeys 30c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 36½@37c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 26c; light springers 28c; heavy hens 30c; light hens 23c; roosters 18@19c; geese 25c; ducks 35c; turkeys 44c.

## BUTTER.

The butter market has held generally steady during the past week, reflecting the strong statistical position of the market. Receipts at the leading

markets have failed to gain over preceding weeks, and there is nothing to indicate that production will increase materially from this point for a while at least. Offerings of storage butter are rapidly absorbed, particularly since reserves of storage butter have been depleted of fancy stock. Prices in the wholesale markets are averaging considerably higher than a year ago, but retail prices are not reflecting the whole of the increase, so that consumption is being maintained.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 49½c; New York 52c; Detroit in tubs 49@50c.

## WOOL.

Wool trade in seaboard markets continues slow, but prices are firm. The mills apparently are waiting to see the volume of orders that will be received for heavyweight goods, opening prices on which were announced ten days ago. Foreign markets continue firm, with Australia quoting advances of 2½ to five per cent compared with two weeks ago. American and Japanese buyers were most conspicuous. The London sale closed with prices from par to ten per cent higher than in December. Contracting in the west at a range of 30 to 35 cents is being reported.

## POTATOES.

Competition to remaining stocks of old potatoes from new stock this spring is expected to be larger than in either of the last two years. Plantings in Florida and Texas, which are reported to be substantially in excess of 1926, were completed earlier than usual, and movement from the latter state will start possibly by the middle of March. Heavier stocks of old potatoes are believed to be stored than at this time last season, which must be marketed during the next few months. Prices at present in the mid-western wholesale markets average only about half as high as at the corresponding period a year ago. Supplies of potatoes in distributing markets are plentiful, and with demand dull, prices are irregular. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.90@2.15 per 100 pounds, sacked, and Idaho Russet Burbanks, U. S. No. 1, at \$2.70@2.85 in the Chicago carlot market.

## APPLES.

Apple prices are largely unchanged from a week ago. The export market is the chief sustaining factor in the situation. Prices for the best quality fruit have advanced in the British market, although exports have not diminished. Extra fancy Delicious, large to very large size, are selling at \$3@3.25 per box at Chicago, with Rhode Island Greenings at \$3.75@4.75 per barrel.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Prices to farmers on the city market were: Apples 50c@2.50 bu; beets 75c@1 bu; cabbage 65c@1 bu; red \$2@2.25 bu; savoy cabbage 75c@1.25 bu; local celery 25@65c dozen; carrots 90c@1 bu; hothouse rhubarb 75@90c per 5-lb. box; dry onions \$1.25 @1.50 bu; root parsley 75c@1.25 bu; potatoes \$1@1.50 bu; turnips \$1@1.50 bu; Hubbard squash \$1.50@2 bu; pears 75c@1.25 bu; leeks 75c@1 per dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.25@1.75 bu; vegetable oysters 75c@1 dozen bunches; roots celery \$2@2.50 bu; eggs, retail 45@55c; hens, wholesale 28@31c lb; springers, wholesale 28@30c; veal 20 @22c; dressed hogs 17@19c.

Wexford County.—The farmers of this community are feeding the cows, horses, and chickens; and thinking, watching, waiting and trusting. They are buying some grain but not much roughage. Potatoes are selling at \$1.60 per cwt; butter-fat 50c; eggs 35c.—G. A. E.

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

### Holsteins.

Feb. 10—W. H. Rossman, Oxford, (Dispersion), Guy E. Dodge, Mgr.

Feb. 24—Tompkins & Powers, Flint, Mich., (Dispersion). Guy E. Dodge, manager.

March 2—Frank Renshaw, Pontiac, Mich., (Dispersion). Guy E. Dodge, manager.

March 10—Bert J. Morton, Fenton, (Dispersion), Guy E. Dodge, Mgr.

March 31—Walter T. Hill, Davison, Dispersion, Guy E. Dodge, Mgr.

# Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, February 8.

## CHICAGO.

### Hogs.

Receipts 30,000. Market is slow; 10@20c lower than Monday's close; best \$12.45; select 140-160-lb. average \$12.50; bulk 140-200-lb. average \$12.50; bulk of slaughter pigs \$12.05@12.15; bulk 250-310-lb. butchers \$11.90@12; most packing sows \$10.85@11.10; few slaughter pigs \$12.25; select kind up to \$12.35.

### Cattle.

Receipts 16,000. Market on the best steers steady; other grades of she stock 25c lower; bulls weak; vealers about steady; packers and feeders are unchanged; choice fat steers and light heifers sell at \$11 up; steady; 60-90-lb. average \$12.95, a few loads at \$11@11.75; bulls \$8.75@10.50; vealers at \$12.50 down to packers; choice kind at \$14@14.50, with a few at \$15.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 16,000. Market full; fat lambs opening steady to strong; bulk of desirable lambs at \$13.35; heavy lambs \$12.85@13.15; extreme weights \$11.85@12.25; wool culls at \$10.50@11; sheep steady; good ewes \$7.15@8.75; feeding lambs strong to 10c higher; good kind \$10.75; tops \$13.35; medium light weights and good heavies \$12.25 @12.50.

## DETROIT.

### Cattle.

Receipts 356. Market is steady but very slow.

Good to choice yearlings  
dry-fed ..... \$10.00@10.25  
Best heavy steers, dry-fed ..... 8.50@9.75  
Handy weight butchers ..... 7.25@8.00  
Mixed steers and heifers ..... 6.00@7.25  
Handy light butchers ..... 6.00@6.75  
Light butchers ..... 5.00@5.75  
Best cows ..... 5.50@6.50  
Butcher cows ..... 4.50@5.50  
Cutters ..... 4.75@5.25  
Canners ..... 3.50@4.25

Choice light bulls ..... 6.00@6.25  
Bologna bulls ..... 5.50@6.75  
Stock bulls ..... 5.00@6.25  
Feeders ..... 6.00@7.50  
Stockers ..... 5.50@7.00  
Packers ..... 7.00  
Milkers and springers... \$55.00@90.00

### Calves.

Receipts 527. Market slow.  
Best ..... \$16.00@17.00  
Others ..... 4.00@16.00

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,545. Market steady.  
Best grades ..... \$12.75@13.00  
Fair lambs ..... 11.00@12.00  
Light to common lambs.. 6.00@10.00  
Best lambs ..... 10.00@11.25  
Fair to good sheep ..... 5.00@7.50  
Culls and common ..... 2.50@4.00

### Hogs.

Receipts 1,487. Market is 25c lower on mixed grades; others steady.  
Mixed ..... \$12.50  
Roughs ..... 10.75  
Few earlies ..... 12.50  
Yorkers ..... 12.50  
Pigs and lights ..... 12.75  
Stags ..... 8.50  
Heavies ..... 11.50  
Extreme heavies ..... 11.25@12.25

## BUFFALO.

### Hogs.

Receipts 1,000. Market is mostly steady; tops 10c lower; pigs and light lights \$13.50; 170-190 lbs. at \$13.25@13.35; 200-220 lbs. mostly at \$13.10; 225-250 lbs. \$12.75@12.90; 280 lbs. at \$12.65; packing sows \$10@11.50.

### Cattle.

Receipts 200. Market strong; few reactive cows \$3@4.50.

### Calves.

Receipts 250. Market steady; tops \$17; culls and common \$13 down.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 600. Market fairly active, 25c higher; top fat lambs \$13.75; culls \$11@12; fat ewes \$8.

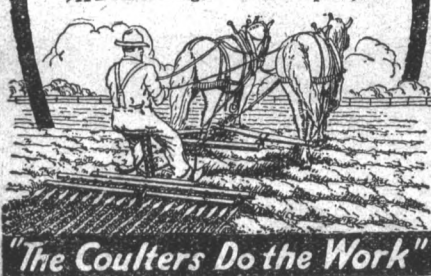
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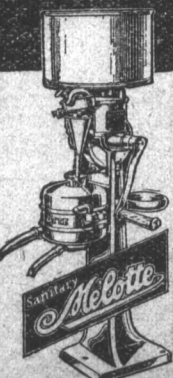


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## CREEPING ADVANCE IN HOG MARKET.

WHILE hog prices have been working upward for more than a month, the advance has been a creeping affair. Packers have fought the upturn since prices of hog products have not strengthened in line with the gain in values on the hoof. Export trade, particularly in hog meats has been disappointing, and stocks of hog products have been accumulating more rapidly than the moderate receipts of hogs would indicate. Storage holdings of hog meats at six leading packing points increased 39,000,000 pounds during January, compared with a gain of 20,000,000 pounds last year. Lard holdings increased 13,500,000 pounds as against 15,000,000 pounds a year previous. Current hog prices are below the average level which prevailed from February to October in 1926, and since receipts of hogs are not expected to be larger than at that time, a further rise in the market appears quite probable.

## UPWARD TREND IN LAMB MARKET.

THE lamb market seems to have established an upward trend at last, although the rise may be slow for two or three weeks yet, until feedlots in the middle west have been more completely emptied. Average prices at Chicago in the past week were the highest since November. Yearlings reached the best figure since October, and fat ewes sold at the highest price since early in 1926. Colorado lambs are not expected to start to market in volume until about March 1. Prospects favor a liberal run of spring lambs from California.

## CATTLE PRICES STRENGTHEN.

THE cattle market has strengthened in the last few days as a result of moderate receipts for this time of the year. Barring holiday periods, arrivals at seven markets were the smallest since last April. Prime weighty steers reached \$13, and undergrades recovered some of their losses in the preceding two weeks. Bulk of the steer arrivals at Chicago are selling at \$9 to \$11, with large numbers of light warmed-ups at \$8.50 to \$9.50, so that quotations on choice heavies are a poor criterion of the general market. This improvement may be the be-

ginning of the seasonal upswing that usually sets in about this time of the year. If it is, it can hardly be expected to result in much rise in prices of top grades. Instead the lower grades will gain on the others, and the spread in prices between common and prime steers will narrow, partly because the general run of cattle will show higher market finish as spring approaches.

## COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

**Jackson County.**—Not much stock being fed. Plenty of feed, and stock is in good condition. Hogs are scarce and selling at 12c alive, 17c dressed; butter 50c; eggs 42c; apples \$1@1.50 bu; potatoes \$1.50. Help is scarce. Wages high.—J. W.

**Mason County.**—The finest sleighing for years is being utilized by the farmers in hauling gravel on the roads and hauling hay, wheat, and beans to market. Hay brings \$18 per ton; wheat \$1.15; light red beans \$5.50 per cwt; dark reds \$4.50 per cwt; eggs 30c; butter-fat 48c. Enough roughage to feed stock; a small surplus of hay for sale. Very little stock fed for market. Dairying provides the chief income and is becoming more so each year. Sheep-raising is branching out considerably. Dressed pork 14c; beef 12c, dressed.—G. M. T.

**Oceana County.**—The farmers are not very busy just now. Some beans, rye, and potatoes are being marketed. Creamery men come to your door after cream. The farmers are feeding every head that they could pick up in the fall. Plenty of roughage. Corn is not all husked yet. Most of the beans are threshed, but rather damp. Potatoes are \$1.05; wheat \$1.20; rye 75c; oats 60c; hay \$12@18; cream at 49c; eggs 35c; butter 50c.—J. E. S.

**Huron County.**—Farmers in this community not doing very much but their chores and taking care of their cows. Not much of anything being marketed but milk, which is bringing \$2.25 per cwt. on a 3.5 test, with five cents per point added or deducted. About twice as many cows being milked as a year ago this time. Also a lot more sheep are being wintered than a year ago. Roughage feed is plentiful, but I don't think there will be any to spare by spring.—T. N.

## Holmes, Stuve Co., 2429 Riopelle St.

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My Mich. Certified S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, a grade higher than accredited, rank among America's best—I bred and raised the pen that, at the Mich. Egg Contest, made an average of 262 eggs per bird. I believe this record never equalled by a Mich. Breeder. Every chick and egg sold is produced on my own plant—no stock farmed out. All breeders individually examined and approved by inspector under supervision of Michigan State College.

ONE OF THE GREATEST VALUES EVER OFFERED. We believe you can find the values we offer nowhere in America. No males used whose dams laid less than 240 eggs and that weighed less than 25 ozs. to the dozen. Granddam's record 200 and up. Several 300-egg records. Get our free literature and prices at once. I sell but one grade. Anyone can afford it. W. C. ECKARD, 13 Madison St., PAW PAW, MICH.

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13.....1.04	4.12	29......30	6.96
14.....1.12	4.36	30......32	7.20
15.....1.20	4.60	31......34	7.44
16.....1.28	4.84	32......36	7.68
17.....1.36	5.08	33......38	7.92
18.....1.44	5.32	34......40	8.16
19.....1.52	5.56	35......42	8.40
20.....1.60	5.80	36......44	8.64
21.....1.68	6.04	37......46	8.88
22.....1.76	6.28	38......48	9.12
23.....1.84	6.52	39......50	9.36
24.....1.92	6.76	40......52	9.60
25.....2.00	7.00	41......54	9.84

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**FARM FOR SALE**—Eighty-acre dairy farm, 5 miles from Milan, 5 miles from Saline. Dark clay loam soil, level, no waste, fair buildings, silo, interest in silo filler, well watered. Includes milk route averaging \$150 per month. Price \$8,000, less than one-half cash, balance 5 per cent mortgage. E. O. Loveland, Milan, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Improved 110-acre farm in good location. Would consider small place in country or village in exchange. Charles Sherman, Dansville, Mich.

## WANTED FARMS

**WANTED**—To hear from owner of land for sale for spring delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**SAVE 50%**—Brand new 1-6 horse 32 volt 1750 speed General Electric motors with pulley, cord and plug. Powerful motors, will operate any washing machine, \$7.50 each. Also other direct and alternating bargains. Queen City Electric Co., 1735 Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—One 4 Horse Power Bull Dog Engine and one Fairbanks Lighting Plant. Both in good condition. Address P. O. Box 705, Advance Printing Co., Royal Oak, Mich.

**A FEW "SUCCESSFUL" DEMONSTRATOR INCUBATORS** for quick sale at great reduction. 60 to 300 eggs capacity. Good as new. Des Moines Incubator Co., Box 734, Des Moines, Iowa.

**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 Lab 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 post paid. Homer Buzzard, Fenton, Mich.

## 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.

**NOTICE! COON HUNTERS**—For sale, my A-No. 1 coon hound, cheap. Will allow trial. B. Kesterson, Sedalia, Mo. B. 204.

**COLLIES**—stock dogs, beauties. Write for pictures. Cloverleaf Farms, Tiffin, Ohio.

## SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

**HUNDRED ACRES IN VEGETABLE PLANTS**—Ten years experience in growing plants, cabbage, onions, peppers, egg tomatoes and sweet potatoes. Let us supply your needs in the line of plants and be the first one on the market. Our guarantee is strong, healthy plants and safe delivery. We do not substitute. Write for prices and give us a trial. Schroeder Plant Farms, Valdosta, Ga.

**MASTODON LARGEST EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY**—100 plants, \$3.50; 1000, \$25. Champion Everbearing, 200 plants, \$3.00; 1000, \$3.50; 1000 strawberry plants, \$3.00; Premier, \$4.50; Cooper, \$6.00; 100 Black or Raspberry plants, \$2.00. 1000 Grape plants, \$15; 100, \$3.00. All plants guaranteed. Catalog free. Westhauser's Nurseries, Sawyer, Mich.

**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.

**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, shrubs 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.

**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.

**MARY WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS**—1-year-old roots, \$1.50 per 100. Walter Flower Gardens, Route 5, Lansing, Mich.

**GARDEN SEEDS**—grown from select stock, none better. We sell at wholesale prices. Write for price list. Fowler Seed Co., Waynetown, Ind.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS**, \$3.00, 1,000; raspberries; blackberries; grapevines. Wholesale prices. Catalogue. Cloverleaf Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.

**TREES, plants, grapevines, shrubs, perennials**. Catalog free. Lands Nursery Co., St. Joseph, Mich.

**MASTODON EVERBEARING**—less than 2c each. Why pay more? Champion Originator. Catalogue free. E. Libke, New Buffalo, Michigan.

**YELLOW DENT SEED CORN**—Crib-dried. Guaranteed test. G. W. Needham, Saline, Mich.

**CERTIFIED WOLVERINE OATS**—Michigan's Leading Variety. C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton, Mich.

## 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.

**GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO**—Chewing or smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2; cigars \$2 per 50. Pipe free, pay when received. Farmers' Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO**: Chewing or smoking, 4 lbs. \$1, ten \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. Pipe free for ten names tobacco users. Farmers' Union, Paducah, 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.

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO**: Guaranteed Chewing or Smoking, 5 pounds, \$1; 10, \$1.75; Pipe Free. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

**MELLOW Old Red Chewing or Smoking**, 5 lbs. \$1.00, eleven \$2.00. Pipe free. Tobacco Growers, Sedalia, Ky.

## POULTRY

**PURE HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORNS**—Quincy winners by 139 eggs last year. Official records 289 eggs. Good sized birds, greatest layers of large eggs on earth. Only 1000 chicks per week. Reasonable prices. Strebeck's Woodside Farm, South Haven, Mich.

**WHITTAKER'S MICHIGAN CERTIFIED REDS**—BOTH COMBS—Trapped, 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**—Holtzman's Strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, strong, healthy birds, \$4. Mrs. Glenn Arnold, Saranac, Mich.

**LARGE TOULOUSE GEESE** from 30-pound stock, hens \$6; ganders \$7, \$8. Satisfaction guaranteed. Don Bevan, Kankakee, Ill.

**ROSE COMB REDS**—hatching eggs from winter-laying flock. Pedigreed Whittaker sire. E. A. Bitely, Casnovia, Mich.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS**, R. C. Large fancy cockerels at \$3 each. Burt Sisson, Imlay City, Mich.

**PEAFOWL**—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

## 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.

**FEW MORE prize stock Mammoth Bronze toms**, large frames, \$8.00 and \$9.00. Sarah Bridgman, Breckenridge, 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.

## BABY CHICKS

**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.

**STOUTER CHICKS** have a reputation. Parent Stock has been State Inspected and Accredited for the past three years. Twelve Varieties. Poultry Manual Free; explains the Accredited Plan, contains up-to-date information about raising chicks and pictures of chickens in natural colors. Stouffer Egg Farms, R-26, Mount Morris, Illinois.

**MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS**—some sired by 200 to 270 egg males. We purchased high-class breeding stock from Hollywood's Leghorn Farm and Anderson's Ancona Farm in 1926. Get our free catalog and prices before buying elsewhere. We can save you money. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. D. Wyngarden, Zeeland, Mich., R. 4.

**MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS**—Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, strong, husky chicks, from bred-to-lay stock. March deliveries, \$15.00 per 100. White Leghorns, \$13.00. Howe's Accredited Hatchery, Essexville, Mich.

**BABY CHICKS**—White Leghorns, \$10 per 100; White Rocks, R. I. Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$13 per 100. Prepaid by parcel post. Snowflake Poultry Farm & Hatchery, R. 5, Middleville, Mich., L. VanSchie, 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 catalog. Windmill Pointe Hatchery, 1318 Alter Road, Detroit.

**BABY CHICKS**—Standard varieties from strong producing and carefully culled flocks. Circular of prices, also discounts in large orders. Shepard Poultry Farm, Litchfield, Mich.

**SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Baby Chicks**. Order your chicks now and get Michigan Accredited, big type, heavy laying White Leghorns when you want them. Hansen and other leading strains in flocks. Pressley Hatchery, Ithaca, Mich.

**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.

**MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS** from newly blood-tested stock now hatching each week. Seven breeds. Time to start the early broilers. Ask for catalogue and prices. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, Mich.

**BLACK MINORCA CHICKS** (our best grade) 180 each, 500 for \$80.00. Circular. Robt. Christophel, Holland, Mich.

## HELP WANTED

**DRIVER SALESMAN**—23 to 35 years age. Permanent employment; good future. Write us if interested. Belle Isle Creamery, 3600 Forest R., Detroit, Mich.

**WANTED**—two married men on farm by year for milking and general farm work. State wages and full particulars. E. J. Hurd, Gagetown, Mich.

## AGENTS WANTED

**WOOLEN GOODS SALESMEN**—We want capable salesmen to handle our line of high-grade blankets, underwear, shirts, overcoats, hosiery, etc. Pleasant and profitable work. No capital required. Write for information. North Star Mercantile Company, Fergus Falls, Minn.

**SALESMEN, AGENTS**—sell all-steel double truss gates. Can make \$50 to \$100 week canvassing farmers. Write for particulars. Martin Products Co., Martinsville, Indiana.



# Ultra-Violet Rays Pass Thru

# FLEX-O-GLASS

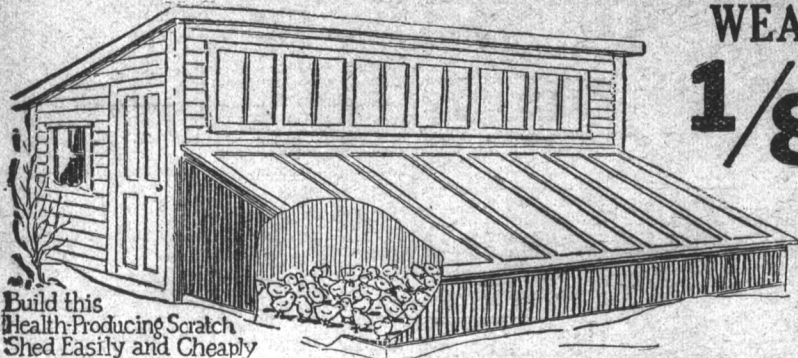
Pat. Pend.—T. M. Reg.

WEATHERPROOF—UNBREAKABLE—TRANSPARENT

**1/8 Cost of Glass** **And Much BETTER**

**KEEPS BABY CHICKS HEALTHY**

**PREVENTS WEAK LEGS, DISEASES AND DEATHS**



Build this Health-Producing Scratch Shed Easily and Cheaply

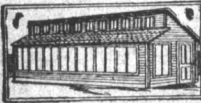
## Give Baby Chicks Actual Sunshine Indoors, It's Nature's Only Health-Producer.

Don't keep chicks behind glass. It shuts out the sun's ultra-violet rays, causing leg weakness, rickets, disease, and finally death. Leading State Experiment Stations have proved this in many tests. But these scientists also found that chicks kept under FLEX-O-GLASS were safe from rickets, weak legs, stayed healthy, were full of pep, and grew amazingly in this warm sunlit room—because the chicks absorbed the energizing Ultra-Violet rays that FLEX-O-GLASS admitted. See the proof in center column.

These tests were made for you. Put your chicks under health-producing FLEX-O-GLASS. Prevent weak chicks, diseases and deaths in this easy way. Every chick will mature or reach frying size much sooner than ever before. Thousands of poultrymen have replaced glass with FLEX-O-GLASS, which makes use of the sunshine—Nature's only health-producer—indoors, too, where chicks are out of slush, snow and rain. Fast, strong chick growth will amaze you. Just build a FLEX-O-GLASS scratch shed easily and replace all poultry house windows with FLEX-O-GLASS. Use 15 yards for 300 chicks. This cozy sunlit brooder-house will pay for itself many times the first season alone.



## Gather Eggs All Winter



Experts and users have found that a FLEX-O-GLASS scratch shed concentrates the sun's Ultra-Violet rays on hens, which keeps them active and healthy, stimulates the egg glands and makes them lay in coldest weather. Brings more fertile hatching eggs. Under glass, hens quit laying and chicks die because it shuts out these needed rays. Use 15 yards for 100 hens.

## USE ONLY GENUINE FLEX-O-GLASS

Chicks, pigs and plants eventually die, and hens quit laying if deprived of Ultra-Violet rays. FLEX-O-GLASS admits these healthful rays. Glass stops them. THOUSANDS of people have replaced plain glass windows with FLEX-O-GLASS, the Original Ultra-Violet ray filter advertised; discovered and perfected by Mr. Warp years ago, after careful research and experimenting, and recommended by best U. S. authorities and actual users everywhere. Millions of yards now in use. Why use a substitute when the genuine costs no more?

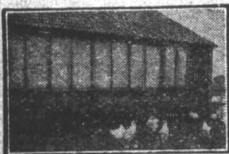
## Enclose Porches and Stormdoors

Just nail FLEX-O-GLASS over screen porches and stormdoors. Changes snow trap into healthful sunroom or children's playhouse, cheaply.



## Our Claims Backed By Unsolicited Proof

Read a few of the Hundreds of Letters Received Daily



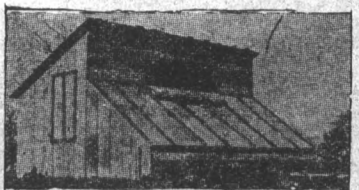
**Tested and Proven Strongest and Best**

Hoffman Poultry Farm of Indiana writes: "We used FLEX-O-GLASS on our brooder-houses this spring and were very well pleased. We placed it by the side of one window that was covered with (another product). The difference in the color of the light was quickly noticeable. But one very convincing argument was that the chicks piled up in front of the FLEX-O-GLASS window, leaving the space in front of the other entirely empty. The FLEX-O-GLASS looks as well at the end of the season as it did at the first, while the other material is decidedly worn. I thought perhaps these observations of ours might be of interest to you."

Likes it Fine. "Purchased 15 yards of FLEX-O-GLASS a year ago to replace glass windows, and like it fine. Never would put glass in a hen-house again."—A. Latta of N. H.

Superior to Glass. "I put FLEX-O-GLASS on alongside of a glass window last summer. I found it superior to glass for light. I have had enough experience in the use of FLEX-O-

GLASS to give advice to people I meet. I do not hesitate selling anything that has merit."—T. S. Baird of N. Y.



OK'd by Poultry Farms. "I have used your product the past two years, and find it O. K. Consequently I can recommend it to my Baby Chick Customers."—J. C. H., Cornhusker Poultry Farm, Nebraska.

Recommends it to Others. "I shall recommend FLEX-O-GLASS to others doing trucking. You sure have a winner."—S. Krimm of Allis, Wis.

"I use FLEX-O-GLASS on my hotbeds and brooder houses with splendid success."—Mr. Stewart of Illinois.

"FLEX-O-GLASS works wonders for little pigs."—A. P. Nave of O.

Excellent Results with FLEX-O-GLASS. "Have had such good results in the first coops, we wish to equip this new one with FLEX-O-GLASS also."—Mrs. W. N. P. of Pinehurst, N. Car.

"I have found FLEX-O-GLASS a great aid in the brooding of chicks."—W. E. Davis, Buckeye Rep. of Mo.

"Rec'd 10 yards from you last Winter (year ago) and it wears splendidly."—Mrs. Gregory of Iowa.

Increased Egg Production. "Am entirely satisfied with results in increased egg production by using FLEX-O-GLASS."—C. P. Cline of Va.

"Much better than I anticipated."—E. E. Hiatt of Ind.

"Delighted with FLEX-O-GLASS for greenhouse and shall recommend it."—A. Masters of Tampa, Fla.

"It's great. We use it for poultry and rabbit houses."—Jas. Gilbone of New Mexico.

"Everything which you claim it to be."—S. Hall of Ark.

"We have used FLEX-O-GLASS with best satisfaction."—Mrs. Daubenspeck of Okla.



## What Ultra-Violet Rays Will Do

See the two chicks above. They illustrate the difference in growth obtained by depriving chicks of Ultra-Violet Rays, and by keeping them under FLEX-O-GLASS. State Experiment Stations and thousands of poultrymen have proved this since FLEX-O-GLASS was originated. You can too. Take two chicks from the same hatch. Feed them the same. Deprive one of Ultra-Violet Rays by keeping it under ordinary glass. Put the other under FLEX-O-GLASS. At 16 weeks, the latter will be two to three times the size of the former. Read what leading U. S. authorities say about Ultra-Violet Rays and FLEX-O-GLASS.

## PROOF

IOWA STATE COLLEGE states: "Believe your product (FLEX-O-GLASS) far superior to common glass for enclosing chicken houses for winter and brooderhouses."

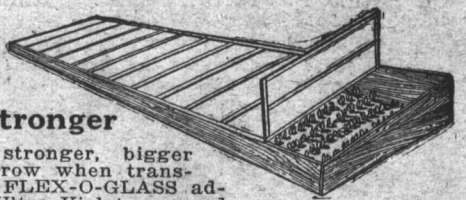
OHIO STATE EXPERIMENT STATION upon completing a 10 weeks' ricket test reports: "Enough of the effective Ultra-Violet rays were transmitted to offer protection against leg weakness."

KANS. STATE EXP. STATION says: "Up until 2 years ago no one understood the value of Ultra-Violet Rays. Some excellent results have been reported by practical poultrymen who have used glass substitutes, which will allow the passage of the health-giving portion of the sunshine to a considerable greater extent than glass."

DR. MORSE, for 45 years Consulting Chemist of Connecticut says: "Congratulations are due you. Your statements I heartily corroborate because the Ultra-Violet rays which penetrate FLEX-O-GLASS make hens healthful, chemically active, and increases oxygenating power of the blood."

## GROW PLANTS

Quicker and Stronger



Gardeners—get stronger, bigger plants that will grow when transplanted. Because FLEX-O-GLASS admits concentrated Ultra-Violet rays and Infra-Red (heat) rays, it makes plants grow much stronger and faster than when under plain glass. (Glass stops these rays). Have plants earlier. Get more money for them. FLEX-O-GLASS is installed much easier, holds heat better and costs far less than glass. Scatters light just as needed. Does not chill like glass. Frames are lighter and easier to handle. 15 yards of FLEX-O-GLASS covers a hotbed of 135 sq. ft. Ideal for greenhouses.



## Just Cut With Shears and Nail On

FLEX-O-GLASS is very easily installed. Comes in one piece 3 feet wide, any length desired. Just cut to size with ordinary shears, nail on and the job is done. Absolutely weather-resisting. Looks neat and attractive. Lasts for years.

## FLEX-O-GLASS Is Guaranteed Most Durable

FLEX-O-GLASS, the Original product advertised for admitting Ultra-Violet rays is unequalled. Genuine FLEX-O-GLASS always has been and is today made on a stronger, better cloth base, specially processed to withstand all kinds of weather. That's why it lasts for years, always lies flat and stays bright. FLEX-O-GLASS even looks fresh and new after many seasons of exposure to wind, rain and snow. Don't confuse it with inferior materials. State Experiment Stations tested FLEX-O-GLASS thoroughly before recommending its use—Your Protection. Reg. in the U. S. Pat. office, and used with amazing results everywhere, for replacing glass at only 1-8 the cost. Order Genuine FLEX-O-GLASS today at our risk—direct from the factory and save money.

Mrs. T. J. of Nebr. writes: "When FLEX-O-GLASS is installed beside another, it speaks for itself."

## Prices--All Postage Prepaid

Per yard, 36 inches wide: 1 yard 50c; . . . 5 yards at 40c (\$2.00)  
10 yards at 35c (\$3.50); . . . 25 yards at 32c (\$8.00)  
100 yards or more at 30c per yard (\$30.00)

## Special Trial Offer

15 Square Yards Postpaid for \$5

The FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO. will send you 15 yards of FLEX-O-GLASS in a roll 3 feet wide and 45 feet long, postage prepaid, for \$5.00. This big trial roll covers a scratch shed 9x15 ft. (size for 300 chicks) or use for brooderhouse fronts, hotbeds, poultry, barn or hoghouse windows, enclosing porches, storm doors, etc. If after 15 days not satisfied that FLEX-O-GLASS gives more warm, healthful light than glass, or if it isn't stronger, better and more durable than other materials, just send it back and your money will be refunded by the FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO. without question. You take no risk.

You must be absolutely satisfied or your money back. Order direct from factory and save money. Mail check or money order today. Use Guarantee Coupon below, which is backed by \$1,000 deposited in the Pioneer Bank, Chicago. Send \$9.50 for 30 yds. if you wish larger trial roll. Orders filled in 24 hours from Chicago, the railway center of the U. S. FREE catalog on request contains valuable poultry information.



**QUICK DELIVERY!**  
Mail this COUPON Now!  
FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 195,  
1451 N. Cicero Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.  
Find enclosed \$..... for which send me..... yards Flex-O-Glass 36-inch wide, by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that if I am not satisfied after using it 15 days I may return it; you will refund money without question.

Flex-O-Glass has made a hit

Its cost is just a little bit; For chicks and plants it's mighty fine; It is a wonder of the time.

Name .....  
Town .....  
R. F. D. .... State .....

**FLEX-O-GLASS MANUFACTURING CO.**  
1451 N. CICERO AVE., DEPT. 195  
CHICAGO, ILL.